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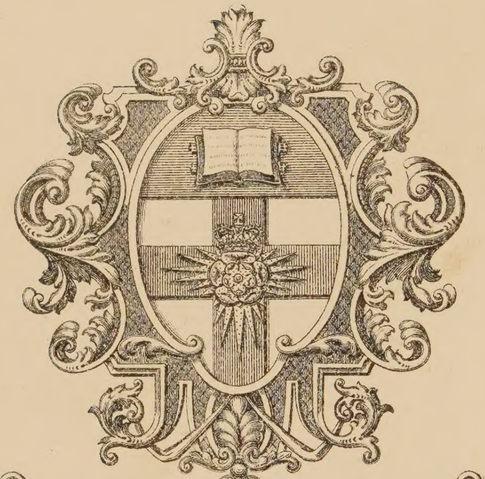

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HANSARD'S

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

39° VICTORIÆ, 1875.

VOL. CCXXVI.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM

THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JULY 1875,

TO

THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1875.

Fifth and Last Volume of the Session.

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Committee *appointed,* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments to which this House hath disagreed :"—List of the Committee.

COMMONS, SATURDAY, JULY 31.

SUPPLY—Order for Committee read :—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair :"—

COUNTY COURTS—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—CASE OF WILLIAM SMALLBONES—RESOLUTION—Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House has learnt with concern and regret that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of 'The Debtors Act, 1869,' the County Court Judge at Farnham committed to prison one William Smallbones for non-payment of a sum of costs awarded against him in a suit in equity, such imprisonment being, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, stated to this House on the 22nd of July, wholly illegal, and extending continuously over eight months; and that, inasmuch as it appears that such imprisonment took place under an order of the judge made as upon the commission of a contempt of court, this House is of opinion that the exercise of the power of committal for contempt of court by County Court judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint,"—(*Mr. Charles Lewis,*)—instead thereof 291

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(3.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £488,668, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland" 313

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Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

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Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After debate, Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July,"—(*Mr. E. J. Reed,*)—instead thereof 359

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Question proposed,

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Summary Prosecutions (Appeals) (Scotland) Bill (No. 191)—

Bill read 3ª (according to Order) 367

Amendment *moved,* line 21, after ("Judge,") insert ("and by law subject to review,")—(*The Duke of Buccleuch*:)—After short debate, on Question? *Resolved* in the *Negative*:—Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property Bill (Nos. 220-240)—

Amendments *reported* (according to Order) 367

Amendment *moved,* in Clauses 4 and 5, page 2, lines 10 and 36, to leave out ("of service,")—(*The Earl of Rosebery*:)—After short debate, on Question? their Lordships *divided;* Contents 17, Not-Contents 24; Majority 7:—*Resolved* in the *Negative.*

Further Amendments made; Bill to be read 3ª on *Thursday* next; and to be *printed,* as amended. (No. 249.)

Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill (No. 243)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Earl Cadogan*) .. 369

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

Cathedrals and Churches—Returns—Question, Lord Hampton; Answer, Earl Beauchamp 369

COMMONS, MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

Prison Regulations — Clerical Vestments — Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 370

Metropolis—Queen Anne's Statue—St. Paul's Churchyard — Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox 371

Criminal Law — Sentence on John O'Brien—Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 371

Criminal Law — Case of Samuel Dawson — Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 372

Dominion of Canada—Immigration and Colonization—Question, Mr. A. Peel; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 373

Customs and Inland Revenue — Bonded Warehouses — Question, Lord Frederick Cavendish; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith 373

Army—Adjutants of Militia—Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 374

Army—Winchester Barracks—Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 374

Assaults on Women and Children — Legislation — Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Disraeli 374

Criminal Procedure (Scotland)—The Case of Christie v. Gelson—Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate 375

Post Office (Ireland) — Country Letter Carriers — The Case of Patrick Cullen — Question, Mr. Redmond; Answer, Lord John Manners 377

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ARMY—ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA—Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 377

CRIMINAL LAW—FATAL OCCURRENCE NEAR GALASHIELS—PROSECUTION OF A CONSTABLE—Question, Mr. Trevelyan; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross .. 378

MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS — RETURNS — Question, Mr. Cawley; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson 378

ARMY—THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES—Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 379

CRIMINAL LAW — THE CONVICT MONSEN — Observations, Mr. M'Carthy Downing 379

Unseaworthy Ships Bill [Bill 274]—

Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"—(*Sir Charles Adderley*) 379

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the overloading of merchant ships cannot be effectually restrained unless owners and captains are prohibited from loading their ships beyond a load-line limit of safety which has either been sanctioned by the Government, or submitted to the Government for record,"—(*Mr. E. J. Reed*,)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After debate, Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

After long time spent therein, Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Thursday*, and to be *printed*. [Bill 281.]

LORDS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

PRIVATE BUSINESS—Observations, Lord Redesdale 432

Vivisection Regulation Bill (No. 85)—

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read 432

Moved, "That the Order be discharged,"—(*The Lord Henniker*.)

Motion *agreed to*:—Order *discharged;* and Bill (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

Friendly Societies Bill (Nos. 173, 208, 215)—

Commons amendments to Lords amendments, and Commons consequential amendments and reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords amendments *considered* (according to Order) 432

After short debate, Commons amendments *agreed to*, and the Lords amendments to which the Commons have disagreed *not insisted on*.

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill (Nos. 112, 155, 193)—

Commons consequential amendment *considered* (according to Order) .. 433

Moved, "That their Lordships should not agree to the consequential amendment,"—(*The Lord President*):—Consequential amendment *disagreed to*.

Committee appointed to prepare a reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said amendment: The Committee to meet *forthwith:* Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and *agreed to;* and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason.

Traffic Regulation (Dublin) Bill (No. 239)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord President*) .. 433

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill (No. 250)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Viscount Enfield*) .. 434

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Friday* next.

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ARMY—ROYAL LIMERICK MILITIA—CASE OF JOHN LEE—Question, Observations, The Earl of Limerick; Reply, The Duke of Richmond .. 434

WEST COAST OF AFRICA—Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon .. 436

MERCHANT SHIPS—MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS—

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to give special directions that every precaution be taken from the prorogation till the next meeting of Parliament to secure the safety of merchant seamen who may be employed in merchant ships, which may obtain clearance during that period, from dangers arising from the want of repair or decay of the ships in which they may be engaged as crews,—(*The Earl Russell*) 438

After short debate, Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

COOLIES IN JAMAICA—QUESTION—MOTION FOR A RETURN—

Moved an Address for Return of the number of Coolies imported in 1873 and 1874 into the colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana; showing their total cost in each colony and the proportion of such cost which is defrayed from the colonial resources,—(*The Lord Stanley of Alderley*) 440

After short debate, Motion *agreed to.*

COMMONS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

NAVY—THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Question, Mr. Forsyth; Answer, Mr. Hunt 443

COPYRIGHT—ISSUE OF A ROYAL COMMISSION—Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley 443

METROPOLIS—EXPLOSION IN THE REGENT'S PARK—MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE—Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox .. 444

WEST AFRICA — ALLEGED TRANSFER OF TERRITORY— THE GAMBIA SETTLEMENT—Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther 444

THE TICHBORNE CASE—THE WITNESS MINA JURY—Question, Dr. Kenealy; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 445

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS — CASE OF MAY V. O'NEILL — Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, The Solicitor General 446

SUPPLY—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—

NAVY—TRAINING OF CADETS—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS—RESOLUTION—

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the abandonment of the principle of limited competition in the appointment of Cadets to the Naval Service is inexpedient,"—(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*,)—instead thereof 446

After short debate, Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—The House *divided;* Ayes 133, Noes 76; Majority 57.

ARMY—THE ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY SQUARE—Observations, Sir John Lubbock; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy:—Short debate thereon 466

NAVY—ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICERS—Question, Observations, Mr. Gorst .. 472

NAVY—HEAVY GUNS—Observations, Captain Price; Reply, Mr. Hunt:—Short debate thereon 474

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee—NAVY ESTIMATES.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £4,400, Supplementary sum for Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 477

(2.) £1,300, Supplementary sum for Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines.—After debate, Vote *agreed to* 477

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES—*continued.*

(3.) £1,322,069, for Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad.—After debate, Vote *agreed to* 489
(4.) £1,261,000, for Naval Stores for building, repairing, and outfitting the Fleet and Coast Guard.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 502
(5.) £902,608, for Steam Machinery and Ships building by Contract. Vote *agreed to* 502
(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £652,751, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of New Works, Buildings, Machinery, and Repairs, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876" 503
Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £644,751, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Edwards.*)
After short debate, *Moved*, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again,"—(*Dr. Kenealy* :)—Question put, and *negatived.*
Original Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*
(7.) £145,088, for Greenwich Hospital and School.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 504
(8.) £82,276, to complete the sum for the British Museum.
Resolutions to be reported.
Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £505, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland" .. 506
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again,"—(*Mr. Meldon* :)—After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided;* Ayes 23, Noes 88; Majority 65.
Original Question again proposed.
Whereupon Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair,"—(*Mr. Parnell* :)—Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*
Original Question again proposed.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow;* Committee also report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS (IRELAND)—LEGISLATION—Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 508

SUPPLY—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:"—

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—Observations, Question, Mr. Dodson; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Debate thereon 509
THE TICHBORNE TRIAL — Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Mr. W. H. Smith 524

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—
(In the Committee.)

(1.) £505, to complete the sum for Commissioners of Education, Ireland.
(2.) £1,739, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, Ireland, &c.
(3.) £1,550, to complete the sum for the Royal Irish Academy.
(4.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,648, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Queen's University in Ireland" 526
Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,387, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Errington* :)—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*
Original Question put, and *agreed to.*
(5.) £4,926, to complete the sum for Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

CLASS V.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES—

(6.) £144,742, to complete the sum for Diplomatic Services.
(7.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £186,139, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—*continued.*

1876, for the Consular Establishments Abroad, and for other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote" 530

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £182,574, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. John Holms*:)—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(8.) £72,105, to complete the sum for the Colonies, Grants in Aid.
(9.) £2,435, to complete the sum for the Orange River Territory and St. Helena.
(10.) £3,082, to complete the sum for the Commissions for Suppression of the Slave Trade.
(11.) £9,173, to complete the sum for Tonnage Bounties, &c. and Liberated African Department.
(12.) £4,176, to complete the sum for Emigration.
(13.) £3,800, to complete the sum for the Treasury Chest.

CLASS VI.—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES.

(14.) £325,359, to complete the sum for Superannuation and Retired Allowances
(15.) £27,600, to complete the sum for Merchant Seamen's Fund and Pensions.
(16.) £23,500, to complete the sum for Relief of Distressed British Seamen Abroad.
(17.) £14,071, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.
(18.) £3,637, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c. Great Britain.
(19.) £3,988, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c. Ireland.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, SPECIAL, AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.

(20.) £28,722, to complete the sum for Temporary Commissions.
(21.) £2,520, to complete the sum for Deep Sea Exploring Expedition.
(22.) £917, to complete the sum for Arctic Expedition.
(23.) £4,373, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—POST OFFICE PACKET AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

(24.) £830,896, to complete the sum for Revenue Departments.
(25.) £1,415,172, to complete the sum for Inland Revenue.
(26.) £2,530,210, to complete the sum for the Post Office.
(27.) £652,688, to complete the sum for the Post Office Packet Service.
(28.) £735,714, to complete the sum for the Post Office Telegraph Service.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 535

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

(29.) £5,000, Supplementary sum for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.
(30.) £500, Supplementary sum for Houses of Parliament.
(31.) £6,000, Supplementary sum for County Court Buildings.
(32.) £550, for Marlborough House.
(33.) £13,189, Supplementary sum for the Local Government Board, Ireland.
(34.) £1,000, for the Sub Wealden Exploration.
(35.) £2,000, for the Paris International Maritime Expedition.
(36.) £7,500, for the Entertainment of the Sultan of Zanzibar.
(37.) £8,250, for Repayment of Moneys under "The London and North Western Railway Company (New Lines, &c.) Act, 1875."
(38.) £2,200, Supplementary sum for the House of Commons.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

Public Works Loans (*re-committed*) **Bill** [Bill 269]—

Bill *considered* in Committee 536

After some time spent therein, Bill *reported*; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

Local Authorities Loans (*re-committed*) **Bill** [Bill 197]—

Order for Committee read:—*Moved,* "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 542

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill *considered* in Committee.
Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) **Amendment** (No. 2) **Bill** (*Lords*) [Bill 162]

Bill *considered* in Committee [*Progress* 13*th July*] 543

After short time spent therein, Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties Bill [Bill 267]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time," — (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) 544
After short debate, Second Reading *deferred.*

Ways and Means—
Considered in Committee 545
(In the Committee.)
Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, the sum of £24,982,153 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.
Resolution to be reported *To-morrow.*

LORDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property Bill (Nos. 220, 240, 249)—
Bill read 3ª (according to Order), with the Amendments 545
Further Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

Employers and Workmen Bill (Nos. 218, 241)—
Bill read 3ª (according to Order), with the Amendments 546
Further Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill (No. 243)—
Order of the Day for the House to be put into Committee, read .. 546
After short debate, House in Committee.
Amendments made: — the Report thereof to be received *To-morrow;* and Bill to be *printed,* as amended. (No. 264.)

Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill (No. 222)—
Amendments *reported* (according to Order) 550
An Amendment made; and Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow.*

Lichfield Capitular Estates — Question, Observations, Lord Vernon; Reply, The Earl of Chichester:—Short debate thereon .. 550

COMMONS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

Classified British Ships—Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley 554
The Tichborne Case — The Witnesses Hopwood and Jean Luie—Questions, Dr. Kenealy; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross .. 554
Regimental Exchanges Act—The Warrant and Regulations—Question, The Marquess of Hartington; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy .. 556
The New Forest—Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith .. 556
Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Outdoor Officers of Customs—Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith .. 557
Elementary Education Act—School Accommodation at Gravesend—Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Viscount Sandon 557
Post Office—Telegraphic Communication with the Channel Islands—Question, Mr. Bruce; Answer, Lord John Manners 558
The Tichborne Case—Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith 558
Appointment of a Public Prosecutor—Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 559
West Africa—Disturbances on the Gold Coast—Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther 559
Highway Laws — Legislation — Question, Mr. Rodwell; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 560
Army — Ordnance — Heavy Muzzle-Loading Guns — Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Lord Eustace Cecil 560

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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 561

SUPPLY—REPORT—Resolutions [August 4] *reported.*
CRIMINAL LAW — SENTENCE ON COLONEL BAKER — Observations, Dr. Kenealy; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross:—Short debate thereon .. 561
Resolutions 1 to 7 *agreed to.*
Resolution 8—
"That a sum, not exceeding £72,105, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and for the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and for other Expenses in certain Colonies,"
—read a second time 569
Amendment proposed, to leave out "£72,105," and insert "£32,105,"—(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson,*)—instead thereof.
After short debate, Question put, "That '£72,105' stand part of the Resolution:"—The House *divided;* Ayes 189, Noes 10; Majority 179.
Resolution *agreed to.*
Resolutions 9 to 28 *agreed to.*
Resolution 29—
"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens,"
—read a second time 574
After short debate, Resolution *agreed to.*
Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

Unseaworthy Ships Bill [Bill 274]—
Bill, as amended, *considered* 575
After debate, Bill to be read the third time *To-morrow.*

Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 277]—
Bill, as amended, *considered* 589
After debate, Bill *re-committed* in respect of Clauses 11 and 35; *considered* in Committee, and *reported;* as amended, *considered:*—Bill to be read the third time *To-morrow.*

Restriction of Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties Bill [Bill 267]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) 598
After short debate, Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 162]—
Bill *considered* in Committee [*Progress 4th August*] 602
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported,* with Amendments; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

Post Office (Superannuation and Gratuities) Bill [Bill 245]—
Moved, "That the Order for Committee be discharged,"—(*Mr. W. H. Smith*) 602
Motion *agreed to:*—Order *discharged:*—Bill *withdrawn.*

Department of Science and Art Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 283]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Viscount Sandon*) 602
Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

Foreign Jurisdiction Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 284]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Mr. Bourke*) .. 604
After short debate, Motion *agreed to:*—Debate *adjourned* till *To-morrow.*

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Public Works Loans Bill [Bill 269]—
Bill, as amended, *considered* 604
After short debate, Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

Ways and Means—
Resolution [August 4] *reported,* and *agreed to.*

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—*Ordered* (*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*) ; *presented,* and read the first time .. 604

LORDS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

Cardinal Manning—Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, The Duke of Richmond:—Short debate thereon 605

Army (Ireland)—General Order, No. 882—Address for a Paper—
Moved for Address for, Copy of General Order, No. 882, Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 30th July 1875,—(*The Earl of Limerick*) 612
After short debate, Motion *agreed to.*

Army (India) — Cavalry Reliefs—Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, Earl Cadogan 612

Army (India)—Hill Sanataria—Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, The Marquess of Salisbury:—Short debate thereon 612

Unseaworthy Ships Bill—
Bill read 1^a 614
After short debate, Bill to be *printed;* and to be read 2^a on *Monday* next. (No. 265.)

COMMONS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

Sea Fisheries (Scotland)—Her Majesty's Ship "Jackal"—Question, Mr. Yeaman; Answer, Mr. Hunt 614

The Cape of Good Hope—Religious Bodies—Abolition of Grants—Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther .. 615

India — Expenses of Viceregal Journeys — Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 615

Metropolis—Wandsworth Common—Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 616

Dominion of Canada—Supreme Court of Appeal—Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther 616

Metropolis—The Burlington House Colonnade—Question, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox 617

Unseaworthy Ships Bill [Bill 281]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Sir Charles Adderley*) 617
After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to:*—Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 162]—
Bill, as amended, considered 625
After debate, Bill *re-committed,* in respect of a new Clause; *considered* in Committee, and *reported;* as amended, *considered;* read the third time, and *passed,* with Amendments.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 652
After debate, Question put, and *agreed to:*—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill [Bill 273]—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*The Lord Advocate*) 679
Amendment proposed,
To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it is not expedient to proceed with this measure until this House has had the opportunity of fully considering the changes which it would be desirable to make on the whole judicial establishment in Scotland,"—(*Sir George Balfour*,)—instead thereof.
After short debate, Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"— The House *divided;* Ayes 61, Noes 19; Majority 42.
Main Question put, and *agreed to:*—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

Local Authorities Loans (*re-committed*) **Bill** [Bill 197]—
Bill *considered* in Committee [*Progress 4th August*] 681
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again,"—(*Mr. Fawcett:*)—After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided;* Ayes 12, Noes 52; Majority 40.
Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

LORDS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

Their Lordships met;—and having gone through the Business on the Paper, without debate— [House adjourned.]

COMMONS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

The Tichborne Case—Arthur Orton—Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson 682

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Order for Committee read 683
After short debate, Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported,* without Amendment; to be read the third time upon *Monday.*

Remission of Penalties Bill [Bill 267]—
Bill, as amended, *considered* 691
Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.*)
After short debate, Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words from the word "be" to the end of the Question, in order to add the word "re-committed,"—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke,*)—instead thereof.
After further short debate, Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived:*—Words *added:*—Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to:*—Bill *considered* in Committee.
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported;* as amended, *considered;* Amendments made:—Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

Registration of Trade Marks (*re-committed*) **Bill** (*Lords*) [Bill 276]—
Order for Committee read:—*Moved,* "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"—(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) 703
Amendment proposed, "That this House will, upon this day two months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Alfred Marten:*)—After short debate, Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn:*—Question put, and *agreed to.*
Bill *considered* in Committee.
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported,* with Amendments; as amended, *considered;* read the third time, and *passed,* with Amendments.

Land Titles and Transfer Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 105]—
Bill *considered* in Committee [*Progress* 28*th June*] 705
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported* with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday.*

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property Bill—
Lords Amendments *considered*, and *agreed to* 709

Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill [Bill 273]—
Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"—(*The Lord Advocate*) 718
After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to.*
Bill *considered* in Committee.
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Monday.*

House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Bill [Bill 164]—
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [31st July], "That the Bill be now read the third time:"—Question again proposed 720
After short debate, *Moved*, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"——(*Mr. Edward Jenkins.*)
After further short debate, Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 20, Noes 54; Majority 34.
Original Question again proposed:—*Moved*, "That this House do now adjourn,"—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke:*)—After further short debate, Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 23, Noes 31; Majority 8.
Then, on the Motion of *Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth*, Debate *adjourned* till *Monday.*

Offences against the Person Bill—
Order for Consideration of Lords Amendments read 724
[House counted out.]

LORDS, MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

REFORMATORIES—MOTION FOR A RETURN—
Moved for, Address for Return of the number of committals to Reformatories during the last two years by justices in petty sessions; stating the ages of the children, the nature of the offences, and the duration of the sentences,—(*The Earl of Shaftesbury*) 725
Motion *agreed to.*

FRENCH PROTESTANT SERVICE, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL—Question, Observations, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Reply, The Duke of Richmond 725

APPELLATE BUSINESS OF THIS HOUSE—MOTION FOR A RETURN—
Moved for, "A Return of Number of Causes effective for Hearing at the commencement of the present Session; number of Causes set down for Hearing from the commencement of the present Session up to the Whitsuntide Recess; total number of effective Causes before Whitsuntide; total number of Causes heard during the present Session, distinguishing the number of such Causes as were *brought into the House* during the present Session; and the number of Causes set down for Hearing subsequently to the Whitsuntide Recess,"—(*The Lord Redesdale*) 727
Motion *agreed to.*

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill (No. 258)—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord President*) .. 728
Amendment *moved*, to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day three months,")—(*The Earl of Donoughmore.*)
After debate, on Question, That ("now") stand part of the Motion? their Lordships *divided;* Contents 38, Not-Contents 17; Majority 21:—*Resolved* in the *Affirmative;* Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*
Division List, Contents and Not-Contents 741

Unseaworthy Ships Bill (No. 265)—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord President*) .. 741
After debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow*.

Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill—
Commons Amendments *considered* (according to Order) and *agreed to* .. 755

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill—
Commons Amendments *considered* (according to Order) 761
After short debate, Several Amendments *agreed to*, with Amendments; and some *disagreed to*; and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said amendments: The Committee to meet *forthwith*: Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and *agreed to*; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason.

COMMONS, MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Burntisland Harbour Bill (*by Order*)—
Lords Amendments *considered* 766
Several Amendments *agreed to*; several *disagreed to*.
Committee *appointed*, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments to which this House hath disagreed:—List of the Committee .. 771
Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords Amendments *reported*, and *agreed to*:—To be communicated to The Lords.

Ireland—Reformatories—Belfast Magistrates—Question, Mr. Ward; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 771
Central Asia—Russian Expedition to Merv—Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke 772
Army—Adjutants of Militia—Question, Mr. Hubbard; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 772
Civil Service Estimates—Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith 773
Report of the Committee on Foreign Loans—The Honduras Representative—Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, Mr. Bourke .. 774
Metropolis—Bow Street Police Court—Question, Mr. Forsyth; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox 774
Endowed Schools—Felsted School—Dismissal of the Head Master—Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Viscount Sandon .. 775
Mercantile Marine—Transfer of British Vessels to Foreign Flags—Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley .. 776
Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 — Question, Sir William Fraser; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 776
Army — Non-Commissioned Officers — Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy 777
Post Office—Communication with Alderney—Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Lord John Manners 777
Master and Servant Act—Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 777

Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill—
Consideration of Lords Amendments 778
Amendments *considered*, and *agreed to*.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Order for Third Reading read 778
After short debate, Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

Land Titles and Transfer Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 105]—
Bill, as amended, *considered* 783
After short debate, Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

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Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill [Bill 273]—
Order for Consideration read 784
After short debate, Bill, as amended, *considered*:—Amendments made:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with an amended Title.

East India Revenue Accounts—
Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" 786
Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House regrets that the Government have so arranged public business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session,"—(*Mr. Fawcett*,)—instead thereof.

After debate, Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—The House *divided;* Ayes 90, Noes 55; Majority 35.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*:—Matter *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Moved, "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1874 was £49,598,253; the charges in India, including the collection of the Revenue, Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £42,094,995; the charges in England (including £1,156,535, the value of Stores supplied to India) were £7,873,574; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,437,352, making a total charge for the same year of £51,405,921; and there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year amounting to £1,807,668; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £3,553,307, and that, including that charge, the excess of Expenditure over Income was £5,360,975,"—(*Lord George Hamilton*) 797

Amendment proposed,

At the end of the Question, to add the words "and, in the opinion of the Committee, the Statement of Indian Finance now submitted is unsatisfactory, because the policy of the Government of India is based upon the principle of borrowing large sums of money in each year, without reference to the income of the Country, in order to carry on, through Government agency, undertakings of a speculative character, and classed as 'extraordinary,' many of which, especially works of irrigation, past experience has proved to be unremunerative,"—(*Mr. Smollett.*)

After further long debate, Question put, "That those words be there added:"—The Committee *divided;* Ayes 21, Noes 66; Majority 45.
Original Question put, and *agreed to.*
Resolution to be reported upon *Wednesday.*

House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Bill [Bill 164]—
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [7th August], "That the Bill be now read the third time" 842
Moved, "That the Adjourned Debate be further adjourned till Monday next,"—(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff.*)
Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the said Order be discharged,"—(*Mr. Monk*,)—instead thereof.
Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *agreed to*:—Main Question put, and *agreed to*:—Debate *adjourned* till *Monday* next.

Increase of the Episcopate Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 110]—
Order for Committee read 843
Moved, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)
Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "Wednesday," in order to insert the word "Monday,"—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke*,)—instead thereof.

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Increase of the Episcopate Bill—continued.

Question put, "That the word 'Wednesday' stand part of the Question:"—The House *divided;* Ayes 50, Noes 27; Majority 23.

Main Question, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee," put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 53, Noes 24; Majority 29:—Committee *deferred* till *Wednesday.*

PARLIAMENT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE—

Moved, "That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Wednesday, at Two of the clock,"—(*Mr. W. H. Smith*:)—After short debate, Motion *agreed to.*

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Ordered, That every Select Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records, shall have leave to report their opinion and observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to the House, and also to make a Special Report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of the House.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be made a Standing Order of the House.—(*Mr. Raikes.*)

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Lords*)—

Lords Amendments to Commons Amendments to be considered *forthwith.*

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendments made by this House; and do not insist on the Amendments to which the Lords have disagreed.

LORDS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

PARLIAMENT—STANDING ORDERS—

Moved, "That the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be vacated for the purpose of rearranging and amending the same, and that the said Orders so re-arranged and amended be adopted,"—(*Lord Redesdale*) 845

On Question, *agreed to.*

Ordered that the said Orders be *printed.* (No. 285.)

Legal Practitioners Bill (No. 238)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Earl of Donoughmore*) .. 845

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

Unseaworthy Ships Bill (No. 265)—

House in Committee (according to Order) 848

Bill *reported* without Amendment; Amendment made; and Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow.*

LORDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Unseaworthy Ships Bill (No. 265)—

Bill read 3ª (according to Order), with the Amendments 848

Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property Bill—

Commons Amendments to Lords Amendments *considered* (according to Order) 848

After short debate, Commons Amendments *agreed to.*

Land Titles and Transfer Bill [H.L.]—

Commons Amendments *considered* (according to Order) 849

After short debate, Commons Amendments *agreed to.*

Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment Bill (No. 259)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª,"—(*The Lord President*) .. 850

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Page

Merchant Shipping Acts, 1871 and 1873—Prosecutions for Unseaworthy Ships—Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley .. 850

Merchant Shipping Act, 1873—Seamen Refusing to go to Sea—Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 851

Unseaworthy Ships Bill—Deck Cargoes—Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley 851

Ireland—Intermediate Education—Model Schools—Question, Mr. Ward; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 852

Railway Trains—Communication between Passengers and Guards—Question, Mr. H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley .. 853

Post Office — The Treasury Commission on Telegraphs — Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Lord John Manners 854

Navy—Reported Disorders on Board H.M.S. "Triumph"—Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt 854

Landed Estates Court (Ireland) — Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach 854

Law and Justice—Degree of Serjeant-at-Law—Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, The Attorney General 855

Criminal Law — The Case of Robert Gordon — Question, Mr. Sherriff; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 856

Criminal Law—The Case of Colonel Baker — Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross 857

Metropolis—Lighting of St. James's Park—Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith 858

Ireland — The Harbour of Ardglass—Question, Mr. J. Ormsby Gore; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith 858

Mercantile Marine—The Loss of the "Cospatrick"—Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley 858

Parliament — The Prorogation — Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer 859

Increase of the Episcopate Bill [Bill 110]—

Moved, "That the Order for Committee be read and discharged,"—(*Mr. Beresford Hope*) 859

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Order *discharged*:—Bill *withdrawn*.

Sea Wall, Sheerness—Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth 860

Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill (*Lords*)—

Consideration of Lords Amendments 861

After short debate, Lords Amendments *agreed to*.

East India Revenue Accounts—Report—

Resolution [9th August] *reported* 864

After short debate, Resolution *agreed to*.

Offences against the Person Bill—

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th July:]—Question again proposed:—Debate *resumed* 866

An Amendment *agreed to*; one *disagreed to*.

Committee *appointed*, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendment to which this House hath disagreed:"—List of the Committee .. 868

Reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords Amendments *reported*, and *agreed to*:—To be communicated to The Lords.

Parliament — Public Health (Ireland) Act — Adjournment of the House—

Moved, "That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday at 12 o'clock,"—(*Mr. W. H. Smith*) 868

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*.

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Sea Fisheries (Scotland)—H.M.S. "Jackal"—Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, Mr. A. F. Egerton 869

LORDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

The Pope and the Lord Mayor of Dublin—Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, The Lord Chancellor .. 870

Railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf—Question, Observations, Lord Campbell; Reply, The Lord Chancellor .. 871

LORDS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Prorogation of the Parliament—

The Royal Assent was given to several Bills; And afterwards Her Majesty's Speech was delivered to both Houses by The Lord Chancellor 873

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read:—
After which,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the 29th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the Twenty-ninth day of October next.

COMMONS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

Message to attend The Lords Commissioners 873

LORDS.

SAT FIRST.

Monday, July 26.
The Lord Lovat, after the Death of his Father.

COMMONS.

NEW MEMBER SWORN.

Monday, August 2.
Isaac Lowthian Bell, esquire, for the Borough of the Hartlepools.

HANSARD'S

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE

Second Session of the *Twenty-First Parliament* of the
United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,
appointed to meet 5 March, 1874, and thence continued
till 5 February, 1875, in the Thirty-Eighth Year of
the Reign of

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF THE SESSION.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 26th July, 1875.

MINUTES.] — *Sat First in Parliament* — The Lord Lovat, after the death of his Father.

Public Bills — *First Reading* — Aliens and Naturalization* (226); Alkali Works* (227); Chain Cables and Anchors* (228); Issue of Writs during Recess* (229); Meeting of Parliament* (230); Parliamentary Proceedings (Oaths and Costs)* (231); Public Schools* (232).

Second Reading — Statute Law Revision (194); Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland)* (191); Conspiracy and Protection of Property (220); Employers and Workmen* (218).

Committee—Report—Washington Treaty (Claims Distribution)* (216).

THE IRISH PEERAGE.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO ADDRESS.

The Queen's Answer to the Address of the 9th instant *reported* as follows:—

"Relying on the wisdom of Parliament, I do not desire that the powers reserved to Me by the Act of Union of making creations and promotions in the Peerage of Ireland should stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure that may be introduced on that subject."

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD PENZANCE rose to call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Act of the Colonial Legislature for the compulsory purchase by the Local Government of Prince Edward's Island of all or any of the estates of the British proprietors in that island, and to ask what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Government to protect the just interests of those proprietors; and, whether the amount payable to them for the purchase of their rights is limited to the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the Act? The noble and learned Lord said that he considered this subject to be one of great importance. For some time past what might be termed a "land question" had existed in the island. The numbers of the owners of the soil were very small, and a strong democratic feeling prevailed in favour of the compulsory sequestration of the land by the tenants who held of them. This was not a new state of things in many countries; but in Prince Edward's Island it had had considerably sway, the Local Legislature being more or less completely elected by those whose influence was on the tenants' side. The consequence was that great efforts had been made to bring about this result. Last year a very similar Act to that to which he was now alluding passed the local Legislature but failed to receive the Royal Assent, the Governor General in Council stating in a despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, that he was advised the Act was objectionable, because it did not provide an impartial arbitration for the purchase of this property. The Act of 1874 was also objected to, because it was subversive of the rights of property, harassing and ruinous to the owners, and a dangerous precedent by the encouragement it held out to agitation. The Act of this year differed from the Act of 1874 in creating a more satisfactory tribunal for the adjustment of these cases. Three Commissioners were appointed—one by the Governor General of Canada, one by the local Government, and the third by the Island proprietors. In 1860 the proprietors, most of them resident in this country, were very willing to settle all disputes, and the matter was referred to Commissioners, who reported that the basis of compromise should be that the lands should be valued at 20 years' purchase, the purchase-money being regulated by the amount of rents stipulated to be paid. This compromise had never been carried out. An Act had now been passed which bore very harshly upon the proprietors. The Commissioners were to settle the amount to be paid, taking into consideration not how much rent had been reserved, but how much was paid, so that proprietors who had been lax in enforcing their rights would suffer accordingly. The Commissioners were also to consider what was the probability of recovering rents; so that if the law of the island were lax—as in some respects he believed it was—this fact again would tell against the proprietors. The Commissioners were also empowered to open up old questions whether the original conditions of grant had been observed by the proprietors. The Act purported to be one for changing leasehold into freehold tenures; but all that it really did seemed to be to give to the local Government power to acquire the land compulsorily from the proprietors, while it did not give the tenants any statutory right of purchase. Mr. Childers was going out as one of the three Commissioners and the representative of the Governor General, and he wished to ask the noble Earl the Secretary for the Colonies whether any instructions had been given to Mr. Childers to take a reasonable view of the rights of the proprietors under the Act, and whether Her Majesty's Government had been able to do anything which would lead to justice being done to the proprietors? Otherwise there was reason to believe that the true value of the land would be largely depreciated in the course of the inquiry by the Commissioners. He wished also to ask the noble Earl, whether the amount payable to the proprietors for the purchase of their rights was limited to the sum of $800,000, which he believed had been paid by the Canadian Government in consideration of the recent Federation?

THE EARL OF CARNARVON: My Lords, I find some little difficulty in replying in any detail to the noble and learned Lord, and for this reason—that the Act which he has brought under the notice of your Lordships is not an Act which has been passed in the ordinary course of Colonial legislation. In the ordinary course of Colonial legislation an Act passed by the Colonial Legislature is sent home to this country, either for sanction or disallowance by the Crown; and, of course, the responsibility in such cases rests with the Minister who advises the Crown. This Act, however, stands on a different footing. It is passed by the Provincial Legislature of the Dominion of Canada; and under the Canadian Federation Act of 1867 it is provided that Acts so passed shall be allowed or disallowed, not by the Crown on the advice of the Minister in England, but by the Governor General. This Act has followed the usual course. It has come under review by the Governor General, who has, I think, exercised his judgment properly in sanctioning it. I should exhaust the patience of the House if I were to go minutely into the history of this legislation. The noble and learned Lord has alluded to it as a matter of extreme difficulty, which has existed for a great number of years. It originated, curiously enough, in a lottery which was held in London rather more than 100 years ago. The lottery, which afforded a curious picture of the Colonial administration of the day, was held for the purpose of putting up a large portion, if not the largest portion, of Prince Edward's Island in lots. In one day no fewer than 67 lots were raffled for, each lot containing 20,000 acres of land. Certain conditions were attached to each lot; but, in most cases, they had not been complied with by those who obtained them. The consequence was that property which was then lightly won was lightly treated. The conditions as to settling the lots with colonists were, in the main, not complied with; and in addition to that, the properties were subjected to the difficulty of absenteeism. The result of these two evils was, that complaints not unnaturally sprang up in the island. The tenants who held the properties found out that the owners were not complying with the conditions. They themselves, on the other hand, departed from their conditions with their landlords, and either did not pay the rent at all, or else allowed it to fall into arrear. The ultimate result was a complete state of confusion and recriminations between the two parties. This went on, and about 10 years ago a tenant's league was formed in the island for the purpose of disputing the possession of the property with the descendants of those who held the original lots. A Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. The Commissioners say in their Report—

> "The tenantry of Prince Edward's Island share the common sentiment of the continent which surrounds them. The prejudice in favour of a freehold tenure, if it is one, is beyond the power of reason. The proprietors cannot change the sentiment; the local Government have no power to resist it; and the Imperial Government, having become weary of collecting rents and supporting evictions in Ireland, can hardly be expected to do for the landlords in Prince Edward Island what has ceased to be popular or practicable at home. It is, therefore, imperative upon all the parties concerned to convert this tenure. Agrarian questions now occupy the public mind incessantly in this fine colony to the exclusion of all sound politics. A public man is valued in proportion as he is subservient to the proprietors or friendly to the tenants, not for the measures of internal improvement of intercolonial policy he may proponnd: and the intellectual and social life of this people is exhausted and frittered away by disputes and contentions detrimental to the interests of all parties."

The Report of the Commissioners presented no exaggerated picture of the state of things in the island, and showed the advantage of putting an end to it by any system of legislation which was likely to meet with a reasonable amount of acceptance by the contending parties. I am not at all disposed to say that the Act is perfect. Indeed, I quite agree with the noble and learned Lord that it is open to very many charges in various points. The main purport of the Act I take to be this—It requires that a certain notice should be given to the proprietors of the intention of the Government to purchase the land, and provides that three Commissioners shall be nominated, who are to have the power of determining the price. A proprietor may appear by counsel and he may appoint a solicitor; and although he has no appeal from the decision of the Commissioners, yet the Supreme Court of Canada may remit the report of the Commissioners for subsequent revision. I cannot state that the Act is in every respect satisfactory; but I am bound to say that, in my opinion, it is not altogether unfavourable to the proprietors. This Act does not lay down the principle of compulsory purchase for the first time. That principle waslaid down before in Prince Edward's Island, and this is a supplementary Act, which is rather in favour of the proprietors than otherwise, as it provides on the whole a fair and equitable machinery to enable them to obtain compensation for their land. My noble Friend opposite (the Earl of Kimberley), when he was Colonial Secretary, accepted an Act passed in 1872 on the subject, and also the subsequent Act passed in 1873. Those Acts embodied the principle of compulsory purchase. I think the House will admit that a very wise and proper choice has been made of the gentlemen who are nominated Commissioners, and who will give a fair consideration to the claims of the proprietors. The Home

Government is not in any respect whatever responsible for this Act. It is a measure which was disposed of in Canada by the decision of the Governor General, and consequently instructions from home would really be superfluous, or, rather, more than superfluous. At the same time, Mr. Childers has been placed in personal communication with Lord Dufferin, and it is quite understood that his Lordship will give whatever consideration is proper to all the representations which may be made to him on either side. The noble and learned Lord (Lord Penzance) has referred to the sum of $800,000 mentioned in the Act. If I understand rightly, the Question of the noble and learned Lord is whether the compensation to be awarded under the Act is limited to this sum of $800,000. I do not think it is; I have no reason whatever to believe that it is so. The only allusion to this sum is to be found in the Preamble, and not in the enacting part of the measure. In conclusion, I will only remind the House of what I originally stated—namely, that this measure is one which has been passed by the Colonial Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, and which consequently receives the sanction, not of the Crown through the Imperial Government at home, but the sanction of the Governor General of Canada. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I quite admit there is much to be said on both sides. I think, however, my noble Friend the Governor General of Canada has exercised a wise discretion in assenting to this measure, which I trust will not only put an end to a controversy which has raged for 15 years, but will put an end to it as much in the interest of the proprietors as to the interest of any other class of the community.

STATUTE LAW REVISION BILL.

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

(NO. 194.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, this was the eleventh volume of the work for the revision of the Statute Law that had been presented to Parliament, the object sought to be obtained being to expunge the dead from the living statutes—a course the importance of which he need not dwell upon to justices of the peace, solicitors, and the public. The work had its origin in an attempt to issue a new edition of the living statutes; but soon after the work commenced a difficulty arose how to distinguish what were living from what were dead statutes. Acts that repealed others gave no difficulty, and did not require to be printed, but an immense number of Acts stood in a different position—some were virtually repealed by new Acts which covered the same area as the old ones, and others were repealed because the provisions in the new Acts were inconsistent with the old ones. Under these circumstances, it soon became apparent that it was impossible for any draftsman to undertake the responsibility of saying what were old Acts that might be safely omitted from the edition, and therefore it was found necessary that, as the work of revision progressed, it should receive at the end of the Session the authoritative declaration of Parliament as to what Acts should be omitted from the new statutes. The work had been done under extremely able hands—at first under the able superintendence of Messrs. Reilly and Wood; then the task fell to Mr. Wood alone; and subsequently Mr. Rickards was associated with that gentleman in the prosecution of the work. By the labour of these gentleman 10 volumes had already been completed, and had received the sanction of Parliament by means of Bills similar to that he now presented. The number of Acts passed since the 53rd Geo. III that had been repealed or expurgated by this means were 7,000 repealed and 2,000 partially repealed statutes. Parliament had from time to time accepted these Bills upon the names of the professional draftsmen under whose care they had been prepared. Every Bill prepared by the draftsman stated the ground upon which any particular statute was declared to be repealed or partially repealed—but when the Bill was passed these notes were omitted from the Act. The draftsmen had also submitted their labours to different Departments and Public Offices before presenting them to Parliament, and in that way they had insured a certain degree of accuracy which could not possibly have been arrived at in any other way. Seven octavo volumes had been published dealing with the statutes down to the last Session of William IV., which were equal to three ordinary quarto volumes of the statutes they were in the habit of using. The eighth volume would be published in the ensuing autumn, and the 9th early in 1876; and he expected that six more volumes would complete the Statute Law down to 1868—the period originally contemplated—which would be equal to seven quarto volumes. In addition to this there had been published yearly a chronological table and index of the statutes, giving the title of every Act passed, and stating what had become of it—whether it was living or dead; and the second part of the volume contained an index of the statutes in force. The price of these volumes was exceedingly moderate. He did not mean to represent this work of Statute Law Revision as final or complete; but it was extremely substantial. He looked forward to the time when there would be a cheaper edition of the statutes in a still more useful form, and also that they might anticipate in a short time being able to make a division in English, Irish, and Scotch Acts, so that the statutes might be had of each country in a separate form. The perfection of the revision of the statutes would greatly facilitate their consolidation, and he proposed to lay on the Table of the House a Copy of the Papers that had been laid on the Table of the House of Commons, containing Minutes and Memoranda of the Statute Law Commission upon the subject of consolidation of the statutes and the proposals they had made. The Government, acting on the proposals, had prepared as a sample of the consolidation, seven consolidation Bills dealing with particular subjects of the law, which would be laid on the Table for consideration during the Recess, and it would be found that where any change had been made in the wording of the enactments there had been none in their spirit. They were in a sense specimen consolidation Bills, and they dealt with subjects on which there was a considerable amount of legislation—such as the administration of oaths, the issue of writs by the House of Commons, the regulation of chemical works—and where consolidation was much required.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a." (*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2^a accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

OTTOMAN PORTE, &c.—RESOLUTION.

LORD CAMPBELL, in rising to call the attention of the House to the Identic Note of Austria, the German Empire, and Russia to the Ottoman Porte of 20th October, 1874; to the reply of the Ottoman Porte of 23rd October, 1874; and to the Correspondence recently presented on the subject; and to move to resolve—

> "That this House concurs with Her Majesty's Government as to the illegality of the demand addressed to the Ottoman Porte by the Three Powers, Austria, the German Empire, and Russia, in their identic note of 20th October 1874;"

And—

> "That this House regrets that no effectual measures seem to have been taken to prevent or to retard the definitive conclusion of a treaty between Austro-Hungary and the Danubian Principalities,"

said*: My Lords,—Just before Easter the noble Earl the Secretary of State told the House that the Papers, which form in some degree the subject of my Notice, would in a few weeks be on the Table. Last Monday, for the first time, they were in the hands of Members. The conception of the noble Earl, as to the period involved in a few weeks, seems to be drawn from an age in which longevity went further than it does even at present. No doubt, when men lived 150 years, a few weeks was a correct description of the interval between Easter and the Dog Days, as at that time there may have appeared to be only a few hours in a fortnight, or a few minutes in a day. What renders the delay a little more remarkable is, that the last despatch is dated January 20th, so that on the face of it there is not any reason why the whole book, which is less than 30 pages, should not have appeared in February or March. However, I do not wish to criticize the noble Earl upon the point, but merely to excuse myself for being forced to address the House at what I know appears an inconvenient moment. It is no great fault—perhaps it is a kind of merit—in a Secretary of State, who seems born for higher things, to fall into the habits and traditions of the office he presides over. And these are well known to be, either to avert debates, or, if they must occur, to bring them on, when men have to perform the thankless operation of beating iron cold, or by the lateness of the Session bring the ashes of their mind in contact with the rising floods of Parliamentary indifference. My Lords, whatever may be thought on other questions, the House, I am convinced, will favour my decision of adding Resolutions to the Notice. A noble Duke upon the other side, who has long engaged the deference of all who belong in any way to Scotland (the Duke of Buccleuch), has quite recently laid down that if you want debate you must have Resolutions. It would also have been arrogant on my part to expect any of your Lordships to listen to an exposition of the Papers which could not lead to a result. Beyond that, it seems to me that when any one has taken up a subject of this character the House has a right to ask that he should point out some mode by which their judgment may be felt, by which their power may be usefully exerted with regard to it; although he does so at considerable risk, and although the House has a complete discretion of adopting his proposal or rejecting it. The practical effect at which these Resolutions aim may be uncovered in a moment. It is to localize and to restrict an infraction of the Treaties of 1856, acquired by the blood and consecrated by the honour of Great Britain—an infraction which the noble Earl the Secretary of State condemns, but which, as regards the conduct of one Power, at least, he has not succeeded in averting. My Lords, I need not dwell at all upon the former Resolution, since it is one of approbation and concurrence as regards the Government. It seems to be a just and proper tribute to their resistance of the Identic Note which the three Powers addressed to the Ottoman Porte on the 20th of October. As to the nature of that demand, Her Majesty's Government offered, as you may see in all of their despatches, an unqualified opinion. They deserve the greater credit because none of the other Western Powers were so placed as to hold decided or effective language on the subject. It is true, indeed, that Austria, as the Papers show, evidently doubted the legality, but was not on that account less forward in her action. With regard to the second Resolution, it is one of admonition, not of censure—to the effect that, unless there is something unexplained, something in the background, the Government ought to have done more to prevent or to retard the definitive conclusion of a Commercial Treaty between Austria and Roumania, when they viewed it as regretable. I readily admit my obligation to support this Resolution. Indeed, the point is so important that here I should desire to bring a short and easy train of reasoning under the judgment of the House, which may perhaps be calculated to force the gravity of the transaction home to minds which have not previously considered it. The principle of the three Powers, whose union has been so often serious to Europe, from the anarchy of Poland, at the end of the last century, down to the extinction of Cracow in 1847, is that the Vassal Principalities of Turkey shall negotiate Commercial Treaties, independently of the Empire in which they are incorporated. A congeries of minute arguments has been heaped up to show that trade requires the arrangement. But the noble Earl the Secretary of State has justly pointed out that the question is not commercial, but political. It is not a question of what tends to importation, as if revenue was the single object of societies, but of what the Law of Nations interdicts and sanctions. Now, the Law of Nations indicates distinctly that the power to negotiate Commercial Treaties is the power to negotiate without restriction upon everything. In the early spring, and again within the last few days, I felt bound to look through all the chapters upon Treaties in Vattel. He is still the recognized authority of Europe, and I first learnt to refer to him from Lord Palmerston himself. Nowhere does he sanction the distinction which the three Powers have affected to establish. Nowhere does he view Commercial Treaties as legitimate, unless they are the exercise of a general negotiating faculty. Wheaton, whose treatise is received on the other side of the Atlantic, has a passage which ought not to be passed over, because it solves the question by deduction. It is —and I could give the page to noble Lords—to the effect that the validity of treaties ceases when either of the contracting parties forfeits independence. What follows? That their validity will not begin until dependence has been abrogated. We learn, therefore, from Vattel, that to negotiate Commercial Treaties is to negotiate all treaties, and from Wheaton, that the vassal principalities must throw off their dependence, before any contract can bind or regulate their conduct. Every one is thus led to see—without too much mental effort—that the arrangements proposed by the three Powers would be a large and a decided movement in the path of separation. But although untenable in principle, they might still be no more than the assertion of an heretical and unproductive theory, if the communities in question were not imbued with any separative tendency. Here facts come in to enlighten us. We know—and the noble Earl, the Secretary of State, himself has reprimanded—the aspirations of the Roumanian Government for a nationality they would be incapable of holding against the Powers on their frontier. We know the restless movements of the Servian principality from the time when, in 1863, the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison was urged upon our Government. The scheme of the three Powers is not then a barren declaration, but a living torch, addressed to an inflammable material, which rushes forward to accept it. The next link is one the House can easily appreciate. When the Danubian Principalities are severed from the Empire which controls them, Commercial Treaties would be themselves a constant pretext for occupation by the neighbouring authorities. They have merely to allege that a stipulation has been violated, and send an army to the Danube to promote the execution of it. But all those who call to mind the campaign of Catherine II. against Turkey, or the campaigns of 1828-9, or that of 1853, will be agreed that the Danubian Principalities are the route to Constantinople, in a strategic sense, as distinctly as Herat is thought by eminent authorities to be the gate of India. No sooner, therefore, are they occupied than the guarantee of April 15th, 1856, which engages you by arms to support Ottoman integrity, begins to force itself upon you. And here, let me remark, that the moment would not be similar to that of 1854, when my noble Friend the noble Earl on the cross-benches (Earl Grey) came down to this House, and gave all the arguments against going to war, explaining, as he did, that no engagement bound the country; that it was free to linger in repose; that policy alone sufficed to govern its decision. In spite of my noble Friend the war occurred. It culminated in the guarantee I have alluded to. The question would not now be one of prudence, but of faith. Great Britain would be compelled to take up arms or sacrifice her honour. And while this great debate was agitating Parliament, millions of British capital, the fortunes of many men who have promoted the development of Ottoman resources, would be in utter insecurity. The whole chain is now before the House. Under these circumstances, it was evidently a British object, if you could, to divert Austria from an application of the principle the three Powers had laid down, and which is fraught with danger to this country. So long as Austria refrained, the principle of which the Ottoman authorities had exposed the character, might never have been executed, and even speedily renounced. Here, then, we are bound to ask my Lords, has the Secretary of State done what could be done for so legitimate a purpose; has he pointed out to Austria the many grounds on which the final step might be retarded; has he shown that at the best it was a question between commercial and political advantages of which the latter far outweighed the former; above all has he given prominence to the very guarantee I have alluded to of April 15th, 1856, which binds Austria with Great Britain and with France in the defence of Ottoman integrity? The position in which Austria stood as defined by that compact was remarkable and gave the noble Earl a *locus standi* for remonstrance—although friendly—which could not possibly escape him. Austria had the strongest interest in avoiding whatever tended to endanger the stability she might be called on to defend. She had besides the strongest obligation to avoid it. When a Power undertakes by force of arms to guard a system from infraction, no one would deny that she is equitably bound to abstain from measures which, positively are, or demonstrably tend to be, one. If any one was under an engagement to protect an edifice from fire, you would not say he was at liberty to act, from time to time, as an incendiary within it. A mass of arguments beyond my power to convey, beyond the patience of the

House to listen to, might be constructed by despatch writers so competent as the noble Earl and his supporters, to arrest for a long time the course which Austria was meditating, and which has now become a grave event, although it is not yet appreciated properly. Have those arguments been used although they are not given in the Papers? Neither before nor since the Identic Note is any trace of them exhibited. If modesty has led the noble Earl to keep them back, when this appears, I shall be ready to acquit him. There is one circumstance, however, which ought to be alluded to in passing—although I shall not dwell upon it. On the 19th of April, I moved for the production of the Treaty which binds Austria so remarkably, and fixes her position on the Eastern question, because I knew from the best authorities that its production at that moment was the only chance of acting, in our sense, on the still hesitating, still undetermined attitude of statesmen at Vienna. Without any argument at all, the noble Earl repelled the Motion, in a way by which his own responsibility was seriously heightened. In short, he took a course which nothing could defend, except the opposite result to that which has arisen. Had the negotiation of Austria and Roumania blown over—and there was considerable hope of it—the noble Earl might have come down to this House and said—"Your proposition was superfluous. We have gained our point without you. It was not essential to produce the Treaties you required. We have saved the country eighteen pence or half-a-crown which their production would have cost it, thus showing how adroitly we can blend finance and foreign policy together." And it is, my Lords, a great flight of statesmanship to do so. But the result has shown—what I was thoroughly convinced of—that the proposal was not superfluous, but opportune and indispensable. Up to the end of time, the noble Earl can never possibly establish that, had he acted differently, had he acted as usage would suggest, and something more obligatory called for, the negotiation then suspended would have come to the maturity, which he, as well as I, was anxious to avert. The only inference I draw from this regretable proceeding is that, if the noble Earl repelled one method as improper or unnecessary, he was bound to resort to some other he preferred, or to succeed by abstinence from any. When it turns out that, according to his own Papers, which for six months have been revising, to which he might give any form he chose, he has done literally nothing, when that inaction has been accompanied by failure, no Opposition, however enervated and divided, no Member of an Opposition, however favourable to the Government, could pass his conduct without question. The second Resolution, therefore, was inevitable; but it leaves it open to the noble Earl to say that judicious measures were adopted at Vienna, although without success, and that he does not think it prudent to convey them to the Legislature. So far, I well know your Lordships go along with me. But it is not enough to prove the justice of the Resolutions, unless one can establish their utility. The House may fairly say that they are not bound to move out of their way to uphold the Secretary of State when he has taken a sound line, and to admonish him when he has been feeble or inadequate, unless a good effect upon the Continent of Europe can be traced to their proceeding. I approach that consideration, and all the more because it may be rapidly disposed of. Let the House only glance at the exact stage of the transaction. The three Powers laid down a new principle. The Ottoman authorities immediately exposed its inconveniences. The British Government upheld the Ottoman authorities. No kind of refutation was elicited. The whole thing remained suspended, and might have disappeared. One Power alone, after a labyrinth of difficulties, resolved to execute the project of which the standard was unrolled. My Lords, it is a perfect fallacy—although some who think with me were first inclined to adopt it—to assume that nothing now remains to be contended for, and that the Austrian step disposes of the subject. The extent of the blow to Ottoman integrity, the extent of the disparagement which falls upon the system of 1856, will be proportioned to the mass of States who follow that example, who so act as to encourage and confirm the separative forces of the Vassal Principalities. If no one joins, the evil will be localized. If many join, the crisis we are anxious to avert will be precipitated. Neither Russia nor the German Empire, although they shared in the Identic Note, have, since the Ottoman reply, done anything whatever. But even in Italy and France—although there is not time to prove it—a struggle appears to be going on between commercial and political ideas, of which the termination is uncertain. The opinion of this House—which, as I have often seen, has a prestige abroad even superior to that which it enjoys within the limits of the kingdom—would be the very barrier to check and guard the oscillating Powers. And the opinion of the House would be sufficiently conveyed in both the Resolutions. Both imply that the position of the Identic Note is not to be sustained. Both imply that the Austrian measure ought not to be generalized, while both are qualified to isolate it. My Lords, if anyone maintains that the undetermined Powers cannot be held back; that they are too intent on the supposed material advantages of these direct engagements with the Vassal Principalities; there is one part of the subject he has not yet attended to. My Lords, the three Powers themselves, when they resolved on the Identic Note, can hardly have observed the lever they were going to furnish to the general disturbers of political society. Indeed, the more we mingle in affairs, the more we see that critical decisions are often come to in a hurry. No sooner is it laid down that dependencies may enter into Treaties which involve a general negotiating faculty, and lead on by easy passages to the right of making peace and war, than every State which is not perfectly compact and homogeneous becomes threatened. If those who rule at Constantinople are forced to tremble for Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, France may be disquieted for Algeria and Corsica, the Italian Kingdom for Sardinia and Sicily, Great Britain for various possessions among the quarters of the globe. On the Austrian Empire the principle is calculated to rebound with a disintegrating force which clearly has not been anticipated. For the House will bear in mind that you cannot possibly maintain a special right upon this subject in the Vassal Principalities of Turkey. The despatches of the noble Earl completely overthrow that proposition. The principle is not a local, but a general one. To describe it briefly, it amounts to a new and ingènious road across the lines of public law to the dismemberment of Empires. It is just, therefore, that a House like yours—which, although night by night, we see it plunged into the business of a vestry or a school board, will not forget its mission as a guardian of sound principles and elevated interests—should do something to restrain the Powers which only verge upon, which only contemplate an error, unworthy of themselves, injurious to us, and tending to the loss of national cohesion in large and complex States, whatever age, whatever clime they may belong to. My Lords, one among many views which leads me to think the evil may be localized, is that the Cabinet of Germany have not the slightest motive to extend it; that, as these despatches show, they were drawn into the Identic Note reluctantly and doubtfully; that many European Governments look up to them for counsel at this moment; that they are themselves directed by a mind to which, ideas more just, or more complete than those which guided it at first have often been admitted. But everyone may form his own opinion on this subject, which I scarcely touch upon in passing. My Lords, it is not unusual to anticipate objections on a Motion of this sort, and to reply to them. The practice seems to me a dangerous one, as it is likely to fatigue the House, and indeed I know but one mode of thought with which the Resolutions are in conflict. It is that mode of thought—and many hold it conscientiously—which looks to a regular alliance between Russia and Great Britain as a specific for the maladies to which Europe is exposed. It cannot be denied that any course which discourages or limits the execution of the Identic Note, is unfavourable to the objects Russia has been long accustomed to pursue in the Danubian Principalities. The eloquent historian, Lamartine, pointed out that the sword of Russia had composed the Treaty of Kainardji, by which Turkey was so much humiliated in 1774. Since then, her policy in the Danubian Principalities has never been reversed, although late events may sometimes have interrupted it. To adopt a Motion to disturb it, or to check it, is not the part of men who wish to substitute an intimate relation with that country, for those paths which Mr. Canning and Lord Palmerston bequeathed to us. But the House might be justified in asking, how far that alliance can be compassed, except by sacrificing all the objects for which our foreign policy continues. At present, it is usual to remark that the European balance has been wholly superseded. It may be so. But it is only superseded and eclipsed because Russia draws into her system important Powers which used to counteract her. Should Great Britain fling herself as an additional and a subordinate ingredient into that sinister, dark, and overgrown preponderance, the dismay of those States which prize their independence without large armies to uphold it will be as boundless, as it must be certainly, well-founded. Even, therefore, should it be proved to-night that Resolutions such as these are little favourable to united action with St. Petersburg, they ought not on that account to be rejected by your Lordships. Nations which aspire to exist can hardly be unfaithful to the purpose which renders their existence sacred to the world. The noble Lord concluded by moving the Resolutions.

Moved to resolve, That this House concurs with Her Majesty's Government as to the illegality of the demand addressed to the Ottoman Porte by the Three Powers, Austria, the German Empire, and Russia, in their identic note of 20th October 1874.—(*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell.*)

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY said, he did not wish to complain of the delay which had occurred in the presentation of the Papers which the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs promised on the 25th of February last should be laid on the Table of the House in the course of a few weeks, although that delay seemed to him to be somewhat unusual. It was, however, fully compensated for by the contents of the Papers themselves, for he did not believe that so many extraordinary propositions had ever been contained in so small a compass as were to be found in the space of this Blue Book. Some time last year, it appeared, a demand was addressed by Austria to the Porte for the right of concluding an independent Commercial Treaty with Roumania, and several propositions were laid down by Count Andrassy with respect to Servia, which, by some misapprehension, he omitted to prove. The question was complicated by a very extraordinary Paper that was brought before the Foreign Office, and which was signed by Prince Ghika, in which it was asserted that a modification of the Customs system of the Principalities could only be effected in virtue of a special Convention concluded between Roumania and a Foreign Power. That was a most illogical and untenable proposition. It might be alleged that the material interests of Roumania and those of the Ottoman Porte were distinct; but the Porte itself acknowledged that to be so, and it promised to consult with the Principalities in regard to their distinct interests, and to accede to any special arrangements which might be necessary for them. All that the Porte required was that the Principalities should not assume a power which did not belong to them. It was clear that the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary regarded the Convention with Roumania as utterly indefensible, for he had declared that Her Majesty's Government were convinced that the pretensions of Roumania were inconsistent with the terms of existing treaties, and that they could not believe that any of the Powers who had signed the Treaty of Paris would infringe that important international instrument. That vigorous language, however, had not been backed up by any vigorous action—all that the noble Earl did when the matter came to a head was to make a proposition to the German Ambassador, which he promised to communicate to his Government—and the matter then disappears from the Blue Book. In another despatch the noble Earl let down the three Powers in rather an easy manner, remarking that too much importance should not be attached to the political aspect of the question, which lost much of its significance from the declaration of those Governments that they had no intention to weaken the ties which bound the Principalities to Turkey. The direct action of the three Powers in negotiating with the Principalities had done as much as could possibly be done to sever those ties; and if Her Majesty's Government were satisfied that the three Powers had no intention of doing what they actually had done, diplomatic action would seem to be useless. It was clear that the object of those Powers could not be a merely commercial one, because such an object could have been attained with the consent of the Porte, which was quite willing that a commercial Convention should be concluded. The noble Earl had proposed a Conference; but the proposal was at once declined by those Powers—which showed that their object was not commercial only. It was not pretended that anything was to be gained by treating the sovereign authority of the Porte with discourtesy. They must have had in view a political object of some sort. He did not pretend to offer an opinion as to what that political object was. The noble Earl had suggested several methods by which, without detriment to the authority of the Porte, the commercial objects professedly aimed at might have been attained: but the German Ambassador declared, with the somewhat cynical frankness that characterized the diplomacy of his nation, that the positive interests of his country could not be endangered by questions of mere form—holding that she had a right to conclude a direct special Customs Convention with the vassal provinces of Turkey. The Turkish Government had not been treated with common courtesy, and whatever might have been the object of those proceedings, their result was perfectly obvious—a great change had occurred in the Eastern Question, and it could not be doubted that if the Principalities possessed the right of making independent treaties, their position was essentially altered. Nor could it be denied that if treaties were ridden rough shod over in that manner on the plea of material interests, which were undefined, danger must arise both to the security of nations and to the peace of Europe.

LORD HAMMOND said, that if they sanctioned the pretension of the Principalities to conclude Commercial Conventions, they would sanction that which was entirely inconsistent with the suzerainty of the Sultan, and which was wholly without warrant. The three Powers rested the demand addressed by them to the Porte upon the terms of the Treaties of 1856 and 1858; the Firman of 1866 and the Treaty of 1856 declaring that the Principalities should continue to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte the privileges and immunities they then enjoyed, including full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation. He believed that on many occasions the Principalities had entered into arrangements with the Governments of neighbouring Powers without applying for the consent of the Porte; and the present complaint of the Porte hardly came with a very good grace, when it was remembered that, in the words of our late Consul General in the Principalities, "with regard to Consular jurisdiction, that treaties and capitulations were virtually a dead letter" there. If now the Porte held the Principalities to the Treaties, it should also have required them not to depart from those Treaties where the interests of the Powers were concerned. He believed that the Customs tariff had never been strictly observed in the Principalities; and in various existing Treaties it was not made imperative upon the Powers to ask the assent of the Porte for any arrangements they might make with States under the suzerainty of the Porte. In his opinion, too, it was very inopportune on the part of the Porte to raise these doubtful questions. The Government of the Porte were sure to be met by rejoinders which were more or less well-founded, and which might weaken the position of the Porte when it came by-and-by to apply for the assistance of the Powers in matters of graver interest. He thought the Porte should rest satisfied with the assurance—a valuable one—given it by the German Ambassador—that Germany had given and would give no encouragement to any designs which would bring about the separation of the Principalities from the Turkish Empire, or would injuriously affect the position and rights of Turkey. The House would, in his opinion, be hardly justified in imputing to the Powers that they were open to the charge brought against them by the noble Lord (Lord Stratheden); and with regard to the Resolution expressing the regret of the House—

> "That no effectual measures seemed to have been taken to prevent or retard the definitive conclusion of a Treaty between Austro-Hungary and the Danubian Principalities,"

such a Resolution would be equivalent to a Vote of Censure upon the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary, who, he thought, did not deserve it. In conclusion, he wished to say a few words upon the desire of the Principalities to separate themselves from Turkey. Such a desire on their part was no secret—but was very unwise. Practically, they were now in the enjoyment of independence, commercially and otherwise; but directly they withdrew themselves from the guarantee which at present secured to them this *quasi*-independence they would have little chance of long remaining an independent State. Russia might, perhaps, hold her hand from a feeling of grace and from religious sympathies; but the temptation would be strong, and incorporation with that Empire would bring Russia on the Danube, from which it was the object of the Treaty of 1856 to exclude her. On the other hand, nothing could be more fatal to Austria than any encouragement given to the Principalities to shake off their connection with Turkey. Austria must know that if they did so, they would be either incorporated with Russia, or, if they remained independent, would seek to extend their power by incorporating with themselves some of the neighbouring Austrian Provinces. Community of origin would be a great temptation on the part of some of these Provinces to coalesce with the Principalities, but he did not think it could be the wish of any Englishman that Austria should be weakened by the severance of any further portion of her Empire.

THE EARL OF DERBY: My Lords, before I say anything else on the subject, I hope I may be allowed to congratulate your Lordships on having heard the opinion—expressed I believe for the first time—of that Member of your Lordships' House who of all who sit here has the largest and longest experience of the Foreign Affairs of this country (Lord Hammond). I do not, however, entirely agree with the conclusions of my noble Friend. Still, although I am compelled to dissent from his conclusions, I think that the point of view from which he regards the question supplies a very useful and necessary corrective to the exaggerated apprehensions of the noble Lord who moved these Resolutions—apprehensions which were, I think, to some extent, shared by the noble Earl who succeeded him. The noble Lord who moved the Resolutions complained that an unreasonable delay had occurred in the production of the Papers, and that there had been a violation of a promise on my part. It is quite true that some delay has occurred; but it has arisen from two causes. I kept the Papers back, partly in the hope that before they were laid upon the Table we might have arrived one way or the other at a definitive settlement of the question—in which event the Correspondence might have appeared in a more complete form than it actually does appear—and partly, they were kept back for the purpose of consulting on the question of publication the other parties to the Correspondence, without whose consent I could not fairly lay them upon the Table. But, so far as my recollection serves me—though I may have spoken in general terms of laying the Papers in the course of a few weeks—the only promise I gave to the noble Lord was that they should be laid upon the Table in time for a discussion during the present Session. They are upon the Table now, and the noble Lord has brought the subject forward for consideration at least a fortnight, I am afraid, before the time when we may hope to look forward to the close of the Session. Therefore, I think the noble Lord cannot fairly complain that the pledge I gave has not been fulfilled. I will now pass to the substance of the noble Lord's Resolutions. The Motion of the noble is in effect a Vote of Censure of the Government. He asks you to express regret that certain things have not been done.

LORD CAMPBELL interposing, explained that what he said was, not that certain things had not been done, but that we could not see that they had been done.

THE EARL OF DERBY: I put the interpretation which I think most people would put upon the Motion. The noble Lord is, of course, quite free to understand his own Resolutions as he thinks fit. The question, however, is not what the noble Lord intends, but what his words imply. One of his Resolutions implies that certain steps, if they have not been taken, ought to have been taken. Now, I do not think your Lordships will, upon the statement which you have heard, endorse that view, and if a division is called for, I shall appeal with confidence to noble Lords on both sides to reject it. In answering the noble Lord, I shall not go back to the partition of Poland, nor discuss the expediency or otherwise of forming a close alliance with Russia. How does the matter stand? The whole story is told in these Papers, and I shall recapitulate it very briefly. The Government of the Principalities on the one hand, and the three Governments of Austria, Russia, and Germany on the other, desire to conclude Commercial Conventions with one another. The Government of the Porte objects on the ground that such Conventions are not within the right of the Government of the Principalities to contract without sanction from Constantinople. We and the French Government agree with the Porte in the construction which we place upon our Treaty obligations. The three Governments of Eastern Europe, on the other hand, regard such Conventions as within the right of autonomy which the Principalities confessedly enjoy. They accordingly proceed to make their Convention, and the noble Lord is of opinion that we ought in some way, which he does not explain, to prevent that transaction from taking place. Let me remind the House within what very narrow limits this question really lies. It is admitted on all hands that the Roumanian Government has not the right to make treaties properly so-called—treaties of a political character dealing with general interests. It is equally admitted that there is a certain class of Conventions with neighbouring States which the Roumanian Government is entitled to make by the Firman of 1866. And that, let me say in passing, disposes of his argument as to the impossibility, according to International Law, of any Convention being entered into by a dependent State. The whole difference between the two parties in this dispute consists in this—whether Commercial Conventions such as are now proposed come within one category or the other. We think they are excluded, for reasons which I will not dwell upon because the noble Lord accepts them as valid. The Austrians think they are included, grounding themselves mainly on the right of the Principalities to make their own internal financial arrangements, and on the words of the Firman of 1866. Now, is this a question which can be treated as one of European magnitude and importance? It can only be important in one of two ways—either as regards its immediate practical results, or as a step to the ultimate separation of the Principalities from Turkey. As to the practical results, they are, none. I am not authorized to say that if the consent of the Porte had been asked to the making of these Conventions, it would have been conceded without difficulty; but I believe that to be the case. The commercial arrangements of Roumania have no interest for Turkey. The Roumanian Exchequer is separate from that of Turkey; a surplus there is of no assistance to the Sultan, and a deficit there is of no importance, so long as the very small tribute to which Roumania is liable continues to be punctually paid. In fact, one argument against these Conventions is that they are utterly unnecessary. If the Roumanian authorities like to reduce their Customs duties to the lowest point, they can do it. Nobody will object and nobody will interfere. If they like to raise them within certain limits, to which they are bound by European Treaties, they can equally do so. They can make, and they have made, informal understandings with other States as to rates of duty to be levied, and they might have continued to do so. As regards material and practical results, it makes absolutely no difference which way this matter is settled. Well, then, is the conclusion of these Conventions a step to ultimate independence? I will be entirely frank. The Principalities, no doubt, have drifted in the course of the last 20 years into a position different from that which was made for them by the Crimean War. That is only saying that the Crimean War was waged 20 years ago. The Roumanians, as a people, are stronger and more united now than they were then. They may indulge in dreams of a possible future; but I shall be surprised if they take any steps to realize those ideas, and for this reason. Why I say that the Roumanian people will not take steps to separate themselves from the Turkish Empire is, that the only security they have for self-government, or even for existence, lies in the European guarantee which, as a part of the Ottoman Empire, they enjoy. So long as they remain in name a dependency of Turkey they are secure, as far as treaties can make them so, against the risk of being absorbed in any other State. They are not strong enough to stand alone, and they know it. I do not think, therefore, they will risk the forfeiture of the guarantee which now protects them. And I cannot doubt that they clearly understand the situation. That guarantee was not granted to the

Principalities for their own sakes—it was granted to them as forming a part of the general system of the Ottoman Empire. So long as they remain within that Empire, they have a right to it, and no longer. I do not think they will be in haste to break off a connection which is not galling or humiliating, and which leaves them complete internal freedom, either for the sake of being absorbed in any more powerful State, or for the bare chance of being able to maintain a precarious independence, exposed to danger from every quarter, and without having a claim on the protection or friendship of any Power. That state of things I consider affords the best security we can have for the maintenance of the *status quo.* As for this small matter of the Conventions, it leaves things in substance where they were. The Roumanian people, at any rate, do not consider that they have gained a diplomatic victory, for we hear of the supplanting of the Government and of discontent and agitation at Bucharest—which does not look as if the Government were considered to have accomplished a national success. It may be that by better management on both sides this dispute might have been averted. I think that was possible, and in despatches I have indicated more than one way in which it might have been done. But the time for that is past—not by the fault of England. And now it only remains to consider in what way the actual result could have been averted. On that point the noble Lord (Lord Stratheden) has given us no information. He does not suppose that we ought to have broken off relations with the three Powers, because of this difference. Ought we to have withdrawn from the guarantee of Roumania? But that would be only injuring ourselves, unless other Powers took the same course. My noble Friend has suggested several remedies for the state of things which he desires to see put to rights. He has said that we might have laid the Papers relating to the matter before Parliament, and that we might further have appealed to the good faith of the other Powers interested in the question, in the belief that publicity and discussion would have changed the course of the question. We might have made more noise and written excited despatches about the observance of treaties; but what would have been the result of a course of conduct such as this? They would have said—"Your morality is excellent; but while we have just as much respect for treaties as you have, we have our own method of interpreting them, which unfortunately differs from yours." If we had endeavoured to create out of this a great European question, we might certainly have succeeded in making ourselves ridiculous; but we should have done no good to the Porte, and I do not think we should have been thanked for our trouble. Whatever is still possible to smooth over the difficulty and to save the dignity of the Porte shall be attempted; but I believe at this moment the Turkish Government, which certainly is mainly concerned, is not only satisfied, but grateful for the line we have taken. I do not think, therefore, that your Lordships will be more Turkish than the Turks themselves, and censure us for results which we did not bring about, and which, as far as I can see, no language or action on our part could have averted.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY agreed with the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) in deprecating the use of violent language, or the adoption of what would be called a rash or ill-judged course in reference to this matter. It was never desirable to adopt strong language, and in this matter it would have been more than usually rash to have done so. He agreed in thinking that it would be the greatest possible mistake to erect the subject which had been brought forward by the noble Lord (Lord Stratheden) into a great European question. He would not for a moment presume to set up his opinion on a question of the interpretation of treaties against the view which might be held by the Foreign Office. On the other hand, he thought great weight ought to attach to the views which had been expressed by the noble Lord (Lord Hammond), who was for so many years Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Looking at the question by the light of the Firman which was issued by the Porte, he was in considerable doubt whether the commercial arrangements which had been entered into by the Principalities were such as they were excluded from making by their general relations with the Porte. It would, in his opinion, be idle to address strong language to the other Powers, because their views on these points differed from those entertained by Her Majesty's Government. The general position of the Principalities was of a very artificial character. For many years past they had endeavoured to set themselves up as something greater than they really were, and, in all probability, they would continue in the same course. This being so, he thought it fair to regard the question as one concerning which the principle of self-interest would weigh with the Principalities—and as the noble Earl had said, self-interest was more binding than treaties — and prevent them from going as far as some persons thought them likely to go. The Principalities were not likely rashly to sacrifice a position in which they would lose the advantages of the European guarantee—within which they were now included—and become a mere shuttlecock between two great Powers. On the whole, he thought the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) had taken a very prudent course in advising the Porte not to attach exaggerated importance to the question in its present position, but to suffer it to be looked upon as a question of arrangement between neighbouring States, and not as one involving great questions of treaty obligation, and likely to imperil the arrangement made in 1856 with regard to the whole question.

LORD CAMPBELL: If no other noble Lord is going to address the House I shall feel bound to make some comments on what has passed, and to announce the course I propose about the Resolutions. As regards my noble Friend upon the right (the Earl of Rosebery) he has shown an aptitude in foreign, not unequal to that which he was well-known before to have upon domestic topics, and has taken the first step in what I trust may be a long continued effort to uphold the validity of Treaties and the honour of his country. The noble Lord, who may be justly regarded as the Nestor of the Foreign Office (Lord Hammond), and the noble Earl on the front bench (the Earl of Kimberley) who has gone with him, have adopted the position of the Identic Note; they have supported the legality of the demand which it embodied; they are at utter variance with the Secretary of State, they are exposed to the reply which his despatches have brought forward, and I am not compelled in any way to answer them. But when I come to the noble Earl the Secretary of State himself, the importance of his office renders it incumbent on me to encounter some of the remarks of which I was the object. The noble Earl ascribed to me the view that a Parliamentary discussion, some time back, would have been the proper method for giving a more favourable turn to the transaction now before us. Undoubtedly I do maintain that, if a Parliamentary discussion were to happen, its chance of retarding the Austrian negotiation would have been greater before, than after the negotiation was concluded. But Parliamentary discussion was not, as it occurred to me, the most important weapon to rely on in the business. The noble Earl has said much to extenuate the gravity of what he was not able to avert, and denied that in Moldavia and Wallachia there is the separative tendency which I imputed to them, and which forms an important link in the case I urged upon your Lordships. How comes it, therefore, that the noble Earl, in language I will read, officially rebuked the aspirations of Prince Charles and of his councillors for an independence they would not be able to perpetuate? [Lord CAMPBELL here read the passage.] The noble Earl has charged me with general exaggeration in the importance I attached to the formation of these Treaties. What have I done except adopt the language of the Ottoman authorities, "that they are the earliest stage in the road of demands still more important, still more inadmissible?" The variance is between the noble Earl and men whom patriotism, interest, experience enlighten, who have a local knowledge of the countries in dispute, whose minds are constantly employed upon the subject. I venture to prefer the judgment which they form at Constantinople to that which he may form at Downing Street—were he without a bias—upon some parts of the question. Is there no such thing as ability, sagacity, or insight on the Bosphorus? Is statesmanship unknown, or is diplomacy uncultivated on those waters? The noble Earl has asked me, in a manner the most pointed, "what ought we to have done?" My Lords, there never was a question easier to satisfy. If either before the Identic Note of October 20th, or during the long interval which followed, one despatch had been submitted to the Austrian Government, pointing out—

however guardedly and cautiously—that the course they meditated would not harmonize with the engagements which bound them to Great Britain and to France upon the Eastern question; that the advantages they sought might be more legitimately compassed; it would have seemed to me the conduct of the Government ought not to be impugned. Will it be said that such a task was beyond the faculties of the noble Earl, and those who sit around him here, or those who aid him at the Foreign Office? My Lords, the noble Earl regards the second Resolution as a censure. In that event, however just its terms, I shall withdraw it. Dissatisfied with the proceedings of the noble Earl in this affair, I do not fail to recognize his international utility in the function of maintaining peace between two contending Powers, or Powers not unlikely to contend. It would not, therefore, be consistent with my views as to the interest of Europe by any vote to weaken his authority at present. As to the former Resolution, nothing will induce me to withdraw it, and nothing will, I hope, prevent the noble Earl from acquiescing in it. It is a tribute to the Government as against the Identic Note, and it must tend to counterbalance the effect of the Austrian example on those States which at this very moment are doubting whether to be swayed by it.

The Earl of DERBY acknowledged the friendly tone of the noble Lord's speech towards the Government and himself, and hoped that the noble Lord would rest satisfied with the discussion which he had evoked, and withdraw both Resolutions. He (the Earl of Derby) could not object to the first Resolution in the abstract, but it would afford no security that it would be unanimously accepted by the House; and looking at the state of the House and the number of Peers who were absent, and had taken no part in the discussion, any Resolution agreed to in such a manner would not have any weight with or influence over European nations.

Lord CAMPBELL adhered to his opinion, that the proper course would be to withdraw the second Resolution; and, as to the first Resolution, its acceptance or non-acceptance, entirely depended upon the Government. As to the first Resolution, if the Government would not adopt it, he must leave to them the responsibility of rejecting it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this was one of those cases of pressing a Resolution which no one particularly desired to oppose; but, at the same time, if it were accepted, it might give rise to some misapprehension in other quarters. The second Resolution being withdrawn, there would be no necessity for the first; and it appeared to him that the better course would be to agree to a Motion that the Resolution should not be put. He therefore moved the Previous Question.

A question being stated thereupon, the previous question was put, "Whether the said question shall be now put?" *Resolved* in the *Negative*.

Then it was *moved* to resolve, That this House regrets that no effectual measures seem to have been taken to prevent or to retard the definitive conclusion of a treaty between Austro-Hungary and the Danubian Principalities.—(*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell.*)

Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL.—(No. 220.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, he would briefly explain the purpose of this Bill, and also that of the Employers and Workmen Bill, which stood next on the Paper. The latter Bill was confined to civil remedies for breaches of contract between employers and workmen, while the other, while it provided that no combination should be deemed criminal if the act proposed to be done would not be criminal if done by one person declared certain breaches of contract, though done by one person to be criminally punishable, and others involving injury to persons and property to be also punishable. The Employers and Workmen Bill, he might add, was intended to replace the Master and Servants Act of 1867, sometimes called Lord Elcho's Act, while the other measure was intended to replace the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871. As far back as 1350 there was an Act—the 23rd of Edward III.—called the Statute of Labourers. That Statute, after reciting that a great part of the people, especially workmen and servants, had of late died of the pestilence, and that many, seeing the necessity of masters and the great scarcity of servants, would not serve unless they received excessive wages, and that some would rather beg in idleness than by labour get their livings, proceeded to enact that all agricultural labourers should be bound to work for the wages usually paid in the 20th year of Edward the Third's reign (1347) or the five or six years before, and subjected them to imprisonment for disobedience. From that period up to 1867 there had been almost incessant legislation on the subject, which was directed to two separate objects—the making service compulsory, laying down the rate of wages to be paid, and the imposing of criminal penalties on workmen, but not upon employers, who were left to be dealt with by means of civil remedies only. The first of those objects—compulsory service—was given up in 1824, but the system of criminal punishment continued until 1867. The Act passed in that year, following the Report of a Committee of which Lord Elcho was Chairman, placed for the first time employers and workmen on the same footing; but the misfortune was that it left certain classes of breaches of contract to be punished either civilly or criminally at the option of the Justices. The 14th section of the Act was as follows:—

> "When on the hearing of an information or complaint under this Act it appears to the justices, magistrate, or sheriff that any injury inflicted on the person or property of the party complaining, or the misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment complained of, has been of an aggravated character, and that such injury, misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment has not arisen or been committed in the *bonâ fide* exercise of a legal right existing or *bonâ fide* and reasonably supposed to exist, and further, that any pecuniary compensation or other remedy by this Act provided will not meet the circumstances of the case, then the justices, magistrate, or sheriff may by warrant commit the party complained against to the common gaol or House of Correction, there to be (in the discretion of the justices, magistrate, or sheriff) imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months."

Thus, there might be conflicting decisions in the very same county, for what in the eye of one magistrate might appear to be an aggravated offence, might not appear so to another. The result was that the present Government, on coming into office, found great and general dissatisfaction existing on the subject, and that dissatisfaction was aggravated by further complaints which were made as to the working of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They, therefore, thought it necessary to obtain some information as to the working of those two measures, and a Commission was appointed, on which sat a noble Lord whom he saw near him, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Recorder of London, Sir Montagu Smith—one of the official Members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Macdonald, and others. That Commission obtained information of great value, and presented a very elaborate and able Report, and upon that Report Her Majesty's Government were decided to act. The Government decided to draw a broad line of demarcation between civil and criminal breaches of contract, and to leave that line to be determined, not by the tribunal, but on the face of the Act of Parliament itself. The Employers and Workmen Bill dealt with civil breaches of contract alone, laying down the general rule — apart from certain exceptions which came under the other Bill — that breach of contract which resulted in damages should be treated as giving rise to a civil remedy, and not as constituting a crime. It provided that wherever the damage from a breach of contract did not exceed £10 it might be dealt with by the petty sessions, and where it exceeded that amount must be dealt with in the County Court; that both as to the petty sessions and the County Court there was to be no imprisonment whatever, except that kind of imprisonment which resulted occasionally in County Courts where a debt had not been paid by a person against whom a judgment had gone, and as to whom the Judge came to the conclusion that he had the means of paying, but did not choose to pay. In those cases, and those cases only, the petty sessions or the County Court was to be allowed to commit the defendant to prison, not as a criminal, but as a debtor, subject to the checks and safeguards existing in regard to ordinary cases of debt in the County Court. The Bill also authorized the petty sessions or the County Court, as the case might be, to adjust a set-off on the side either of the workman or of the employer; it empowered the Court to rescind the contract under certain circumstances if it thought fit; and it provided that, where the Court might otherwise award damages, it might, if the defendant was willing to give sureties for the performance of the remainder of his contract, accept such sureties' security with the consent of the plaintiff. As introduced into the House of Commons the Bill contained a further provision, which he regretted had been omitted—namely, it enabled a person summoned for a breach of contract, and against whom damages might be awarded, to offer not merely the security of some other person, but his own security, by which means if he did not perform his undertaking to fulfil his contract, he might be imprisoned for a limited time. That would have enabled a workman who was not in a position to obtain a surety to give a security which might be accepted. But it having been represented that that provision was not acceptable to the workmen, who looked upon it as a revival of imprisonment in another form, the Government had thought it better to omit it. The breaches of contract which were to be made criminal in future were included in the Conspiracy and Protection to Property Bill. That Bill dealt first with questions affecting the supply of gas and water. It provided that where a person employed by a municipal authority or a company wilfully and maliciously broke a contract of service, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his doing so would be to deprive the public of gas or water, he should be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. They held that a person thus acting not only committed a breach of contract incurring civil damages, but a criminal offence, for which he ought to be criminally responsible. Some criticism had been passed on that clause elsewhere, it being objected that it dealt only with persons in the service of a company or a municipal authority supplying gas or water, and not with all persons whomsoever—not, for example, with the Company or the municipal body itself, which might be in default, or with the coal merchant, who might not fulfil his contract to supply coals for making the gas. The answer to that criticism seemed to be extremely simple. In the first place, to proceed against a Company or a municipal body criminally was not an easy matter; it was not practicable. In the next place, they had an ample security in the case of a municipal authority or a Company for the performance of its duty, because to plunge a town in darkness or deprive it of its supply of water would be fatal to the continuance in office of its office-bearers, and also to its trading prosperity. So, again, with the outside merchant contracting to supply coals. The Company could easily contract with whom it pleased, under such penalties as it pleased, and no penalty was necessary for the case of the coal merchant. The conclusive justification for the form in which the clause stood was that the servants of Gas and Water Companies were persons in a fiduciary position. The Companies must employ servants, and those servants again must be trusted; and a breach committed by them of a contract of that kind, seriously damaging the public interests, was a wholly different species of act from the breach of contract, which might be committed, for example, by a man who was bound to supply coals. Then the next clause, Clause 5, proceeded exactly on the same principle as Clause 4, the only difference being that it contemplated a breach of contract, whether by a person serving or by a person hiring, which involved serious injury to life, personal injury, or which exposed valuable property to destruction or serious injury. There, again, a breach of contract having those consequences was treated differently from a mere civil contract. He now came to the question of conspiracy. The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871 repealed all the old trade combination laws as they were called, and provided that certain specific things should be offences; and as to conspiracy, it provided that—

> "no person shall be liable to any punishment for doing or conspiring to do any act on the ground that such act restrains or tends to restrain the free course of trade, unless such act is one of the acts hereinbefore specified in this section, and is done with the object of coercing as hereinbefore mentioned."

It was supposed by all the parties to that Act that it would have eliminated the element of trade strikes; but it did not do that, and convictions had occurred which were somewhat unexpected. They had raised the idea that the code of Criminal Law which had been settled by the Act of 1871 had been stretched and enlarged by means of the application of the Common Law as to conspiracy. He should have been very glad, if it had been possible, to reduce to a code the whole law of conspiracy, and not merely the law of conspiracy as affecting trade disputes or disputes between masters and workmen. But that, he believed, would always be found to be a very hopeless task; and, therefore, what the Government had done was this—they had taken the question of conspiracy as affecting trade disputes, and dealt with it in the manner expressed in the third section, which provided that an agreement or combination between two or more persons to do any act in furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen should not be indictable as a conspiracy if the act was not punishable when done by one person. There was no doubt that the clause on this point was adapted to the end in view. The only objection to it was that they were said to be dealing, not with the general law of conspiracy, but only with that affecting trade disputes between employers and workmen. This was quite true, and the reason was, that while he believed it would be hopeless to reduce to a code the whole law of conspiracy, it was quite possible, taking a particular area of acts, to say what should be a crime committed by one person, irrespective of any acts of conspiracy, and then, knowing the punishment affixed to individual acts, it was open to Parliament to say—"We will not sanction any higher punishment, even when these acts are committed by more than one person." This was what had been done here. A particular punishment had been assigned to individual acts, and then the clause prevented the general law of conspiracy from enlarging the criminal character of those particular acts. The only other question in the Bill requiring notice was one of great importance—the question of violence or molestation. The 6th George IV., the Act of 1826, abolished the Combination Laws, and made violence to person or property, or threats, or intimidation, or molestation or obstruction with a view to interfere with masters or servants, a criminal offence. The first impression was that these forbidden acts were physical and mechanical acts; but by construction they were held to include the act of persuading in a peaceable manner. Accordingly, in order to meet this objection, the 22nd Victoria was passed, which provided that an endeavour to persuade in a peaceable manner should not be deemed molestation or obstruction. Still, doubts arose upon the construction of the Act, and then came the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, which repealed both the previous enactments, and substituted other acts as criminal offences. Great dissatisfaction, however, was felt with the working of the Act of 1871 because the decisions upon it were not altogether uniform. The Recorder's charge in what was known as the Cabinet Makers' Case embodied the law upon the subject. In the course of his charge the learned Recorder said—

> "The question you will have to ask yourselves is whether the evidence shows that the defendants were guilty of obstructing and rendering difficult of access the prosecutor's place of business, or whether anything which they did was calculated to deter or intimidate those who were passing to and fro, or whether there was an exhibition of force calculated to produce fear in the minds of ordinary men, or whether the defendants or any of them combined for that purpose. If you think that, it seems to me, then it will be your duty to find a true bill; but if you think their conduct may be accounted for by a desire to ascertain who were the persons working there, or peaceably to persuade them or any others who were proposing to work there to join their fellow-workmen, who were contending, whether rightly or wrongly, for the interests of the general body, it seems to me that there is no evidence sufficient to establish the charge that is here made."

This expression of the law in the Recorder's charge appeared to the Home Secretary to be exactly the intention and scope of the Act of 1871, and, so far as he was concerned, his right hon. Friend would have been content to trust that application of the Act in future cases. The working men, too, would, he believed, have been satisfied with this construction of the Act. The House of Commons thought, however, that it was not desirable to leave the question open to any doubt whatever, and words were accordingly introduced into the present Bill in order that future rulings in similar cases should be placed on the same footing as in the case tried by the Recorder. After anxious consideration, and with valuable assistance in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary had endeavoured to frame a clause which should free the matter from future doubt. It was an advantage possessed by their Lordships that they were able to take a more cool and critical survey of such a clause than was possible in the other House, and they were sometimes able to suggest a better mode of expressing the same ideas. The Home Secretary had anxiously considered the clause as it stood, and the Government were now ready to make any alteration in its wording which would meet just criticisms upon it. Thus, it was objected that, in the early part of the clause, power would be given to one person to proceed for violence used to another person. If this were the effect of the clause, as he believed it was, it went further than the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, which carefully connected the person intimidated with the person who complained of the intimidation. Another objection was taken to the part of the clause which said that the threats or intimidation must be "in such manner as would justify a justice of the peace in binding over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace." Some criminal lawyers had held that it would be impossible to frame an indictment upon these words, because it was impossible to say that any particular Justice would feel himself, upon certain evidence, justified in binding the persons over to keep the peace. Further, there was this somewhat unfortunate provision—that the first part of the clause spoke of something being done to compel some other person "to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing," while later on the offence was defined as being "with a view seriously to annoy or intimidate." The object in view in the first part of the clause was, therefore, different from the object in view in the second part of the clause. The Government proposed in Committee to amend the clause in those respects. The noble and learned Lord then moved the second reading of the Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª." (*The Lord Chancellor.*)

The Lord Chancellor

Lord WINMARLEIGH, having been a Member of the Royal Commission to which the subject of the Labour Laws was committed, wished to take this opportunity of saying a few words. As his noble and learned Friend had remarked, that Commission was composed of men of all parties. The labouring classes were well represented upon it—and if he might offer a criticism on its composition it would be that no great employers of labour were members of it. This placed him, owing to his connection with a large manufacturing county, in a somewhat invidious position with reference to the line he took in examining witnesses. Whatever differences of opinion there might have been, he might say that every Member of that Commission was actuated by a desire to render the laws affecting employers and employed as equal and as impartial as the nature of the circumstances would admit. When, however, they came to investigate the subject, they found themselves involved in a difficulty which might lay them open to a charge of class legislation. He believed it was in great part the impossibility of placing the employers and the employed on an equal footing that rendered it necessary in former times that some other than the civil law should be applied to one portion of the subject—namely, breaches of contract. He would exemplify what he meant by a case or two which came before the Commissioners. Employers being men of capital, civil actions could be brought against them, and damages easily recovered, but this was not the case in regard to workmen. In the iron trade there were several processes which required constant attention, and to which attention could not be secured except under a contract for a week or a fortnight. One of the gentlemen examined before the Commission gave an instance where 12 or 13 of his men, having broken their contract of this nature, threw the whole of his establishment almost out of work. He was able to get redress from three only of the workmen, but the damages awarded to him were as nothing compared with the loss he sustained. In another case an iron manufacturer had a blast furnace in charge of three men. When the iron was in a liquid state, these men suddenly quitted their posts because their employer would not consent to certain terms they proposed. The consequence was that the iron got cold; and as it was impossible to melt the iron again unless the furnace was taken down, this had to be done at a cost of £2,000. Their Lordships would see that it was impossible to recover damages of such amounts from the workmen, who had no means of raising such sums. It was said that the 5th clause in the present Bill would give a remedy in such cases, but he doubted this, as it would be very difficult in all cases to prove that the offence had been committed "wilfully, maliciously, and knowingly." Under the 14th clause of the Master and Servant Act a remedy was provided in the Criminal Law. He agreed, however, that that clause ought at once to be repealed—it was an inconvenient and ill-drawn clause, and did great injustice to those who came under its operation; and he was also of opinion that Her Majesty's Government had done right in dividing the subject into two classes. From the first he felt the difficulty of dealing with the question of conspiracy, and he was much obliged for the information the noble and learned Lord had just given the House respecting it. With regard to intimidation, the Government had taken the right course. If the Bill should do away with the heart-burnings which had been occasioned in former years among the working classes, and if it should be followed by greatly conciliating the feelings of the employer and the employed, he thought that all classes of the community would have grateful recollections of the measure now brought forward. He suggested, however, that acts committed knowingly should be separated from those committed maliciously and wilfully, and the offenders tried, not by a summary proceeding, but by a jury.

LORD ABERDARE said, that having taken part in former legislation on this subject, he begged permission to say a few words on the measure before their Lordships. The Master and Servant Act was no doubt a great step in advance, and under this Bill the same law would continue to apply in cases similar to the gas case. He was, however, content to take the Bill in its present form, but he did not think that under it the danger of agitation was altogether removed. He recognized in it that progress in legislation upon the subject as appeared to give satisfaction to the great body of the working classes.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

Then—

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN BILL read 2ª (according to order), and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION BILL [H.L.] (NO. 226.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to Aliens and Naturalization: Also,

ALKALI WORKS BILL [H.L.] (NO. 227.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the regulation of Alkali Works: Also,

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS BILL [H.L.] (NO. 228.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts for regulating the proving of Chain Cables and Anchors: Also,

ISSUE OF WRITS DURING RECESS BILL [H.L.] (NO. 229.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the issue of Writs during a recess of the House of Commons: Also,

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT BILL [H.L.] (NO. 230.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the summoning and meeting of Parliament: Also,

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS (OATHS AND COSTS) BILL [H.L.] (NO. 231.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the administration of Oaths in both Houses of Parliament and the awarding of costs in proceedings upon Private Bills: And also,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL [H.L.] (NO. 232.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to certain Public Schools in England:

Were severally *presented* by The LORD CHANCELLOR; read 1ª.

House adjourned at half past Nine
o'clock, till To-morrow,
Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 26th July, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Resolution in Committee—East India, Auditor of Accounts, &c. [Superannuations; Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) [Salaries].

Public Bills—*Ordered—First Reading*—Ecclesiastical Commission Act Amendment * [266]; Restriction on Penal Actions and Redemption of Penalties* [267]; Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment* [268].

First Reading—Copyright of Designs* [270].

Select Committee—Registration of Trade Marks* [242], Mr. Hermon *disch.*

Committee—Agricultural Holdings (England) (*re-comm.*) [222]—R.P.

Committee—Report—Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment (*re-comm*) [202]; Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London)* [251]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, &c)* [253]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aberdare, &c.)* [254]; Traffic Regulation (Dublin)* [244]; Justices of the Peace Qualification* [151]; Legal Practitioners* [46].

Report—Public Works Loans* [243-269].

Third Reading—Lunatic Asylums (Ireland)* [189]; Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, Amendment* [233]; Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment* [250], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Offences against the Person Act Amendment* [250]; Pollution of Rivers* [252]; Savings Banks, &c.* [198]; Drugging of Animals* [235].

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL AND UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

MOTION AND NOTICES.

Mr. ROEBUCK: I beg to move that the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill be fixed for second reading on Thursday next.

Motion *agreed to.*

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: I give Notice that on Wednesday next, I will move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping Unseaworthy Ships.

Mr. DILLWYN: To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, I will ask the Prime Minister, if he will give precedence over the other Orders of the Day to the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, which has been introduced by the hon. Member for Derby, and which will stand for second reading on Thursday next.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH FRANCE, ITALY, AND AUSTRIA.

QUESTION.

Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he can hold out any confident hope to the House and to the country that the treaties of commerce between this country and France, Italy, and Austria, two of which are shortly shortly about to lapse, will be renewed, and on terms equally favourable to this country as the expiring treaties?

Mr. BOURKE: Sir, the French treaty expires in June, 1877, if denounced. The Austrian expires in December, 1876, if denounced. The Italian will expire June, 1876, and has been denounced. As to France and Austria, no denunciation has been made. The time, therefore, has not arrived when it is expedient to make any public announcement upon the subject. As to Italy, negotiations are going on with respect to the Treaty, and no efforts shall be wanting on our part to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion. Many influential Members on both sides of the House are aware that Her Majesty's Government are giving the subject serious and anxious consideration, and they are also aware that the views of many commercial bodies in this country have been communicated to my noble Friend at the head of the Foreign Office. I need not say that Her Majesty's Government will continue to use every effort to base our commercial relations with all foreign countries on sound principles.

CIVIL SERVICE (IRELAND)—SALARIES.

QUESTION.

Mr. WILLIAM M'ARTHUR asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, If he can state why it is that while clerks connected with several of the Irish Public Offices and other officials belonging to the Irish branch of the Civil Service have been placed on a footing of equality with those in a corresponding position in England, the district inspectors of national schools in Ireland have not been placed in the same position as to salary and allowances with those in England, in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons of the 4th July, 1873, recommending the same?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Sir, in consequence of the Resolution of the House of Commons in July, 1873, referred to by the hon. Member, a Departmental Committee was appointed by the late Government to inquire into the case of various officials belonging to the Irish branch of the Civil Service. In that inquiry the Treasury was represented, and also the Departments on which the inquiry was held, and the result has been a very considerable improvement in the position of various parties employed in the Irish Civil Service. I am quite aware that there are some cases in which parties holding nominally the same position as officers in England have not been placed on precisely the same footing; and Inspectors of Schools are in that class. Although the name of the office is the same in both countries, there is a difference in the position of the officer and his duties; but the position of these Inspectors has been very considerably improved. There were three classes under the old system. The first class had a salary commencing at £450 and rising by £10 yearly to £500. The salary now commences at £500 and rises by £15 per annum to £600 a-year. The second and third classes have had a similar increase; and the position of these classes has also been very much improved as to their allowances for travelling and personal expenses.

POOR LAW—NEWPORT PAGNEL UNION—DISMISSAL OF MR. HAMMETT HAILEY.—QUESTION.

DR. LUSH asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether the statements of Mr. Hammett Hailey, a medical officer of the Newport Pagnel Union for twenty seven years, in a Petition presented to this House July 7th and printed in the Appendix (No. 526) have received his attention; and, whether the dismisal of Mr. Hailey from his office for the alleged offence of writing an intemperate letter to a relieving officer (subsequently apologized for) will be re-considered by the Board?

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH: Sir, the case of Mr. Hailey has received my most careful attention. I am aware of the Petition presented to the House and the statements contained in it. It is not correct to say that he was dismissed for writing an intemperate letter to a relieving officer. The letter was addressed to the Board of Guardians. But his offence could hardly be said to be confined to the writing of that letter. His conduct had been the subject of numerous and repeated complaints on the part of the Local Government Inspectors during a long series of years; and, upon reviewing the whole circumstances, I could not come to the conclusion that I should be justified in re-opening the case.

ARMY—YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEERS—PAY OF ADJUTANTS.

QUESTION.

COLONEL NORTH asked the Secretary of State for War, If any decision has been arrived at as to the pay of adjutants of Yeomanry and Volunteers?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that the Commission on the pay of adjutants of the Yeomanry had completed its Report, although all the Members had not yet signed it. The question of their pay would, therefore, soon be ripe for consideration. As to adjutants of Volunteers, some questions as to certain Brigade Depôt arrangements were still pending, and their case must therefore stand over for some time longer.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—THE REPORT.—QUESTION.

MR. MONK asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he is able to inform the House what are the intentions of Her Majesty's Government as to the adoption of the recommendations of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: Sir, the Commissioners have sent in three Reports to the Government and have now completed their labours. I must express our great gratitude to them, and especially to my right hon. Friend the Member for the University of Edinburgh (Mr. Lyon Playfair), for the great pains they have taken. The Reports are very interesting and very suggestive; and they raise questions both of principle and detail, the application of which will require careful consideration. The Government has been making inquiries in particular offices with a view of seeing how far the principles of the Reports could be applied to them. We are not at present in a position to give a definite answer, but the matter is engaging serious consideration, and we hope in the course of the Recess to arrive at some conclusion.

POST OFFICE—TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—QUESTION.

Mr. MONK asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether any award has been made in respect of the claims of certain Railway Companies for compensation for the transfer of their telegraphs to the Government; and, also whether the payment of such awards has been provided for in the Vote already taken in Committee of Supply?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Sir, an important award has been given in the case of the arbitration between the Post Office and the Great Eastern Railway. The amount which was claimed by the railway company was £504,000; the amount which was awarded was £77,000; that sum has been provided, but it has not been voted in Supply, nor is it necessary or proper that it should. The money will be taken from the capital authorized to be raised by loan under the Telegraphs Act a few years ago. The powers of that Act are not exhausted, and they are more than sufficient to meet this claim. One or two other claims by railway companies are under consideration, but of course I am unable to say what the awards may be.

NAVY—THE MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY —PAY OF OFFICERS.—QUESTION.

Mr. GORST asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, When it is intended to remove the anomaly in the pay of the the Colonels Second Commandant of Marine Light Infantry, whereby those officers receive 5*s.* per diem less than the sum which would be in proportion to the pay of the corresponding rank of Marine Artillery, and of the other ranks of their own corps, the pay of the Colonel Commandant of Artillery being 40*s.* per diem, and of the Light Infantry 38*s.* 6*d.* per diem, making a difference of 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem; of the Colonel Second Commandant of Artillery 26*s.* 3*d.* per diem, and of Light Infantry 20*s.* per diem, making a difference of 6*s.* 3*d.* per diem; and the difference in the ranks of Colonel, Captain, and Lieutenant being 11*d.*, 6*d.*, and 4*d.* respectively; whether this anomaly did not in fact originate from some clerical mistake, and, if not, what reason can be alleged for its existence; and, whether it is anticipated that the Report of the Commission now sitting on Army Promotion will throw any fresh light upon the subject?

Mr. HUNT in reply, said, he could not inform the hon. and learned Member whether the Report referred to would throw any fresh light on the subject of what the hon. and learned Member called an anomaly in the pay of the colonels second commandant of Marine Light Infantry. The only way of removing the alleged anomaly would be by the process of "levelling down;" but he did not think that that would meet the view of the hon. and learned Member.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE SAVINGS BANKS BILL.—QUESTION.

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the Savings Banks Bill during the present Session?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Sir, the Savings Banks Bill was introduced with the limited object of stopping a deficiency which had been increasing many years, and which still goes on increasing, in these accounts. There had been some misunderstanding with regard to the nature of the Bill; but I think it was fully removed by the discussion it has gone through, and I feel confident if we were to persevere with the discussion, there would be no doubt as to our being able to satisfy the House and the country with regard to character of that proposal. My right hon. Friend has given Notice that he will endeavour to graft on this Bill an important proposal—namely, that we should take into consideration the question of Savings Banks reform. That is so large a question that it would be impossible to deal with it at the end of a Session; it is, therefore, our intention not to proceed with the Bill during the present Session, but to take up the question next Session, and to deal, as is absolutely necessary, with the question of the deficiency, and also, I hope, with the larger question raised by the right hon. Gentleman.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL—LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.—OBSERVATIONS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I promised to take this opportunity of making a statement as to two other Bills which are under my charge. One is the Public Works Loans Consolidation Bill, which has been referred to a Select Committee. That Committee has concluded its labour; it is important that the Bill should be passed, if possible; and I have great hopes that when it is again brought forward the House will have no difficulty in accepting and passing it this Session. With regard to the Local Authorities Loans Bill, I am in this position—it has been very carefully considered, a great many objections that were taken to it have been, as I hope, obviated, and from what reaches me I am inclined to think that the Bill may be accepted without much discussion. If that should prove to be the case, I shall be glad to proceed with it. If, however, it is likely to lead to much discussion, it would have to be laid aside for want of time; but I shall keep it on the Paper until I see the feeling of the House with regard to it.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—POLLUTION OF RIVERS BILL.—QUESTION.

Mr. RIPLEY asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is the intention of Government to proceed with the Pollution of Rivers Bill this Session?

Mr. DISRAELI: I regret to say, Sir, that I think it would not be possible for us to proceed with this Bill during this Session. The President of the Local Government Board, therefore, will take an early opportunity of moving that the Order be discharged.

MERCANTILE MARINE—DETAINING UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

QUESTION.

Mr. EUSTACE SMITH asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether any officer who considers a vessel overladen has power to detain such vessel pending the receipt of instructions from the Board of Trade?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Board of Trade officers have not power to detain any ship. They report to the Board of Trade, and the Customs' officers detain by directions from the Board of Trade. It is proposed to institute a higher class of Board of Trade surveyors at the principal ports; and I hope the Bill which I have given Notice of for Wednesday will give the requisite powers.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.—QUESTION.

Lord FRANCIS HERVEY asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he will next Session, together with a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, introduce a Bill to consolidate the same?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, I hope the Government Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts will be among the earliest measures of next Session. I have no intention of attempting a Consolidation Bill at present; but the House is aware that I have prepared and published a Digest of all existing Merchant Shipping Acts, with a very full and complete Index, which may to a great extent serve the purpose of a Consolidation Act.

ARMY—ARTILLERY—HEAVY GUNS.

QUESTION.

Captain PRICE asked the Surveyor General of Ordnance, On what system the 81-ton guns are to be rifled, and what nature of projectiles are to be used; whether he will state to the House the greatest and next greatest number of battering charges which have been fired from any 35-ton or 38-ton gun rifled on the Woolwich system, without requiring repairs (including re-venting); whether it is a fact that the process of re-venting cannot be performed on board ships at sea in the presence of an enemy; whether he is aware that although the stock of projectiles on board ship may be replenished at a distant seat of war, guns of 35 tons or 81 tons weight cannot be replaced without sending the ship home; and, whether he can state to the House, that it has been shown by actual experiment or otherwise, that our heaviest guns can stand such a practical test as they might be put to in war time; and,

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if they have not been so tested, if he would explain why?

Lord EUSTACE CECIL, in reply, said, that complete answers would involve too much detail, and would also lead him into scientific controversy which had better be carried on outside the House. It was from no want of courtesy, but with a view to save the time of the House that he gave brief Answers to somewhat unusual Questions, which were more fit to be put to men of science and constructors and manufacturers of heavy guns than in that House. The system on which the 81-ton gun was to be rifled was the present, or Woolwich system. Heavy guns were not fired continuously with battering charges, and he could not say what was the greatest number of charges ever fired from any 35 or 81-ton gun without requiring repairs. The process of re-venting could be performed at sea if required. A reserve of heavy guns was maintained at their stations abroad to meet casualties in the fleets, and therefore the ships need not be sent home. The tests to which their heavy guns were subjected and the experiments made showed that they would stand the practical tests of war.

Captain PRICE gave Notice, that in consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the noble Lord's reply as to the battering charges, he would move in Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates, that it was undesirable to proceed with the *Inflexible* or any ship carrying 81-ton or other heavy guns, until those guns had been subjected to a trial such as they might reasonably be expected to undergo in war.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACT—APPOINTMENT OF MR. REILLY.—QUESTION.

Mr. STACPOOLE asked Mr. Attorney General, If Mr. Reilly, the Parliamentary draftsman, has been appointed Arbitrator under the European Arbitration Act, 1875; and, if application was made to any Ex-Chancellor, Judge or other person having the qualification required by the Arbitration Act, 1872, to accept the office, before appointing Mr. Reilly; and, if so, to whom?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Sir, in answer to the Question of the hon. Member, I have to state that Mr. Reilly has been appointed Arbitrator under the European Assurance Society Arbitration Act, 1875. I am unable to state whether application was made to any Ex-Chancellor, Judge, or other person having the qualification required by the Act of 1872 to accept the office before Mr. Reilly was appointed. The power to appoint an arbitrator was placed by the Act of the present Session in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, who is alone responsible for the appointment he has made.

CHINA—MURDER OF MR. MARGARY AT MANWINE.—QUESTION.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether at the very time when the Indian Government has been pressing on one side for access to the scene of the murder of the late Mr. Margary, under circumstances which have occasioned great complications, on the other side where we have already direct relations with the Chinese Government, an inquiry by British officers into the circumstances of the murder, to which that Government has consented, is now delayed for no other reason than the heat of the weather; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government will consider the necessity of insisting on greater expedition; and, whether it is true, as stated in some of the public prints, that a pecuniary indemnity for Mr. Margary's death has been sought at the hands of the Chinese Government; if so, who has suffered pecuniary loss by that sad occurrence, and for whose benefit an indemnity was sought?

Mr. BOURKE, in reply, said, that no doubt the heat of the weather in China had been one reason for deferring the inquiry referred to, and it was the first duty of Mr. Wade to consider the health of the persons under him. The mission would probably start before long; but there were other causes besides the hot weather which prevented it from starting—causes which related to the state of the country both on the side of Burmah and of China, as well as other considerations concerning political complications. With regard to the indemnity, until all the negotiations were completed, the Government did not think it would be desirable to make any public announcement upon the subject.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, (1873)—THE BARQUE "STANLEY."

QUESTION.

MR. GOURLEY asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether the conduct of an officer of the Board of Trade was in accordance with the twelfth section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," when he demanded of and took from the master of the barque "Stanley" of Sunderland, his sailing register in July, 1874, when the said master was in the act of preparing his vessel for the survey and repair under the superintendence of Lloyd's surveyors?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the *Stanley* sailed from Sunderland in July last, and, having struck on a rock off Filey, ran back into the Tyne. The Board of Trade surveyor inspected her, and reported that she was unfit to go to sea without repair. Having reason to believe that she was about to be patched up and sent for repairs to Sunderland, he reported this, and the Board of Trade detained her. Instead of putting a Customs officer on board, the Collector of Customs, for the convenience of the owner and to save expense, obtained her certificate of registry, and held it while she was being repaired under Lloyd's surveyors. The Board of Trade surveyor did not interfere, but reported when repairs were sufficiently well done, upon which the certificate of registry was returned. All fees and expenses were remitted, and she went to sea again. The House will therefore see that the real facts of the case are the reverse of what is implied by the statement which the hon. Member has received, and which has remained about a fortnight on our Notice Paper.

MR. GOURLEY said, in consequence of the hon. Baronet's Answer, he should take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the question, simply to put the House right in respect to the facts of the case, and to show that since the Question had been on the Paper there had been four counts out.

MERCANTILE MARINE—ROCKET APPARATUS.—QUESTION.

LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether any convention or arrangement exists with Foreign Governments providing for foreign merchant vessels being provided with translated instructions for the use of the rocket apparatus employed for saving life from wreck on our own coasts?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Board of Trade have communicated with foreign Governments on the subject of the rules for using the rocket apparatus now generally adopted, and have sent them copies of the English rules, with the view of their being translated and put up on board foreign ships. The Board of Trade have always had printed rules for using the apparatus inserted in logs and other ship papers, and they require every master and mate to be examined in the use of the apparatus before he gets his certificate. Believing that the present apparatus is the best yet submitted, the Board of Trade have caused metal tablets with regulations to be furnished to British shipowners free of charge, to be put on board under directions of their surveyors. Her Majesty has commanded that two of these tablets shall be put on board Her Royal yacht. The tablets are also prepared in German and French, and can be procured in this country, and copies will be sent to foreign Governments.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—QUESTION.

MR. MUNDELLA said, he wished to know whether this Bill, which was the third Order on the Paper, would be taken that night? Perhaps the Home Secretary would state whether it was his intention to move that the Order be discharged?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that the House would allow him to state that before the Government brought in this Bill they took pains to obtain accurate information both in England and Scotland from stipendiary magistrates, chief constables, and others. A mass of evidence thus obtained was laid upon the Table, and a Bill was brought in by the Government. He did not think this was a question which should be dealt with by what might be called panic legislation. He was neither surprised nor sorry to find that there was a disinclination to go back to personal flogging, unless it was proved to be absolutely necessary; but, at the same time, by watching carefully the sentences passed throughout the country, he was fully convinced that the bringing forward of this subject had had the effect of making magistrates impose heavier sentences for brutal assaults than before. The Government, therefore, decided before going on with the Bill to renew the inquiry as to the necessity for it. That inquiry would be made in the Recess, and the matter, if necessary, would be brought forward in another year.

COUNTY COURTS—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—CASE OF WILLIAM SMALLBONE.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Sir, I must ask the indulgence of the House for two or three minutes while I make a few observations by way of personal explanation. It will be in the recollection of the House that on Thursday last I answered certain Questions, put to me by the hon. Member for Londonderry (Mr. Charles Lewis), relative to the imprisonment in Winchester Gaol, under an order of the County Court Judge, of a man named William Smallbone, and of his subsequent release from prison by an order of Baron Huddleston. I have this morning received a letter from that learned Judge, who appears to consider that not only did my answers unfairly reflect upon him, but that my statement of facts, so far as it had reference to the proceedings before him, was essentially inaccurate. I need hardly state that my high esteem and respect for Baron Huddleston would at all times prevent my intentionally expressing, either in this House or elsewhere, except under a pressure of duty which certainly does not exist in the present case, any opinion reflecting upon the performance of his judicial duties; and I do not think that the words which I used, and which are accurately reported in *The Times* of last Friday, can be considered as having that effect. The learned Judge appears to be under the impression that I charged him with forgetfulness of the Debtors Act of 1869. The inaccurate reports in some other newspapers may have led him to that conclusion, but I am sure that upon reference to what I said it will be clear that my expression, "Judge, Registrar, counsel, and solicitors were apparently forgetful of the provisions of the Debtors Act of 1869," had reference to the County Court Judge who committed the man to prison, and not to the learned Judge who released him from it. My further observation that the mistake was not discovered when the parties were before Baron Huddleston had reference to the legal advisers of Smallbone, who, according to the information afforded to me, were asking for his release, not upon the ground that the order for his committal was illegal, but that he was an old man, ill, and unable to pay. That such was the impression which it was my intention to convey, is, I think clear from the context. But, however that may be, I should not be acting consistently with my own views of what is right were I not at once, and unreservedly, to say that, if any observations of mine were so made as to cause pain or annoyance to Baron Huddleston, I extremely regret it. That learned Judge, however, further complains that my statement was inaccurate in so far as I said that Smallbone had been released by him from prison on the ground of old age, ill-health, and inability to pay. He informs me in his letter that the Act of Parliament of 1869 was referred to in the proceedings before him, and all its provisions carefully discussed, and that very little was said as to the man's age, health, or inability to pay, and he adds that he discharged the man on the ground of the illegality of his imprisonment and the irregularity of his committal, and upon no other grounds, and that the other circumstances did not in any way affect his judgment. Sir, I of course accept the statement of the learned Judge, though it entirely contradicts the information which had been given to me, and I again express my regret that I should have been misinformed and thus led into mistake. I must, Sir, however, remind the House that the subject-matter of the Questions of the hon. Member for Londonderry was one in no way under the cognizance of the Attorney General; that the County Court Judges are in no way responsible to him for their conduct; and that he possesses no means of investigating any cases, or alleged cases, of mistake or error of judgment on their part. A gentleman connected with the legal department of the Treasury, and of great experience, procured for me, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, the information upon which I answered the Questions of the hon. Member, and into the accuracy of such information I had no means of inquiring, even if I had had any reason to doubt it. Inquiry will, of course, now be made into the cause of the inaccuracy of the information so procured as to the proceedings before the Judge in Chambers.

ARMY—THE SUMMER MANŒUVRES—COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO CLOTHES AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Colonel KINGSCOTE asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether, owing to the unusual inclemency of the weather and the consequent extreme wear and tear of the clothes and accoutrements of both officers and men during the late Summer Drills, it is the intention of the Government to grant any compensation?

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that in consequence of the unusually severe weather to which the troops had been exposed, his attention had been directed to the subject referred to in anticipation of the Question. He had already taken steps in respect of it in the sense his hon. and gallant Friend suggested.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) (*re-committed*) BILL—(*Lords*)—[Bill 222.]

(*Mr. Disraeli.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress* 23*rd July.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 7 (Amount of tenant's compensation for first and second class).

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL moved, as an Amendment, the omission in page 3, lines 19 and 20, of the words "with a deduction of one-twentieth," and the insertion of the words "so far as it adds to the letting value of the holding at the determination of the tenancy." The Bill, as it stood, was not on a satisfactory footing with respect to compensation for unexhausted improvements, for, as had been admitted by hon. Member after hon. Member, even on the Ministerial side of the House, the measure did not secure to the tenant such compensation, but only the value, less an arbitrary deduction which in 20 years would absorb the whole. No division had taken place upon the subject, and he therefore wished to give the Committee an opportunity of asserting the principle that the landlord should be made to pay for the value which the tenant left in the holding. He denied that there was any probability of conspiracies between a limited owner and a tenant to defraud the remainderman by pretended improvements, and he held that the provision regarding "letting value" was amply sufficient to protect the latter.

Mr. DISRAELI said, that the question raised by the Amendment had been discussed the other day. So far as he could see, the hon. Baronet was opposed to any limitation of compensation. The Committee, however, were of opinion that there ought to be some limitation. He hoped they would not sanction an Amendment which was opposed to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN said, he preferred the proposal of the Bill to that of his hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy, and hoped the Amendment would not be pressed, inasmuch as it introduced the principle of "letting value" which would involve points difficult for the referees to decide.

Amendment *negatived.*

On Motion of Colonel Wilson, Amendments made, in page 3, line 20, by leaving out "one twentieth or of one seventh," and inserting "a proportionate" and leaving out "according to the class."

Sir GEORGE JENKINSON moved, in page 3, line 22, after "made," to leave out to the end of the clause and insert—

> "Provided that compensation shall be payable only where the outlay is of such a nature, and has been executed and maintained in such a manner, that the benefit of it, if any, will be reaped either wholly or in part by the succeeding tenant whether owner or occupier."

On a former occasion an Amendment of his had been met by the opposition of the Government, on the ground that they had taken the opinion of the Farmers' Club, and that that opinion was against it. He, however, had since ascertained that the opinion of the Farmers' Club was expressed in approval of his Amendment, and he therefore hoped the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had charge of the Bill, would now accept it.

Amendment proposed,

In page 3, to leave out from the word "unexhausted," in line 22, to the end of the Clause, in order to add the words "Provided, That compensation shall be payable only where the outlay is of such a nature, and has been executed and maintained in such a manner that the benefit of it, if any, will be reaped either wholly or in part by the succeeding tenant, whether owner or occupier,"—(*Sir George Jenkinson,*)

—instead thereof.

Mr. HUNT objected both to the merits and to the time of the Amendment, and pointed out that the paragraph now under consideration was confined to "first-class" improvements, in consequence of the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Cambridgeshire (Mr. Rodwell) to strike out the second class. The Proviso, therefore, of the hon. Baronet was not required.

The Marquess of HARTINGTON asked if the Government had consented to the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Cambridgeshire, restricting the operation of the clause to limited owners?

Mr. HUNT said, he had so expressed himself.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, he was in favour of some such Proviso, as he did not think it right that the real owner should suffer from the follies and crotchets of his predecessor.

Sir GEORGE JENKINSON said, he would not object to withdraw his Amendment.

Mr. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN said, he could not help remembering with satisfaction his prophecy on the second reading, that the Government, in bringing forward this Bill, would find that it entailed dealing with other questions regarding land, and notably with the laws of entail and settlement. He remarked that if the Amendment was to be withdrawn he should move that the latter part of the clause be omitted to afford the Government an opportunity of explaining its effect. It introduced the letting value principle, against which he had already protested, and would create consequent difficulty and confusion.

Mr. KNIGHT thought the whole difficulty might be met if the Government would agree to leave out the word "letting." Then all that would have to be determined was, whether the value of the property had been increased by the improvements.

Mr. HUNT said, the phrase "letting value" had been introduced simply for the protection of the remainderman. Even although the word was left out, the value of the land would still have to be determined by the number of years' purchase it was worth, which was tantamount to its letting value.

Sir HENRY JAMES contended that if the words were retained the interests of the tenant would be sacrificed to the law of entail and settlement.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that it had now been admitted that the law of entail and settlement stood in the way of the landlord and tenant making agreements for an improved cultivation of the soil—a point which he had always asserted. Formerly this question of value was a claim to the outgoing tenant; now it was a limitation upon him; but in either case the same difficulties would arise. There would be new valuations, the arbitrators would be puzzled, and endless complications would arise. Moreover, he could not see how the letting value could work under limitation.

Mr. DISRAELI said, the words objected to applied to all limited estates. He believed that they would form a prudent check, and that the only practical result would be that they would prevent improvident investments and rash speculations.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, the Bill would create a new right on behalf of the tenant, and, as he understood, the objection of the hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford was that this right did not go far enough, inasmuch as it did not alike attach to the tenant who held under an absolute owner and to the tenant who held under a limited owner.

Sir HARCOURT JOHNSTONE said, that he had consulted with the farmers in his own neighbourhood, and found that they did not believe in the letting value a bit. They were satisfied as long as they could work out their own outlay by a term of years, and the idea of importing letting value into the Bill had been from the beginning a perfect absurdity.

The Marquess of HARTINGTON thought it would be by far the most convenient course to leave out these words altogether. It was not unlikely that the question of the remainderman would crop up again in certain clauses of the Bill, and therefore he considered it would be better for the Government to introduce a clause for the protection of the remainderman instead of inserting it incidentally.

MR. GREGORY said, he was about to have made some such proposition as that suggested by the noble Marquess. It appeared to him they were mixing up this question of the remainderman in a manner which was not necessary.

MR. RODWELL said, he had not heard a better mode of dealing with the question than by the adoption of his Amendment, to the effect that where the landlord was not, at the time of the consent given to the execution of the improvement, absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT maintained that the Amendment which the hon. Member for Mid-Lincolnshire intended to move on the 34th clause would effect this object.

MR. PELL said, he was unable to see how, when the life-owner occupied a large portion of the estate himself, the remainderman could be protected, except by such a provision as this clause contained.

MR. GOLDSMID thought the suggestion of the noble Marquess would meet the difficulty.

COLONEL MURE said, the remainderman only came in incidentally. A landlord occupying his own land would not come under the clause at all.

Question put, "That the words 'but so' stand part of the Clause."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 193; Noes 131: Majority 62.

MR. RODWELL moved, as an Amendment, in page 3, line 22, after "that" to insert—

"where the landlord was not, at the time of the consent given to the execution of the improvement, absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit."

MR. WILBRAHAM EGERTON thought it would be an improvement to add the following words at the end of the Amendment:—"Or where the consent of the remainderman has not been obtained." He would move that the said Amendment be so amended.

SIR HENRY JAMES asked how the Amendment would operate in cases where a mortgage in fee existed on the property?

MR. RODWELL said, he could not see that any difficulty would arise in that case.

SIR HENRY JAMES feared that they were legislating too hastily, without considering the effect of their Amendments. Many landlords would not like their tenants to know the real facts of the case.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he would give the observations of his hon. and learned Friend opposite (Sir Henry James) his best consideration, and he had no doubt that the Interpretation Clause could be so amended as to meet the difficulty which had been suggested.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT observed, that the objection made was not directed to the Interpretation Clause; it had reference to that under consideration, and was one of principle. It related to the absolute ownership. Wherever there was a mortgage, the provisions of the Bill would be rendered imperative by this Amendment.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, he did not see how it was possible to frame an Interpretation Clause to meet the necessities of case. No amendment could make the landlord the absolute owner of the estate.

MR. GOLDSMID said, there were often as many as 10 or 12 remaindermen, and it would be very difficult to get the consent of all of them.

MR. KNIGHT thought that the tenant ought to be satisfied with the personal security of the landlord.

Amendment to said proposed Amendment *negatived.*

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. RODWELL then moved in page 3, line 26, after the word "holding," the insertion of the words—

"The amount of tenant's compensation, in respect of an improvement of the second class, shall be the sum properly laid out by the tenant on the improvement, with the deduction of a proportionate part thereof for each year while the tenancy endures after the year of tenancy in which the outlay is made and while the improvement continues unexhausted."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL moved to amend the said proposed Amendment by inserting after the words "the amount of the tenant's compensation in respect of an improvement of the second class" the words—

"shall be such proportion of the sum properly laid out by the tenant on the improvement as fairly represents the unexhausted value thereof to a succeeding occupier."

In reply to Sir THOMAS ACLAND,

MR. HUNT said, the Government could not give the exact words, but it was their intention by the clause to allow great latitude to the landlord and tenant to make agreements, provided the interest of the remainderman was properly guarded.

MR. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN remarked that the principle of the Amendment of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) was precisely the same as that propounded by the Prime Minister on a subsequent clause. The benefit from an improvement did not always result in the first or even in the second year, and instead of drawing a hard-and-fast line, it should be left to the valuers to determine the value of the improvement to the incoming tenant.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT remarked that but little benefit was derived from boning or chalking land for the first two or three years, and that therefore it would be unfair in assessing the amount of compensation to charge the outgoing tenant for a larger proportion of benefit from such improvements than he had received.

MR. MONK said, that to reckon the proportion at the same amount for each year would not be fair, because some manures were of little use till the second year.

MR. CLARE READ said, that the effect of such improvements so far from increasing as time went on was only too transient. He thought the interest of the tenant would be sufficiently protected by the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Cambridge.

MR. RODWELL thought his proposal had the merit of being the simpler of the two, and that the good results of the measure would be in proportion to the simplicity of its provisions.

Amendment to said proposed Amendment *negatived.*

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Sir George Campbell

Clause 8 (Tenant's compensation for third class).

MR. DISRAELI said, he proposed to move a re-construction of the clause in a manner upon which he thought there was general agreement upon both sides of the House. The clause provided tenant's compensation of the third class. It seemed to be the general opinion that the manurial value remaining to the incoming tenant was the most satisfactory test which could be applied; and he would accordingly move an Amendment, making the clause stand thus—

"The amount of the tenant's compensation, in respect of an improvement of the third class, shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be such proportion of the sum properly laid out by the tenant on the improvement as fairly represents the manurial value thereof to an incoming tenant."

MR. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN believed the Amendment would very much simplify the matter and save a great deal of discussion. He would only make a verbal criticism. It seemed to him the word "manurial" was hardly admissible, inasmuch as although intelligible it was not English.

MR. KNIGHT expressed his regret that part of the Bill was handed over to the valuers, and contended that there was nothing more difficult to ascertain than the manurial value. In his opinion there ought to be some competent authority, such as the Inclosure Commissioners, who should make an analysis of different manurial values and fix some authorized manurial value.

VISCOUNT GALWAY said, he would like to do away with values altogether, if possible.

MR. R. E. PLUNKETT felt some difficulty as to "manurial" value—what did the adjective mean? It would be possible to put upon it great varieties of meaning. Adam Smith said that nations were directed, governed, and "manured," by three sorts of persons. Of course, if the First Lord of the Treasury, who was so great a literary authority, vouched for the word "manurial," and would undertake the parentage of this unusual adjective, he had no more to say; but, if not, he hoped the phrase "value of manures" would be accepted by the House.

MR. WHITWELL believed that these valuations would really be settlements as between neighbours.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he had heard of so many errors made by valuers that he thought it desirable not to trust too much to them. He would ask the Prime Minister in all good faith whether he meant to attach to the word "manurial" anything beyond "productiveness" in an agricultural sense. He concluded, however, that there must be some extra meaning to the word.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON agreed that the Amendment of the hon. Member for North Wilts (Sir George Jenkinson) relegated the Bill to a considerable extent to valuers. Practically it would be found most convenient for the landlord and tenant to make their own agreements and lay down a scale with regard to manurial value; but what the Committee wanted to know, and did not yet know, was how far landlords and tenants under those agreements would continue under the provisions of the Bill? He admitted, however, that this Amendment was an improvement.

MR. GOLDNEY believed that the 16th section, under which the landlord and tenant might agree as to the amount, mode, and time of compensation, without contracting themselves out of the Bill, sufficiently answered the remarks of the noble Lord.

COLONEL BRISE thanked the Government for the Amendment.

MR. WELBY pointed out that the word "manurial" was in common use in agricultural discussions as well as in existing agreements.

MR. DISRAELI said, that if the word "manurial" had not yet become English, it was likely soon to become so, after all the remarks that had been made about it. To prevent any difficulty, as it was unnecessary, he would propose to leave it out of the clause, and to retain simply "the value thereof."

COLONEL DYOTT said, that manurial value was the very essence of the clause, and therefore the word "manurial" ought not to be struck out.

MR. HUNT said, that as the Amendment dealt with the subject-matter of the third class of improvement, the words could have no other meaning than that which his right hon. Friend had in view.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to.*

On Question, "That the Clause, as amended, be agreed to?"

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON observed, it was only fair that honour should be given to whom honour was due. The Committee had, by a large majority, rejected the Amendment of his hon. Friend the Member for North Devonshire, and a great deal of time had been spent over this matter of compensation for improvements; but he would leave it to the Committee to say what was the difference in effect between his hon. Friend's proposal and what had been agreed to.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 9 (Consent of landlord for first class).

COLONEL DYOTT moved, in page 4, line 7, after "first," to insert "or of the second." His object was that the consent of the landlord should be given to improvements of the second class, as well as of the first.

MR. HUNT hoped his hon. and gallant Friend would not press the Amendment. As the improvements of the second class stood upon a different footing from those of the first, it would create obstruction and very unnecessarily hamper the action of the tenant. If it were carried, a tenant could not lay dawn half-a-dozen loads of clay without writing to his landlord.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he did not see the value of giving notice to the landlord of improvements, if he were not to have any notice of their application. Some of those were very large, amounting to £10, £12, or £20 per acre, and the tenant, after he had received notice to quit, might enter upon them. He knew lands upon which bones had no effect, and others upon which marling was carried to such an extent as to positively destroy the production. He also knew lands upon which the application of chalk was deleterious. As the Bill stood, the only check that the landlord had was a notice to quit, and if a difference arose directly after Lady Day, that would practically amount to two years. It would be far simpler to say that the landlord's consent should be requisite, than to place him in the invidious position of enforcing his notice to quit. He should support the Amendment.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, the object of the notice was to give the landlord the right to see that the work was rightly done, and that the tenant should not put on cinders and charge for bones.

Mr. ASSHETON considered the landlord should have some control over the improvements included in the second class, as he had in the case of the improvements of the first class. In many instances he was a better judge than the tenant of the necessity of such improvements. Besides that, he was the person who would have ultimately to pay for them.

Mr. HUNT pointed out that the landlord could, if he desired, contract that second-class improvements should have his written consent.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said, the proposed restriction could subject the tenant to restrictions which would make farming impracticable, would be intolerable to the tenant farmers, and render the Act unpopular. Anyone possessed of agricultural experience would know that, in practice, it would be most vexatious and annoying to require that no tenant could put a load of chalk on his land without "the written consent of his landlord."

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. CHAPLIN moved, in page 4, line 7, after "class," to insert "or of the second class when it is made after he has given or received notice to quit." A considerable sum of money would, in some cases, be spent for which the landlord was responsible, and there was nothing unreasonable in giving him the power of saying whether that expenditure should be incurred. In cases where notice to quit had been given, some provision should be made enabling the landlord to put a stop to improvements from which the tenant could not possibly benefit.

Mr. HUNT said, that the Amendment would come in better at the end of the 10th clause.

Mr. CHAPLIN said, he would postpone it accordingly.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. MELDON moved, in page 4, lines 7 and 8, to leave out from "unless" to "landlord" inclusive, and insert—

"prohibited in writing by the landlord, or made in contravention of a contract in writing not to make such improvement."

Sir William Harcourt

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the Amendment.

Mr. HUNT said, that the Amendment would render it necessary for the landlord to keep watch over every farm to see what the tenant was doing. While he was attending to his Parliamentary duties in London, one of his tenants in Northamptonshire might be executing improvements of which he knew nothing. Every landlord would require the eyes of Argus, if this Amendment were agreed to.

Amendment *negatived.*

Mr. WILBRAHAM EGERTON moved, in page 4, line 8, to add at the end of the clause the words—

"and unless at the expiration of the tenancy the improvement is either in substantial repair, good working order, or condition of growth."

Mr. HUNT did not see any objection to the adoption of the Amendment.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN pointed out that these were precisely the points which the valuers would have to consider, and hoped the Government would re-consider their decision.

Mr. M'LAGAN also trusted that the Government would not accept the Amendment, as it would amount, in his opinion, to simple confiscation of the tenant's property.

Mr. CHAPLIN approved of the proposed Amendment.

Sir HARCOURT JOHNSTONE saw no harm in the introduction of these words.

Mr. JACKSON thought they were not inconsistent with the spirit of the Bill.

Sir HENRY JAMES, after an allusion to the thin appearance of the benches, remarked, that although they might not be able to defeat the power of the Government, and also the influence of the landlords, on whichever side of the House they sat, yet they could make apparent the effect of this Amendment, which was nothing more than confiscation. The Amendment had reference to permanent improvements under Class I, upon which the tenant with the consent of his landlord might have spent hundreds of pounds, and yet if the valuer at the expiration of the tenancy should determine that the buildings were not in substantial repair, the tenant's property in them was confiscated. ["No, no!"] The effect of the Amendment would be that if the tiles were off a building it would become the property of the landlord without any compensation being paid to the tenant.

SIR WALTER BARTTELOT said, that if the valuers knew anything about their business they would not because a few pounds' worth of tiles were off confiscate the tenant's property in the improvement. He thought, however, that the words of the Amendment were a little too strong, and suggested the substitution of "tenantable" for "substantial," and the omission of "condition of growth." He would propose an Amendment to the proposed Amendment to that effect.

MR. HUNT said, he was under the impression that the words proposed by his hon. Friend the Member for Mid-Cheshire were unnecessary, and therefore objectionable, because in the case of improvements for which the written consent of the landlord was necessary, the latter would guard himself by making all the proposed stipulations for himself. The term "substantial repair" was rather too strong, and he would suggest to his hon. Friend that he should withdraw his Amendment, and leave it to the Government, with the assistance of their legal Advisers, to see whether other words might not be introduced later on which would effect the object he had in view.

Amendment to said proposed Amendment and proposed Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. CUST moved, in page 4, line 8, at the end of the clause, to add—

"And unless he has within one year of the completion of the improvement deposited with the landlord or his agent vouchers of the various items of the outlay which he has incurred."

MR. MARK STEWART thought that the adoption of the words would be productive of very little good, as it would be difficult to prove the claims.

MR. D. DAVIES was against raising difficulties in the way of effecting permanent improvements to be executed with the consent of the landlord. He considered that it would be for the interest of the landlord to leave as much liberty as possible to the tenant.

MR. CAWLEY thought that the introduction of the words proposed would lead to uncertainty.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL thought it would be most unfair to take those vouchers out of the hands of the tenant, and expressed a hope that the Amendment would be withdrawn.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. F. MONCKTON proposed to add the following words at the end of the clause:—

"Nor unless, within six months after a completion thereof, he has given to the landlord a written statement of the amount expended in the execution of the said improvement."

MR. GOLDSMID considered that the words were unfair and unnecessary. The landlord would have no difficulty in ascertaining how much money had been spent, and would make his agreement accordingly.

MR. CLARE READ hoped the hon. Member would not press the Amendment, because the landlord could stipulate what kind of agreement he would have.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 10 (Notice to landlord for second class).

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved to substitute "three months" for "21 days," as one of the limits within which a tenant might give notice that he intended to execute improvements of the second class.

MR. GOLDSMID supported the Amendment, as he was in favour of reasonable time being given for such a purpose, and 21 days would often be totally inadequate.

MR. GREENE, in opposing the Amendment, said, he could not see any necessity for the existence of the clause itself.

MR. HUNT said, that the object was that the landlord might have notice of what was going to be done, and might not be kept long in suspense. He thought six weeks on the one hand, and a fortnight on the other might be substituted for 21 and seven days respectively, as proposed in the clause, and would propose an Amendment accordingly.

Amendment (*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

Amendment (*Mr. Hunt*) *agreed to.*

On Motion of Mr. HUNT, clause further amended by the addition of the words—

"Or where it is executed after the tenant has given or received notice to quit, unless it is executed with the previous consent in writing of the landlord."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 11 (Restrictions as to third class).

On Motion of Mr. GOLDSMID, Amendment made in page 4, line 14, by inserting the word "ascertaining," in lieu of the word "ascertained."

COLONEL DYOTT proposed, in page 4, line 15, after "class," to leave out to the end of the clause, and insert—

"The tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of outlay for the purposes enumerated, unless he has given not more than twenty-one and not less than seven days' previous notice in writing to the landlord or his agent of his intention to make such outlay, specifying the probable quantity and description of artificial manure proposed to be applied, and the quantity and description of artificial food proposed to be consumed during the last year of the tenancy, and has obtained the concurrence of the landlord."

MR. MARK STEWART hoped the hon. and gallant Member would not press this Amendment. It would be destructive, if carried, of all incentive to high farming.

Amendment *negatived.*

MR. HUNT, in pursuance of an understanding with the hon. Member for Berkshire (Mr. Walter), brought up in manuscript an Amendment, which he moved as an addition to the clause. It was as follows:—

"And there shall be deducted the value of the manure that would have been produced by the consumption on the holding of any hay, straw, roots, or green crop sold off the holding within the last two years or other less time that the tenancy has endured."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, who took exception to the Amendment being produced in manuscript, and in the absence of the hon. Member for Berkshire, contended that it would open up a very difficult question for valuers—["No!"]—namely, the quantity of manure which might have been produced by a particular quantity of hay, &c. Whatever hon. Gentlemen might say, that certainly appeared to him to be a peculiarly difficult question to solve. He suggested that the consideration of the Amendment should be postponed until the bringing up of the Report.

MR. FLOYER said, the principle proposed by the Government was only that which was carried out on every well-managed farm. He believed it would commend itself to incoming tenants.

MR. GOLDSMID did not believe any such difficulty as that imagined by the hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford would arise. Permission to sell hay was nearly always given on the condition that an equivalent amount of manure should be brought to the farm. The hon. Member pointed out that Clause 6, which was already passed, would require some alteration in order to accord with the Amendment now proposed.

MR. TORR objected to the introduction of these infinitely small matters into the Bill. He believed them to be impracticable, and was convinced that they would defeat the object of the Bill.

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY felt that if the Amendment had not been proposed by the Government, he, in common with every other landlord throughout the country, would have been obliged to contract imself out of the Act.

MR. CLARE READ was decidedly of opinion that a man who sold off all his hay ought not to receive compensation for manure which he might bring back. His duty was to consume his hay on his farm. As for the fears of the hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford, he would say that if a valuer could not tell the manurial value of a ton of hay, he would not be able to tell the manurial value of a ton of cake. The matter was one from which no difficulty was experienced in practice.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL did not think that a tenant who sold hay, the produce of his holding, and brought home manure, purchased with the proceeds, should be entitled to receive compensation for it.

MR. MELDON thought the proposed Amendment would be a direct breach of contract. It was endeavoured by the Government to make the country believe that they were going to do something for them.

COLONEL BRISE did not think the Amendment of the Government necessary.

Amendment *agreed to.*

On Question, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill?"

MR. WHITWELL moved its omission.

Question put, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 177; Noes 76: Majority 101.

Clause *ordered* to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12 (Deductions from compensation for taxes, rent, &c.), and Clause 13 (Set off of benefit to tenant) *agreed to.*

Landlord's compensation.

Clause 14 (Landlord's title to compensation.)

SIR HENRY JAMES moved the omission of the clause. He said, that this was the first of the procedure clauses in the Bill, and if his Amendment were agreed to no fewer than 16 clauses would be got rid of, besides shortening the discussion in Committee by many hours. The clause would entitle a landlord to proceed under the Bill where a tenant committed waste, or broke a covenant or other agreement connected with the contract of tenancy. Now, that would give a wide scope of claim by the landlord under the Bill, and he would be enabled to raise many nice questions which there was no proper tribunal to try. Why should this exceptional privilege be given to the landlord, instead of leaving him to resort to the ordinary tribunals? The landlord could claim under the Bill, even when the tenant made no claim against him, and no statute of limitation would bar the claim. Further, the tribunal constituted under the Bill had no power to determine many of the questions that might be raised; because it was provided that it could only determine the amount of compensation and the time when it was to be paid. If appeal was to be allowed to the County Court Judge on the subject of amount, why should they not send before a legal tribunal, in the first instance, questions as to breach of covenant and committal of waste? Under the clause as it stood power of appeal was only given to the landlord and not to the tenant, while, should it remain unaltered, a most expensive and objectionable mode of procedure would be established.

MR. JACKSON supported the proposal of his hon. and learned Friend. Without going into the more technical questions which had been raised, and regarding this question from a landowning point of view, he considered that the Government's clauses were dangerous, as they would take these matters from under the cognizance of the ordinary Courts of the land and create a special tribunal less competent to deal with them. No doubt arbitration was the best way of settling disputes of the character which would arise under this Bill, but he preferred arbitration chosen by the parties to arbitration forced upon them in derogation of legal rights. The best way to prevent litigation was to give facilities for enforcing legal rights, and as the result of the Bill would after all be the creation of legal rights expressed in money value, the best way of arriving at what the law was, would be to let the questions of law be tried by the Courts. The common sense of the parties would find the way to assess the amount. But under this Bill there would be no means by which doubtful points of law could be taken as a matter of right before the Superior Courts of Law. He doubted whether under the Bill a landlord and tenant could agree to take any case to the ordinary tribunals, and he certainly thought that was a matter which deserved the attention of the House and the Government.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he fully admitted the importance of the matters referred to by his hon. and learned Friends; but he hoped that the Committee would give its attention to the particular subject under consideration, which was whether the 14th clause should be retained or not. It appeared to him that the clause was one to which no reasonable objection could be taken. It was not a clause of procedure, but of definition. It defined that which was to be the subject of procedure. It would enable a landlord who had a claim against his tenant at the end of the tenancy, arising from breach of contract or otherwise, to set off such claim, as far as it went, against any claim for compensation which the tenant might have against him. He thought it was only right that the landlord should have such a power, and the referees after investigating the case would make the award either in favour of the landlord or tenant. The question how far the tribunal constituted by the Bill was a satisfactory one would arise under a subsequent clause.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT maintained that if the tenant had committed a breach of covenant, the landlord might proceed against him quite independently, and use the machinery of this Act for that breach of covenant; but there was no similar provision on behalf of the tenant. This clause had, he thought, found its way into the Bill by mistake. There was scarcely anything a tenant could do that might not be regarded as waste at common law, and if the landlord was to have the means of proceeding against the tenant with respect to waste, it was necessary that the term should be defined in the Bill. It was evident that the draftsman of the Bill did not understand the meaning of the word "waste" in law, which included an improvement which altered the condition of the property.

Mr. STORER objected to the means afforded for inflicting injury upon the tenant farmer, especially through the means of petti-fogging attorneys. There were many improvements which tenant farmers might make, and which they would make, which were not included in the Bill.

Mr. DISRAELI said, that the hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford had complained that the draftsman had not afforded a proper definition of waste; but he thought sufficient definition had been given during the progress of the Bill in "another place" in such matters as diminishing the letting value of the holding, causing or permitting land to be neglected, damaging the timber, injuring pasture, neglecting outfalls and water courses, neglecting the repair of roads, and other matters of a similar kind. He thought these heads comprised what might be called a definition, and therefore the statement of the hon. and learned Gentleman did not appear to be well founded. Without any further definition of what was waste, there was not any adequate Court that could not at once settle the question.

The Marquess of HARTINGTON said, that the highest legal authorities might be able to define what waste was; but what would be the position of the unfortunate tenant against whom the landlord brought a charge of waste? Probably a great deal of time would be saved if the Government would agree to omit the clause, and consider what better words might be introduced. He thought the object of the right hon. Gentleman had not been carried into effect by the clause. He considered that the clause went much further than was consistent with the object of the Bill.

Mr. HUNT thought that if the clause stood alone, it might bear the interpretation put upon it by the noble Marquess; but it was to be read in conjunction with the other provisions of the Bill, and especially Clause 15, which dealt with the notice of intended claims. However, if the present words were not satisfactory, the Government would be prepared to make the necessary amendment in the Bill at its next stage. In the meantime, he hoped the clause would be retained.

Sir HENRY JAMES said, the words agreed upon in the House of Lords did not form a definition of the general term "waste," but were only a limitation of it. He quite agreed with the Prime Minister that any properly constituted Court should construe what waste was; but under the clause, that was not left to a properly constituted Court, but to three country surveyors to determine.

Mr. MUNTZ regretted more than ever that he had not been brought up a professional man, for he could see in this Bill such ample prospects of litigation as would make this land of ours, hitherto prosperous and happy, a hell upon earth. Why were we to deviate in this matter from the common law which had hitherto answered perfectly well? Why put landlord and tenant in such a position by the Bill that they would contract themselves out of it as the only way of avoiding litigation? The best friends of the landlords were the tenant farmers, yet the Bill was doing much to destroy the amicable relations which had hitherto existed between them.

Viscount GALWAY approved of the clause, and would much prefer valuers who understood agricultural matters to Judges at Westminster, who possibly did not know wheat from barley. The anxiety of the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Sir Henry James) to get the matter into the hands of the lawyers reminded him of the farmer's song—

> "If you're fond of pure vexation
> And long procrastination,
> You're just in the situation
> To enjoy your suit at law."

Question put, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 194; Noes 106: Majority 88.

Clause *agreed to.*

Procedure.

Clause 15 (Notice of intended claim.)

MR. MARK STEWART (for Sir JOHN KENNAWAY) moved, in page 4, line 39, to insert the words "one month at least," before the termination of his tenancy, in reference to the notice to be given by a tenant claiming compensation.

SIR HENRY JAMES said, the hon. Member must be under a complete misapprehension in suggesting this alteration.

MR. HUNT said, that communication would have previously been made on the amount of claims, and therefore it was not unreasonable that the tenant should give a month's notice.

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. GOLDSMID moved to report Progress, calling attention to the fact that there were 40 other Orders, the first of which was the Militia Bill.

MR. DISRAELI opposed the Motion, which he hoped would be withdrawn until this clause had been disposed of.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

House *resumed.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow,* at Two of the clock.

MR. DISRAELI said, he would, with the permission of the House, take the Bill at a Morning Sitting to-morrow at 2 o'clock; and, as the evening Paper was virtually empty, he trusted that the Committee would pursue their labours upon the Bill at the Sitting at 9 o'clock.

MILITIA LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT (*re-committed*) BILL.

(*Mr. Secretary Hardy, The Judge Advocate, Mr. Stanley.*)

[BILL 202.] COMMITTEE.

[*Progress* 19*th July.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 50 (Her Majesty may accept voluntary offers of Militia to serve in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Malta, and Gibraltar).

MR. HAYTER moved, in page 14, at end of clause, to add the words—

> "Provided always, That in case of European War, the Militia shall be liable for active or foreign service, within the limits of Europe, and such liability shall be entered on their original enlistment paper."

The hon. Member said, the main object of the clause was to extend the service of the Militia to Malta and Gibraltar. He proposed that the clause should be extended so as to enable the Militia to relieve the Regular troops in garrisoning Antwerp or other towns in the event of a European war. During the last great war the plan adopted was to take driblets of men from the various regiments of Militia. In three cases known to him Militia officers had obtained 100 men from Militia regiments for the Line, and obtained commissions in Line regiments as a reward. This system was very unpopular among the colonels of Militia, because they lost men at the very time when they were required for active service. The proper plan of proceeding was to call upon the entire regiments of Militia. He had received a considerable number of communications, giving the opinions of commanding officers of regiments to show that his Amendment would not militate against enlistments for Militia regiments.

COLONEL GILPIN said, that was one of the most extraordinary proposals ever made, and, if the Ballot were enforced for the Militia, would place the Militia in a worse position than the Regulars, who would be enlisted voluntarily. He had regarded the Notice of the Amendment as a joke.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, the resort to the Ballot in the case of the Militia was a source of difficulty when, in time of war, it was desired to send the Militia abroad. But the proposal was no doubt made by his hon. and gallant Friend to authorize the Militia to volunteer their services, of which there were many precedents in the history of the Militia. At the same time, he regretted that the Bill had not been sent to a Select Committee, as he felt persuaded that in that case a great deal of valuable information would have been obtained with respect to the Militia, and many useful alterations would then have been introduced into the present Bill based on the experience of former years, and found on record in some of the Acts which this Bill proposed to do away with.

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH thought the Militia should continue a Home force, ready to volunteer for foreign service when necessity required it, without being under a contract to do so.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY gave the utmost credit to his hon. and gallant Friend opposite for the goodness of his motive in proposing his Amendment; but he would point out that it was perfectly incongruous, and would not be in harmony with the general spirit of the clause. Its effect would be that the Militia would be absolutely compelled to serve abroad in the event of a European war, whereas they would not be liable unless they volunteered to garrison the British colonial possessions. Besides, the new system of cadres had put the Army on a different footing, and until the experiment had been tried more fully it would be injurious to adopt this Amendment.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clauses 51 to 63, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 64 (Deserters may, when Militia not embodied or assembled for training, be proceeded against summarily before justices, or tried by court-martial).

Mr. GOURLEY moved an Amendment which would remove the trial of deserters from a military to a civil tribunal.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clauses 65 to 86, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 87 (Power to Her Majesty to regulate the Militia by warrants and regulations, &c.).

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR moved an Amendment specifying that annual Returns of Warrants, Orders, and Regulations relating to the Militia should be laid before Parliament. That provision was now the more necessary, seeing that the course now followed in respect to the Militia was entirely at variance with the practice of former times. That practice required all the Regulations connected with the Militia to form part of the Act, or Regulations were appended to the Act, so that the entire law affecting that Force was publicly known and could be referred to in one or more Acts, readily procurable by everyone. Now the law vested in the Secretary of State the fullest authority to issue Regulations and Warrants dealing with every question connected with the pay, pensions, clothing, arming, drilling, organization, and officering of the Force, and unless those Regulations were annually placed before Parliament and printed, it would be very difficult for any Member or for any one outside the War Office to ascertain what were the Orders affecting this great Force. But he hoped that the Secretary of State would consider those points and cause an annual compilation of all Regulations, including the Laws to Acts of Parliament to be made and made available for purchase by all who desired to know about the Militia. He was confident that consideration would be given, and would therefore withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK moved a new clause, enabling the Secretary of State for War to enlist from the respective Militias raised in England, Scotland, and Ireland, a number of men which should not exceed at any one time one-third part of the respective quotas of the Militia now for the time being fixed by law to be raised therein respectively. This would raise the Reserve from 30,000 to 40,000.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, admitting the importance of the question of the Militia Reserves, expressed a hope that he would not be called upon to adopt the proposed clause in the present Bill, but leave the matter in his hands to deal with it next Session.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK withdrew his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Thursday.*

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON ACT AMENDMENT BILL. [Bill 155.]

(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.*)

SECOND READING. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILL.

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment of Second Reading [14th June] read, and *discharged.*

Bill *withdrawn.*

POLLUTION OF RIVERS BILL. [*Lords.*]

[BILL 252.] SECOND READING.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILL.

Order for Second Reading read, and *discharged.*

Bill *withdrawn.*

SAVINGS BANKS (&c.) BILL. [BILL 198.]

(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

CONSIDERATION. WITHDRAWAL OF BILL.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read, and *discharged.*

Bill *withdrawn.*

SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE (SCOTLAND) SALARIES.

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. RAMSAY in moving that the House go into Committee that day three months said, that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had said that the object of the Government was to enable an additional Sheriff substitute to be appointed by Glasgow. No person was more sensible than he of the need there was in Glasgow for more judicial power, but he would remind the House that the application by Glasgow for a stipendiary magistrate had been refused by the Home Secretary. In other parts of the country there were Sheriffs substitute who had nothing to do, and he thought one of these should be employed, so that instead of increasing the expenses they should go towards economy. He would move the postponement of the Committee.

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Ramsay,*)—instead thereof.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS hoped the House would permit the Bill to be brought in. He admitted the judicial system of Scotland required revision, and said that the subject would engage the attention of the Lord Advocate and himself during the Recess.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR also advocated the withdrawal of the opposition for the present, and to contest the proposals of the Government on the separate clauses of the Bill, and to this way he was quite prepared to give his cordial aid to his hon. Friend (Mr. Ramsay) in every stage of the Bill which was partial in its reforms, instead of being general for all Scotland.

MR. CAMPBELL - BANNERMAN suggested that the best way to save the time of the Government was to oppose Bills when they were introduced.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided:*—Ayes 57; Noes 29: Majority 28.

Main Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Debate arising.

Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(*Mr. Stacpoole,*)—put, and *negatived.*

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

Matter *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, of the Salaries of certain additional Sheriffs Substitute in Scotland.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow,* at Two of the clock.

EAST INDIA, AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, &C. [SUPERANNUATIONS].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Revenues of India, of a Superannuation or Pension to any person who has held the office of Auditor of Indian Accounts, and to certain Clerks and Officers on the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India."

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the appointment of certain persons who entered the employment of the Home Government of India before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow,* at Two of the clock.

reason was the new charges which modern legislation placed upon land. Under the Pollution of Rivers Bill—[A noble LORD: That Bill is withdrawn]—yes; but it was to be introduced next Session in a more perfect form. There was not a cottage, a farmhouse, or a mansion in Scotland which did not, directly or indirectly, pour its sewage into the streams; and the cost of diversion probably in many cases would fall in great part upon the limited owner. Then as to farm buildings and offices, none would in these days be erected which would not stand from 60 to 100 years. England was full of farm buildings in tenantable condition more than a century old. The Bill was also valuable as it allowed money to be raised not only for buildings and improvements entirely agricultural, but for habitations for rural mechanics and other classes of inhabitants. Some of these improvements might not possibly be of a remunerative character; but if the heir were thus in some way injured, he would find consolation in the improvement which would be made in the dwellings of the people on his estate.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN opposed the Amendment.

VISCOUNT CARDWELL said, the fact that the Bill had been passed through the other House without debate had been cited as a proof of its acceptableness to the Scotch Members; but surely this very circumstance imposed upon their Lordships the duty of carefully examining the provisions of the measure. In Scotland, he understood they had two modes of raising money on entailed estates—one like that adopted in England, with a sinking fund to extinguish the debt; and another by which, with the consent of the Court of Session, they might raise for a particular purpose a burden to be charged in perpetuity upon the estate, but only to the amount of two-thirds. Surely that was a most liberal power of raising money at the expense of the remainder-man. It was urged that this might be done for some useful public purpose, but the suggestion was quite a new one that they should endow the people of Scotland out of the funds of remainder-men. If the people of Scotland wished to be better housed do not let them throw the expense on a future generation for whom there was nobody to speak.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR pointed out that there was a wide difference between the old Scotch entails and the English entailed estates. The former were at one time absolutely inalienable estates; and as the Rutherford Act made provision for a gradual opening of these entails, it was a question for Parliament to consider whether it would not go further in the same direction.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses, *agreed to.*

Bill *passed.*

The Report of the Amendments to be received on *Thursday* next, and Bill to be *printed*, as amended. (No. 237.)

PARLIAMENT—PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

EARL DE LA WARR, in rising to ask the Government whether they would be willing to re-consider the question of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, said, that great interest was felt in both Houses of Parliament on the subject to which it referred; nevertheless, they had been informed that it was one of those Bills which would have to be abandoned in consequence of there being no time to pass it in the present Session. The measure was one in which the general public had taken the greatest and deepest interest; and, though he was aware that the Government had introduced and carried through many measures of great importance this Session, there was no one of greater importance or interest to the country than the Merchant Shipping Bill. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would either be induced to re-consider their determination to withdraw the Bill, or to give an assurance to their Lordships that some temporary measure would be introduced this Session for the purpose of securing that safety to human life which the urgency of the case demanded; and would assure the country that the larger measure should be introduced and, if possible, passed next Session.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, in reply, said, that the Question which had been asked by the noble Earl had reference to an important subject. Her Majesty's Government had been obliged to withdraw the Merchant Shipping

Bill simply because it was found that at this advanced period of the Session it would be impossible to pass it. The Bill consisted of many clauses, and there were no fewer than 180 Amendments proposed upon it by Members on both sides of the other House of Parliament. It was with the deepest regret that Her Majesty's Government found themselves compelled to withdraw it. The course they had determined to take was to introduce a short Bill for the purpose of conferring on the Board of Trade stronger powers than it now possessed for stopping unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea. Next Session a Bill would be introduced at an early period to deal with the whole question, and, if possible, to place it on a permanent and satisfactory foundation.

THE EARL OF BELMORE thought that, under the circumstances, the Government had taken the best possible course. The question was of pressing interest, and he hoped it would be dealt with in a satisfactory manner. England was not the only country from which ships were sent to sea in an unfit state; the practice extended to the Colonies, and he trusted that if a strong measure passed here for the prevention of the evil the example would be followed elsewhere. He hoped the Government would not be content with introducing measures to provide for the safety of life at sea, but would also endeavour to codify the whole of the existing laws relating to merchant shipping.

After a few words from the Earl of LEITRIM,

LORD CARLINGFORD said, that the statement of the noble Earl the Lord Privy Seal was to some extent satisfactory; but it was impossible to deny that the whole question remained in a most unsatisfactory position owing to the course which Her Majesty's Government had seen fit to take. It was a misconception to suppose that the abandoned Merchant Shipping Bill was so important a measure as had been represented—it would not, in fact, have done more than a very little in the direction of rendering the lives of seamen more safe at sea than at present. It was also a misconception to suppose that nothing had already been done in this matter. The Act passed by the late Government in 1873 conferred upon the Board of Trade stringent powers to prevent ships from proceeding to sea which, either from defective condition of hull, equipment, or loading, were deemed to be unseaworthy, and it was upon the policy of that Act and on the same lines that the Bill of Her Majesty's Government had proceeded. The course which the Government had taken would, he feared, have a most unfortunate influence upon the course of legislation in reference to the question of merchant shipping — especially having regard to the interest felt by the working classes in this question. If it was not possible to pass the whole Bill, the Government would have acted wisely by making an effort to pass those clauses only which dealt with the safety of life at sea. Not having taken this course, the Government might, he feared, be driven, owing to the lateness of the Session, into hasty, wild, and bad legislation upon a subject of the first importance, or else they would create a feeling among the constituencies that the safety of the sailors had been neglected, which would only operate mischievously upon the course of all future legislation in reference to the subject.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, he did not propose to follow the noble Lord in discussing a Bill which was not before their Lordships' House. As had been stated by his noble Friend the Lord Privy Seal, it was intended to introduce a short measure which would, he thought, command approbation for its general principles, and would, he hoped, prove efficacious in preventing the sailing of unseaworthy ships from British ports. The Bill which had been dropped was one of great magnitude, and raised questions about which much difference of opinion prevailed. When its progress was suspended there was a very large number of Amendments on the Paper—he had heard them stated at 180—so that a great deal of time would have been occupied in pushing the Bill through. No doubt its provisions were of very different degrees of importance, but they all required careful consideration, and it was in order to avoid hasty legislation that the Government had postponed the complete measure until next Session. In the meantime, he hoped that the necessities of the case would be provided for by the Bill which was about to be introduced.

House adjourned at a quarter past Seven o'clock, to Thursday next, Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 27th July, 1875.

MINUTES.] — SELECT COMMITTEE — *Report*— Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital [No. 363].

PUBLIC BILLS—*Resolutions* [July 26] *reported— Ordered—First Reading*—East India Home Government (Appointments) * [272]; Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) * [273].

Committee—Agricultural Holdings (England) (*re-comm.*) [222] — R.P.

Report—Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) * [241-271].

Considered as amended — Traffic Regulation (Dublin) * [246]; Legal Practitioners * [46].

Third Reading—Elementary Education Provisional Order Confimation (London) * [251]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, &c.) * [253]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aberdare, &c.) * [254], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Church Patronage * [207]; Interments in Churchyards * [125]; United Parishes (Scotland) * [201].

The House met at Two of the clock.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS—SCREW STEAMERS CARRYING GRAIN.

QUESTION.

MR. WILSON asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether, in anticipation of the extra demand for screw steamers for carrying grain during the coming winter, in consequence of the bad harvest prospect in this country, the Government would bring in a short Bill this Session for rendering it necessary for all steamers constructed with a double bottom for water ballast to have their stability tested, and a certificate given allowing them, if found safe, to carry grain or seed cargoes; also that no steamer or sailing ships be allowed to carry grain or seed without proper and efficient protection and precautions be provided by compartments and shifting boards, and when necessary a portion of the grain or seed be carried in bags; also that owners of steamers and sailing ships be required to fill up and return to the Board of Trade a form stating the maximum depth to which they propose to load their vessels; and, also that the attention of the Board of Trade surveyors be specially directed to seeing that steamers' engine and boiler and bunker space openings are efficiently protected from the sea, and that they have substantial and thoroughly efficient steering gear?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Government have no intention of introducing a Bill drafted according to the terms of the Question put to me by the hon. Gentleman.

PARLIAMENT — ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS—MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

QUESTIONS.

MR. DILLWYN asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If he will give precedence over the Government Orders of the Day to the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, which was introduced by the honourable Member for Derby, and which stands for Second Reading on Thursday next?

MR. DISRAELI: Sir, I will answer frankly and, I hope, fairly, the inquiry of the hon. Gentleman. Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to give precedence to the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby on Thursday next, and for two reasons. In the first place, they could not support that Bill, because, however excellent its motives, it is their opinion that the tendency of that measure, if it were carried, would be to aggravate the evils it affects to remedy; and, secondly, because the Bill would lead, from its very character and the important principles which it involves, to a protracted discussion, which would require time, the want of which has obliged Her Majesty's Ministers to relinquish for the present the Bill they themselves brought forward this year. What, in their opinion, is required at this moment is a temporary measure—a short and temporary measure—which will give more rapid and direct action to the Government in the way of stopping unseaworthy ships, and a measure having that effect will almost immediately be introduced by the President of the Board of Trade. When I say a temporary measure, I mean a measure limited in its operation to one year —first, because the measure may involve powers which the House may not choose to grant to a Ministry for a permanent measure; and, secondly, because a temporary measure, or measure for one year will be a material guarantee for the introduction, at the earliest possible opportunity next Session, of a permanent measure on the subject. Now, with regard to the measure of the hon. Member for Derby, I can answer for the Government—that is to say, if I have then the general conduct of affairs in this House—he shall have every fair opportunity of bringing his views before the House and the country. I will take care that the two measures—that of the Government and that of the hon. Member for Derby—shall be introduced simultaneously; that their true principles shall at the same time be brought under the consideration of the House; and I doubt not that with the adequate time and thought which the House will then enjoy and be able to afford we shall come to conclusions advantageous to the public welfare.

MR. SULLIVAN said, that he might be excused if he should ask the Prime Minister or the President of the Board of Trade if he could promise that the Bill which was to be brought in to-morrow would be introduced at an hour which would afford time for an adequate statement on the subject? He put the Question because it would materially affect the course which would be taken on Thursday.

MR. DISRAELI: Sir, if we can get the control of the time to-morrow, of course I will make arrangements with a view to meet the wishes of the hon. Gentleman; but any arrangement I can make will of course depend on the indulgence of the House. We shall do our utmost to bring forward the Bill at a time when there can be a fair expression of opinion; but I must appeal to the indulgence of the House for that purpose.

MR. J. G. TALBOT: Following up the Question of the hon. Member, I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman when he proposes to make the Motion for taking Tuesdays and Wednesdays?

MR. DISRAELI: There is a Motion on the Paper for this evening to that effect.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I have no right to ask the Question I am about to do, and I will not press it if the right hon. Gentleman says that he is unable to answer me; but it will be very convenient if he informs the House what business he intends to proceed with to-morrow in case the House place at his disposal—as I think, considering the advanced period of the Session, there is very little doubt they will—Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session?

MR. DISRAELI: Really I have not had that presumption so far to count upon the indulgence of the House as to regulate the Business of the House in advance. If the permission for which we have asked is granted, we propose to proceed to-morrow with the measure which has already much occupied us, and will again occupy us to-day—the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. If that measure is concluded in Committee to-night we shall make an arrangement which I hope, on the whole, may be satisfactory; but in our present uncertain state I cannot say anything definite.

MR. GOLDSMID inquired when the Government would propose the Motion that for the remainder of the Session Tuesdays and Wednesdays should be at their disposal? Would it be done at 9 o'clock to-night, or at 2 or 3 o'clock to-morrow morning? [*Cries of* "Now!"]

MR. SPEAKER: With the general permission of the House a Motion of this kind, relating to the Business of the House, can be made now; and if it is the pleasure of the House that the Motion should be put at once, I will at once put it.

MR. W. H. SMITH then moved that Government Orders of the Day shall have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Government Orders of the Day shall have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session."—(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

MR. SULLIVAN said, some of his Colleagues attended on the previous evening to make a strong representation against taking away that day week on account of a Notice of Motion given by his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt) for that day. They asked that Tuesday next should be excepted from the Motion. The Under Secretary for India informed him on Monday that the Government did not intend to take that Tuesday in view of his hon. and learned Friend's Motion. As regarded his own Motion in reference to the Guikwar of Baroda, he complained strongly that he was only informed of the alteration of the intentions of the Government on the preceding evening. Several hon. Members had left town under the impression that the debate on India, which had been fixed for that day, could not possibly come on. He asked the Government not to take that day week from his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick, who had a very strong question to raise on that day as to the conduct by the Government of Irish Business throughout the Session. He made no further complaint about his own question.

Mr. DISRAELI: I must ask the permission of the House, as I have already spoken, to make an explanation in answer to the hon. Member for Louth. If the hon. Member thinks himself personally aggrieved, I will give his feelings every consideration; but I was under the impression that, considering the state of the Public Business, he did not intend to bring forward his Motion. If there has been any misapprehension on that subject I shall do everything possible to recognize his claim. But with regard to his other remarks, in which he referred to the Motion of the hon. and learned Member for Limerick, and in which he attempted to extract a promise from the Government, I think I can assure him that, with the well-known opportunities of the hon. and learned Member for Limerick, and the openings which the various stages of the Appropriation Grant will afford him, that hon. and learned Member will have no difficulty about his Motion. I acknowledge the general courtesy of the hon. Member for Louth, and if there has been any misapprehension about his Motion I shall certainly make an arrangement.

Mr. BOORD said, he hoped the Motion would not be pressed in the absence of the hon. Member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate), whose Bill with reference to Monastic and Conventual Institutions stood first for Wednesday week on the Orders of the Day. In fact, he did not think it would be quite fair to do so in his absence.

Mr. WILSON said, that his Bill for the closing of public houses on Sundays in England was the First Order for tomorrow. It dealt with a subject of great interest to the country; but at this advanced period of the Session, and having regard to the quantity of Business still before the House, he would be quite prepared to give up his position to the right hon. Gentleman for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of the Government Merchant Shipping Bill, in the hope that he would be able to bring forward his Bill early next Session.

Mr. PARNELL said, the hon. Member for Louth was much indebted to the Prime Minister for the courteous manner in which he had spoken of him; but the complaint of his hon. Friend was not the way in which he himself had been treated, but that the Irish Members should be deprived of Tuesday next for the discussion of an important question affecting the interests of Ireland. There were many Irish Members who believed that the House of Commons could never effectually legislate for Ireland, and the hon. and learned Member for Limerick had put a Motion on the Paper directly raising that question. It was now proposed, at a time when there were very few Irish Members present, that another course be taken, which would prevent that Motion from being brought forward. The Notice of the Government was for the Evening Sitting, and several Irish Members were prepared to speak upon it. They were not, however, present now, and were unprepared for this change in the Government arrangements. He would appeal to the Government to allow the matter to stand over until those Irish Members could be present who were able and willing to speak on the subject. If not, then let the Irish Members have Tuesday next.

Mr. DILLWYN thought, as the conversation had disclosed differences of opinion among the Members present, the question had better be deferred until it was reached in ordinary course, in justice to many Members who were now absent.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, so many questions had been put to him with reference to the Motion standing in his name in relation to Monastic and Conventual Institutions, that he felt the question of the Order of Business ought not to be decided, except at the time appointed in the Notice Paper. He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned." (*Mr. Newdegate.*)

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I believe I am principally responsible for the proposition which has been made by the Secretary to the Treasury. It had occurred to me, after the answer which had been given, that it would be inconvenient that the proposition should be made perhaps at half-past 2 o'clock in the morning. I therefore suggested, as a preferable course, that the Motion should be made now. It is one to which I cannot conceive there can be any serious opposition. It is a usual and almost invariable course that at this period the whole time of the House should be placed at the disposal of the Government; and certainly the state of Public Business at present is not such as to induce the House to depart from the usual practice. I think, however, the House has some reason to complain of the mode in which the question has been brought forward by the Government. If the Motion had been put down for this morning, hon. Members would have known what to expect, and it would undoubtedly have been the most convenient course. We appear to have a choice of evils—either to take it now without Notice, or another evening when few Members will be present. If objection is entertained to the Motion being made now, and if it is felt to be preferable that it should be adjourned, I shall offer no opposition to that course: I had hoped, however, that on making it the Government would be able to have stated what their intentions were with regard to the use of the time they ask for. I still think it would be extremely convenient that we should know what the Business to-morrow will be in the event of the Committee on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill being concluded this evening. If it is intended that the Bill to be introduced by the President of the Board of Trade is to be brought in early to-morrow and the discussion to be taken on the introduction of the Bill, it is important, and indeed essential, that it should be known, and that the statement of the fact should not be postponed until late to-night. Many hon. Members are absent, and some who would wish to take part in the discussion are not in London and would not be able to return if the announcement were not made until to-night. It therefore seems to me it is of the greatest importance that we should know whether it is intended formally to introduce the Bill to-morrow and to postpone the discussion until the second reading, or, if not, that the question should come on at once, when a discussion on the question can be raised.

MR. DISRAELI: It is always my disinclination to bring forward a Motion of this kind except in concurrence with the general feeling of the House. It was my impression that the Motion would come on to-day; but I should have been glad to have the opinion of the House when it would be most convenient to take the discussion on the second reading. If the boon I ask be granted, we will go into Supply to-morrow, and at a certain reasonable time report Progress, in order that my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade may introduce his measure at a proper time. I think myself it would be more convenient if the discussion were to be taken on the second reading; but, of course, I only mention that for the convenience of the House. In that event we should continue Supply for a longer time than usual. But I think it would be more useful and convenient to allow hon. Gentlemen full opportunity of considering the Bill, and the second reading must come on early in consequence of the advanced period of the Session. In making these observations, I always assume that we conclude the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill to-night. If not, we will continue the discussion to-morrow. I am in the hands of the House; but I was under the impression that it was the feeling of a large majority of the House that the Motion with respect to Tuesdays and Wednesdays should be taken to-night.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, that if the Sunday Closing Bill came to be discussed to-morrow it would occupy the entire day. The hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Wilson) had only consented to withdraw for the present the second reading in order to facilitate progress with the measures of the Government; but he by no means understood him to express any willingness to retire the Bill in favour of any private Member.

MR. GOLDSMID said, he thought it would be most convenient to settle the question now, and to decide what was going to be done on Wednesday. The Votes to be taken in Supply were of great interest, and were in four different classes, which would attract, as it were, four different sets of Members.

MR. E. JENKINS said, that the proceedings of that day would induce people outside to think that Government was still pursuing that fatal policy which had brought it into disgrace with the country. What hon. Members on that side of the House particularly desired to ascertain was, whether the Bill relating to the Merchant Shipping, to be introduced on Wednesday, was to be brought on at such a time as to enable hon. Members to discuss it? He asked the right hon. Gentleman not to give the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill precedence over a Bill which involved the lives of many persons.

MR. MUNTZ thought the proposal of the Government a reasonable one. The question was, whether the public welfare was to be sacrificed to the interests of private Members?

MR. W. H. SMITH said, that in the event of the House going into Supply on Wednesday they would proceed with the postponed Civil Service Estimates, Class III., and the remaining Estimates in Class IV., and then report Progress, in order to enable the President of the Board of Trade to introduce his Bill relating to unseaworthy ships.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE asked when the Navy Estimates would be taken?

MR. MACDONALD asked the Prime Minister to fix an hour for the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Bill. It should be brought forward when there would be ample opportunity to discuss both its principle and its provisions. Four o'clock ought to be the latest hour for its introduction.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER deprecated any further waste of the public time in pursuing this discussion. He hoped they would now come to a decision on the Motion with respect to allowing Government Orders of the Day for the remainder of the Session to have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. He hoped the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill would be got through that day. If that were done, then they could go on to-morrow with Supply, and continue until about half-past 4 o'clock, when his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade could introduce his Bill.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question put.

The House *divided:*—Ayes 173; Noes 19: Majority 154.

CRIMINAL LAW—SENTENCE ON JOHN O'BRIEN.—QUESTION.

MR. SULLIVAN (for Mr. O'CONNOR POWER) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether it is a fact that the military prisoner, John O'Brien, now confined at Chatham Prison, was first sentenced to penal servitude for ten years, but recalled by the judge immediately after he left the dock and, on account of the alleged offence of asking for "three cheers for the Irish Republic," then sentenced to penal servitude for life?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he had made inquiry about this matter, and nothing was known about any civil trial. It appeared, from the record of the military proceedings on January 10, 1867, that the prisoner—who then bore another name—was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and there was no record of his having been first sentenced for only 10 years. Had such been the case, he was informed that a record would have appeared on the original proceedings.

CRIMINAL LAW—JANE HANLON.

QUESTION.

MR. FRENCH asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether he has any objection to state to the House the reasons for the dismissal of Jane Hanlon, late nurse in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum; and, whether he has any objection to lay upon the Table of the House a copy of the Report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums to the Lord Lieutenant relative to the escape of Margaret Aberton from that Asylum?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply, said, that owing to the escape of Margaret Aberton from the asylum the matter was inquired into by the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, who reported that the nurse, Jane Hanlon, had been guilty of great negligence and improper conduct in the discharge of the duties of the office. Accordingly, he recommended her dismissal, which was carried into effect. The Inspector's Report could not be laid on the Table, because such documents were always considered confidential.

PARLIAMENT—RIGHTS OF PRIVATE MEMBERS.—QUESTION.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. NEWDEGATE moved that the House do now adjourn. He said that he did so on account of what had just occurred, and of the division which had just taken place. He was not about further to allude to the subject of that division than by saying that the Members present in the House had, by anticipating the decision of a question at that Morning Sitting, which stood for the evening on the Notice Paper, the Notice having been given by the Government, established a precedent of action not only totally at variance with the practice of the House, but which, if further acted upon, must prove destructive of the House itself, as a deliberative and legislative Assembly. It was manifest that if the Business appointed at one Sitting was to be taken by anticipation at a previous Sitting, no Members, except those who might happen accidentally to be present, could have any effective voice in the decision of that Business, however important. It was manifest that any faction might usurp the authority of the House, in the absence of the great body of the Members of the House, by very easily preconcerted action. He should not waste more words in remonstrance upon what had been done; but with reference to the decision of the Members then present in the House in respect of the taking the Tuesdays and Wednesdays from the unofficial Members of the House and their Business, and appropriating those days to the Business of the Government, he wished to observe that the Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill, of which he had charge, stood for Wednesday the 4th of August; that appointment was now, of course, superseded by the action of the Government in the House. He (Mr. Newdegate) might now mention that it had not been his intention to press the second reading of that Bill; but on being asked by the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Captain Nolan) to withdraw that Bill, in order to facilitate the attendance of the Irish Members at the O'Connell Centenary, in Dublin, he declined to give an answer, because he did not choose to be counted as a supporter of what he understood was to be an Ultramontane demonstration. By the course Her Majesty's Ministers had now pursued, they had become promoters of the O'Connell demonstration. After what had occurred, it was difficult to imagine what further interference with the due order and regular procedure of the House might not be proposed; and his chief object in having moved the adjournment was to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it was the intention of the Government, by proposing the Resolutions of 1869 with respect to Amendments on the Motion for going into Committee of Supply or Committee of Ways and Means, or by any other Resolutions, to preclude the Members of this House from submitting such subjects as may appear to them important for the consideration of the House during the remainder of the Session?

MR. GREENE seconded the Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Newdegate.*)

MR. DISRAELI said, there was no such intention, nor had any proposal been submitted which trenched on the privileges of private Members, unless there was a general concurrence of the House in its favour. There was, however, one remarkable characteristic of the present Session—that the privilege of bringing forward Motions on going into Committee of Supply and Committee of Ways and Means, which was to a certain degree regulated and restricted by previous Administrations, was not so curtailed by the present Government, who throughout the Session had proposed no such arrangement. He was rather surprised, therefore, that his hon. Friend should impute to the Government a design of such a character. He hoped that now, when time was so valuable and when every minute might be said to be golden, his hon. Friend would not persist in the Motion.

MR. NEWDEGATE, having obtained the answer he required, said, he would withdraw the Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) (*re-committed*) BILL.—[*Lords.*]—[BILL 222.]

(*Mr. Disraeli.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 26th July.*]

Clause 16 (Compensation agreed or settled by reference).

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN (for Mr. JACKSON) moved, in page 5, line 10, to leave out "if in any case," to end of clause. The object of the clause, he contended, was to oust and repudiate altogether the action of the ordinary Courts of Common Law by making arbitration in every case compulsory. If the Government would substitute "may" for "shall" he should be content, otherwise he should persist in his Amendment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL believed his hon. and learned Friend's object was to get rid of arbitration altogether, which was one of the main principles of the Bill. The Committee had already decided that compensation should be given, and if they did away with arbitration it would be only putting the parties to great expense and delay.

SIR HENRY JAMES believed that the reference to arbitration provided by the clause would be more expensive than an appeal to the ordinary tribunals. As, however, the Committee had already substantially adopted the clause he hoped his hon. and learned Friend would not press his Amendment to a division. They had better apply themselves rather to improving the clauses than make futile attempts to get rid of them altogether.

MR. MELDON said, that they had had some experience of Ireland under the Land Act of these references, and landlords and tenants were unanimously in favour of Courts of Arbitration, and getting rid altogether of the County Courts.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 17 (Appointment of referee or referees and umpire).

COLONEL DYOTT moved, in page 5, line 13, to leave out from "as follows," to end of sub-sections. His object, he said, was not to interfere in any way with arbitration; but if the parties concurred, the question in dispute might be disposed of by one referee, and so get rid of the County Courts altogether.

MR. GOLDSMID said, before that Question was put he should like to move an Amendment which, properly speaking, came before that of the hon. and gallant Member for Lichfield. His opinion was that landlords and tenants ought to be left to agree among themselves on this point, and that there was no necessity for appointing a new Court of Arbitration, as was suggested by the Bill. He believed that all the machinery of arbitration was already provided by the Lands Clauses Act, and for that reason he should move to strike out the whole of the sub-sections, leaving the clause to read, "Where there is a reference under this Act, a referee, or two referees and an umpire, shall be appointed."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT also thought it would be better to leave the parties to settle disputes among themselves, rather than to provide such an elaborate machinery of appeal as was proposed by the Bill.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, it was all very well to talk of leaving parties to agree among themselves. He himself knew of instances in which both parties to a dispute agreed to refer all matters in difference to arbitration, but could not agree as to how the umpire was to be appointed. The sub-sections of the clause would entirely remove that difficulty.

MR. CAWLEY said, some provision must be made for the appointment of an umpire where the referees did not agree, otherwise arbitrations would constantly break down.

MR. GREGORY advised the Government to agree to strike out all those sub-sections, and to introduce a reference to Common Law procedure, so as to make the clause run thus:—"Where there is a reference under this Act referees and an umpire shall be appointed under the Common Law Procedure Act." That, he thought, would meet the whole difficulty of the case, as the machinery of the latter Act was sufficient to meet all disputes without creating an entirely new legal tribunal.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that if this latter suggestion was agreed to a great many Amendments would be got rid of, and the progress of the Bill immensely facilitated.

MR. HUNT opposed the suggestion, on the ground that if it were adopted farmers would have to deal with two Acts of Parliament instead of one. That would simply lead to trouble and mystification. What the farmers wanted was to have the whole law on the subject embraced within the four corners of a single Bill, and not to be puzzled and distracted by having to turn from one

Act to another. Should the parties wish to adopt the Common Law Procedure Act they would be able to do so by agreement.

MR. RODWELL admitted that the Common Law Procedure Act contained very much the same terms as those of the specific clauses to which the Amendment applied; but thought it better that people should have the provisions before them in an easily comprehended form than that they should have to be referred to the complicated sections of the Act in question.

Amendment (*Colonel Dyott*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN thought that the arbitration provisions in the Bill ought to be made as simple and perfect as possible, and he supported the adoption of the procedure under the Common Law Procedure Act.

MR. MELDON observed, that a great objection to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act being adopted was that in nearly every case they would necessitate the removal of the claim to the Superior Courts at Westminster, and thus entail great expense.

MR. HERSCHELL suggested that the best course would be to adopt, as the system of arbitration, and the mode of checking it, the system already provided by law, which had worked well in every case in which it had been in operation.

MR. E. STANHOPE thought the plan proposed by the Government was the best, especially in cases of small claims for compensation, as it was far the cheapest and simplest.

MR. CAWLEY was of opinion that it would be absurd to allow the appointment of the umpire to rest with the Judges of the Superior Courts.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT pointed out that in the Bill as it stood there was no power to obtain compensation under any other reference than that contained in this clause.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, it had been stated over and over again that it was the intention of the Government, in order to put the matter beyond all question, to provide in a future part of the Bill that it should be in the power of the parties to make such agreements.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, they had been told in the early part of the Sitting that the Government hoped to get through the Bill to-night; but whenever objection was taken to any of the clauses the Committee was referred to Amendments which the Government intended to introduce, but which somehow or other never got on the Paper. He did not think that was a fair way to treat the Committee. He thought that the state of the Business was not such as to warrant the Government in encumbering the Bill with provisions setting up a new system of procedure, when there was already a well-considered system under the Common Law Procedure Act.

Amendment (*Mr. Goldsmid*) *negatived.*

MR. KNIGHT moved, in page 5, line 21, after "referee," to add—

"And either party on so appointing a referee may stipulate that should an umpire be required he shall be named by the county court judge, but should a demand made by one party that the umpire shall be named by the county court judge be objected to, the objecting party may require that he shall be named by the Inclosure Commissioners, and such nomination by the Inclosure Commissioners shall be final."

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved that the Amendment should be amended by striking out "County Court Judge," leaving the appointment of umpire to the Inclosure Commissioners. The latter alternative, however, would not necessarily be involved even if the words "County Court Judge" were struck out. In his opinion, where questions of mere law were concerned, such as the determining whether an award was valid under the provisions of the Act—what costs should be given, and other points of law, the County Court might be employed as the cheapest Law Court accessible to the farmers. But he objected to giving to the County Court Judge the appointment of referees and umpires, or of deciding upon points which could only be properly decided by practical agriculturists. The County Courts were mainly known to the agricultural community as Courts for the recovery of debt, and their unnecessary introduction into the Bill would not tend to make it popular. The County Court Judge would probably know little of the farmers, though he might be a friend of many of the landlords, which, however unjustly, might expose his appointments to suspicion. Besides, an appeal was to be given to the County Court Judge, and if the clause stood as it was, this would be an appeal against the decision of his own nominee. In 99 cases out of 100 the umpire would be appointed by the referees, and where another authority was necessary, the Inclosure Commissioners would be the best, for, having continual land transactions in every county, they could at once lay their hands upon the best practical valuers to appoint as referees or umpires.

Mr. HUNT agreed in the opinion that appeals from the appointment of umpire by the referees would be rare; but the Government were prepared to accept the principle of the Amendment of his hon. Friend (Mr. Knight), that if one of the parties had an objection to the appointment made by the County Court Judge a reference might be made to the Inclosure Commissioners. He hoped his hon. Friend would withdraw the Amendment he had proposed in order that the Government might prepare a form of words which could be more conveniently inserted. He did not approve of the proposal to leave out the County Court Judge, because very few farmers would know where to find the Inclosure Commissioners.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT regretted to hear that the Government were willing to allow the ultimate nomination of the umpire to rest with the Inclosure Commissioners. They knew something of the Commissioners in that House, and had practically suspended their action for six years in reference to inclosures because it was not such as Parliament could approve. The whole pith of the Bill was the umpire, and he protested against this serious change, which would shake the confidence of tenant farmers in the measure.

Mr. KNIGHT said, the arrangements made by the Inclosure Commissioners as regarded the improvement of the tracts of open country surrounding Exmoor had given perfect satisfaction to the proprietors and farmers. Their work had been well done, and most beneficially to the working classes. Large tracts of common land, where no one was employed formerly, now employed many labourers at much increased wages. On one occasion the hon. and learned Gentleman (Sir William Harcourt) got the Inclosure Commissioners before a Select Committee and bullied them, as he (Mr. Knight) thought, without any reason whatever. The hon. and learned Gentleman told the Committee that he was fond of galloping over commons, and he objected to their being inclosed, as that prevented his galloping. He (Mr. Knight) felt that no public officers had more fully earned the confidence of the public than the Inclosure Commissioners.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said, he intended to take the sense of the Committee on the question of the County Court Judge, and it would save some trouble if the matter were settled at once.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND thought that if the right hon. Gentleman intended to divide the Committee on the County Court Judge he had better do so on a direct Motion, and not an Amendment upon an Amendment.

Amendments, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved, in page 5, line 28, to leave out "seven," and insert "fourteen."

Amendment *agreed to.*

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved, in line 31, to leave out "the County Court," and insert "the Inclosure Commissioners."

Amendment proposed,

In page 5, line 31, to leave out the words "County Court," in order to insert the words "Inclosure Commissioners."—(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)

Question put, "That the words 'County Court' stand part of the Clause."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 229; Noes 81: Majority 148.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 18 (Mode of submission to reference) *agreed to.*

Clauses 19 to 22, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 23 (Reference to any award by umpire).

Sir HENRY JAMES moved, in page 6, line 40, leave out from "appoints" to end of clause.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 24 (Award to give particulars).

MR. HUNT moved that for the words—

"The mode and extent in and to which each improvement of the first or of the second class adds to the letting value of the holding"—

(that being one of the points required to be specified), the following should be substituted :—

"In the case of an improvement of the first class, where the landlord was not at the time of giving consent to the execution thereof absolute owner for his own benefit, the extent to which the improvement adds to the letting value of the holding."

The right hon. Gentleman explained that this Amendment was a consequential one, rendered necessary by that of the hon. and learned Member for Cambridgeshire (Mr. Rodwell), relating to the same subject, which had already been adopted.

Amendment proposed,

In page 7, to leave out from the word "permitted," in line 6, to the word "holding," in line 9, inclusive, in order to insert the words "In the case of an improvement of the first class, where the landlord was not at the time of the consent given to the execution thereof absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit, the extent to which the improvement adds to the letting value of the holding."—(*Mr. Hunt.*)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT objected to the use of the words "absolute owner" in the Amendment. The words had no meaning, inasmuch as a landowner who had a mortgage on his estate or a settlement of any kind could not be described as an absolute owner, and there was not a gentleman in England possessed of property for four or five years who had not some such settlement upon it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL observed, that the term "absolute owner" had already been considered in the course of the discussions on the Bill; and the Interpretation Clause had been postponed for the express purpose of having a proper form of words prepared, by which it should be accurately defined.

MR. DODSON suggested that the insertion of these words should be postponed till the Report.

MR. HUNT said, that they were proposed in consequence of an Amendment already inserted in the clause.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN observed, that not one owner of an estate in five was an absolute owner.

MR. DISRAELI said, if not one owner in five were an absolute owner, the hon. and learned Member must know what constituted an absolute owner. The Committee had accepted the words.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON remarked that the words were accepted on the understanding that the Government would introduce Amendments in the Interpretation Clause. It was very extraordinary that a Bill of that kind should be hurried on upon the assurance that Amendments would be inserted which the Committee had not yet even seen.

MR. HUNT said, the words "absolute owner" were objected to before, and the Committee decided not to entertain the objection.

MR. DODSON appealed to the Government to postpone the words "absolute owner" until after their meaning had been defined.

MR. GOLDSMID said, that when he proposed an Amendment which did not appear on the Paper, the Government stated that they could not form an opinion as to its character merely by having it read offhand; but the Committee was called on by the Government to do so now, as this Amendment had not appeared on the Paper.

MR. HUNT observed, that the difference was, that the Government were responsible for the Bill, while the hon. Gentleman was not.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that was unconstitutional doctrine.

MR. GOLDSMID remarked, that he would not like to be responsible for much that was contained in the Bill; but, at the same time, when it had passed through Committee, every Member of the Committee would be responsible if no objection were raised.

MR. HUNT observed that, at all events, the Government would be responsible for what they recommended.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived.*

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 188; Noes 124: Majority 64.

MR. WHITWELL then proposed to amend the clause so as to secure that the award should be general in its character, and that the tenant would not have to particularize his improvements.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL pointed out that the Committee had already decided that the award should be made in detail, and not in the lump.

Amendment *negatived.*

On Question, "That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill?"

MR. MUNDELLA said, that having had considerable experience in matters of arbitration, he felt bound to say that great hindrance would be thrown in the way of the arbitrators by this clause. If the clause was intended for the protection of the farmer, he would come off very badly indeed. He begged to move the omission of the clause.

MR. GREGORY considered that in appointing an arbitrator you must assume that he was competent and that his award would be fair and reasonable, and legislation should proceed upon this footing.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN feared that the practical working of the clause would be found very difficult. One effect would be that practical valuers of repute, being called upon to do so many things which they had never had to do before, would decline the task, or if they undertook it, as their work would be so much greater, they would charge more, and the expense of valuations, to landlord and tenant, would be much increased.

MR. PELL thought that was one of the most useful clauses in the Bill, and one that was necessary for the protection both of the incoming tenant and the owner. It was quite proper that the arbitrator should state all the specific facts required by the clause, instead of only giving a general lump sum, which would throw an air of mystery over the matter.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT expressed a hope that the Government would re-consider the clause before bringing up the Report. Under every disputed claim for compensation the tenant might compel the landlord to produce his title, and the difficulties arising from such production would be very great.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Mr. Whitwell

Clause 25 (Costs of reference).

SIR HENRY JAMES moved, in page 7, line 21, to leave out from "other" to end of clause; in line 23, after "costs," insert "mentioned in this clause."

Amendments *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 26 (Day for payment) *agreed to.*

Clause 27 (Submission not to be removeable, &c.)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT objected to the clause, as requiring further consideration than could now be given to it, and he, therefore, moved that it be postponed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the clause simply related to awards, and he thought might be at once disposed of; but he was in the hands of the Committee.

MR. HERSCHELL observed, that there ought to be some control over the arbitrator, and this could only be effected by permitting the award to be made a rule of Court. He thought it would be better to postpone the clause until the Committee should determine whether or no there was to be a system of appeal.

MR. RODWELL was of opinion that cases of appeal, under the provisions of this Bill, ought, as in all other cases of award, to be referred to the Superior Courts.

Clause *postponed.*

Clause 28 (Validity of award) *postponed.*

Clause 29 (Appeal to County Court).

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved Amendments having for their object the making the award of the umpire final in all cases without reference to the Law Courts. With great deference to his legal Friends, he thought the less the farmers had to do with law in these matters the better.

After short discussion, Amendments, by leave, *withdrawn.*

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT moved to omit the following words at the commencement of the clause:—

> "Where the award is valid, and the sum claimed by neither party for compensation exceeds fifty pounds, the award shall be final. Where the award is not valid, either party, and."

SIR HENRY JAMES thought that the object of his hon. and learned Friend would be gained by adopting the Amendment of which he had given Notice—namely, to leave out merely the words, "where the award is not valid, either party, and."

Committee report Progress; to sit again *this day*.

It being now Seven of the clock the House suspended its Sitting.

The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) (*re-committed*) BILL.—[*Lords.*]—[BILL 222.]

(*Mr. Disraeli.*)

COMMITTEE.

Clause 29 (Appeal to County Court).

On Motion of Sir HENRY JAMES, words were omitted from the clause the effect of which would be that no appeal would exist where the sum was below £50.

SIR HENRY JAMES said, that upon this part of the clause would arise the question whether the appeal should or not be to the County Court Judge.

MR. J. S. HARDY objected to the appeal being to the County Court Judge. Such an appeal, from its cheapness, would lead to much litigation; and he should therefore prefer that the appeal should be to a higher tribunal. To effect his object he moved to omit the words "to the judge of the county court."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the appeal to the County Court would be the cheapest and readiest form of appeal, and it appeared to him, as a lawyer, to be the best; it was, however, for those hon. Members who were more conversant with agricultural matters than he was to state what objections there were to the proposal of the Government.

MR. GOLDNEY supported the appeal to the County Court, where the case could be speedily decided; whereas if the appeal were to be to a tribunal in London, it would operate very hardly upon the farmers.

MR. MELDON maintained that there should be no appeal at all from the decision of the referees.

MR. RODWELL thought that all matters of fact should be left with the valuers, who, being conversant with agricultural details, would be more competent to deal with them than County Court Judges, and that on matters of law there should be an appeal to a Superior Court at once. He suggested that the appeal to the County Court should be done away with.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN thought that if this was the opinion of the hon. and learned Member for Cambridgeshire, he should have supported his (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's) proposal to get rid of the County Court Judge on a previous clause. Now, however, that the Committee had decided that the County Court Judges should be brought into the Bill, the proper course would be to let them determine questions of law only.

MR. HUNT suggested that the decision of the referees or umpires should be final as to all matters of fact and as to the amount of compensation; but that on points of law an appeal should lie to the County Court, which the Government thought would be the cheapest, most accessible, and most expeditious tribunal.

VISCOUNT GALWAY thought that if there was to be an appeal from the referees or the umpires, it would be preferable that it should be given to the County Court.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, the question of law, which would arise in nearly every case, would be whether or not the landowner was the absolute owner of his estate, and the County Court Judge was a most undesirable person to have to decide such a question. He thought it would be better to take appeals on such questions at once to a Court of Law.

MR. J. S. HARDY remarked that he attached no importance to the argument of the hon. and learned Member for Oxford with reference to the absolute owner. After what had been said by the First Lord of the Admiralty, he did not desire to press his Amendment

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

SIR HENRY JAMES moved, in page 8, line 1, after "court," to leave out to end of clause, and insert—

"1, on the ground that the award is invalid; 2, that compensation has been awarded to which the party claiming was not entitled; 3, or that the amount of compensation was not correct; and the County Court Judge shall hear and determine the said appeal, or, in his discretion, remit the case to be reheard as to the whole or any part thereof by the referee or referees or umpire."

Mr. MELDON suggested the addition of the following words to the Amendment:—" With such directions as he may think fit."

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to.*

Sir HENRY JAMES moved an Amendment, that the decision of the Judge of the County Court should be final, except either party should request him to state a case on a question of law or a rejection or admission of evidence for the Judge of the High Court of Justice.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 30 (Recovery of compensation).

Sir HENRY JAMES moved, in page 8, line 14, after "recoverable," to insert, " upon order made by the Judge of the County Court," that it should be enforced, otherwise there was no guarantee that the document handed to the bailiffs of the County Court to be enforced was a genuine document.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clauses 31 to 33, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Charge of Tenant's Compensation.

Clause 34 (Power for landlord, on paying compensation, to obtain charge for himself).

Mr. FLOYER moved, in page 8, line 41, after " Act," to insert, " for an improvement of the first class." There was a great difference in the character of the improvements comprehended severally under the first, second, and third classes, and, in his opinion, there could be no reason for charging the holding with improvements not of the first class.

Mr. HUNT opposed the Amendment. The hon. Member would see, on reflection, that in some cases—such as that of the incumbent of a benefice who let the glebe farm, but had no personalty of his own. If he died or left, the tenant had no remedy, if the improvement could not be charged upon the holding. The law did not recognize the incoming tenant, who could only deal with his predecessor through the landlord.

Mr. FLOYER observed, that it would be no security to the tenant to charge for these improvements, but the advantage would be to the landlord in case the tenant should leave before his time had run out.

Mr. GOLDNEY thought the provision would be a great security to the tenant.

Mr. PELL asked, whether or no a tenant for life occupying a farm might obtain from the County Court a charge on the holding?

Mr. MELDON said, that by a subsequent clause it was provided that if the landlord, under such circumstances, ceased to be so, the charge fell through.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND had also a question to ask the Attorney General. Suppose a tenant for life had not contracted himself out of the Bill, and his tenant went on accumulating improvements under the second class for which the consent of the landlord was not necessary, and the tenant for life died after two years, what security had the tenant against the next man?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL made no reply.

Amendment *negatived.*

Mr. HUNT moved an Amendment, with the view of meeting an objection taken by the hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford (Sir William Harcourt). The clause said—

> "The Court shall have power, on proof of the payment, to make an order charging the holding with repayment of the amount paid,"

and he proposed to insert after the word " payment " these words—

> " On being satisfied of the observance in good faith of the conditions precedent thereto imposed by the Act."

Amendment proposed,

In page 9, line 1, after the word " payment," to insert the words " and on being satisfied of the observance in good faith by the parties of the conditions imposed by this Act."—(*Mr. Hunt.*)

Question proposed, " That those words be there inserted."

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that this Amendment would merely get rid of the difficulty by evading it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL held that it introduced a reasonable and proper precaution.

MR. MELDON moved to add to the Amendment the words—

"And that such payment did not exceed in amount the value of the improvement actually made by the tenant."

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to add, at the end thereof, the words

"and that such payment did not exceed in amount the value of the improvement actually made by the tenant."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)

MR. DODSON thought the Amendment of the hon. Member for Kildare an infinitely better and more intelligible one than that of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

MR. HUNT remarked that it did not go so far as his proposal.

MR. KNIGHT said, they were imposing on the County Court Judge duties which he could not perform. He thought the whole clause simply absurd.

MR. GOLDNEY protested against the assumption that the landlord and tenant would conspire to defraud the remainderman.

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 91; Noes 168: Majority 77.

Amendment (*Mr. Hunt*) *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 35 (Power for landlord to obtain charge for tenant, in certain cases).

MR. MELDON moved, in page 9, line 29, after "tenant," to insert—

"Provided, That in case of the landlord being a limited owner no such order shall be made by the Court unless upon such notice being given as is mentioned in the concluding part of the foregoing section."

MR. HUNT had no objection to the insertion of the proviso, because he hoped the Committee would, on the suggestion of the hon. Member for Mid-Lincolnshire, strike out the clause.

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. CHAPLIN moved to leave out the clause.

MR. GOLDSMID hoped the hon. Gentleman would explain the reasons which had induced the Government to accede to the Amendment.

MR. CHAPLIN said, the clause provided that, under certain circumstances, the compensation to the tenant was to be paid by instalments; but, as the tenant would in most cases want the money immediately in order that he might take another farm, he thought it desirable that the clause should be omitted.

MR. MELDON thought that it was for the benefit of the tenant that the clause should be retained, else he would have no chance of obtaining compensation from an impecunious landlord.

MR. DODSON wished to know from the authors of the Bill why they agreed to omit Clause 7?

MR. HUNT said, the clause was not in the original Bill, but had been inserted in it on the Motion of the Lord Chancellor of the late Government. He was unable to defend it.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON complained that there was not some better understanding between those who had charge of the Bill in the House of Lords and those who had charge of it here. The former agreed to the clause and the others agreed to take it out.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause *struck out.*

Clauses 36 and 37 *agreed to.*

Clause 38 (Application of Act to land of Duchy of Lancaster).

MR. GOLDSMID inquired whether it was not necessary first to obtain the consent of the Crown to such a provision?

MR. DISRAELI said, that the assent of the Crown had been already obtained.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clauses 39 to 42, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Notice to quit.

Clause 43 (Time of notice to quit).

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN moved an Amendment to the effect that two years' notice should be substituted for one, as proposed by the clause. He made the proposal with diffidence, but it was one that had met with favour with the Farmers Club and other agricultural bodies, and its acceptance would be hailed by tenant farmers generally as an earnest of the sincerity of the House in desiring to give increased security of tenure. He reminded the Prime Minister that he himself had once made a similar proposal.

Amendment proposed, in page 12, line 11, to leave the word "a," in order to insert the word "two." — (*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)

Mr. ASSHETON objected to the Amendment, because he regarded it as a most grave interference with the tenure of the greater part of the land of this country—namely, with yearly holdings.

Mr. M'LAGAN supported the Amendment, as without it the Bill would be of a revolutionary character.

Question put, "That the word 'a' stand part of the Clause."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 202; Noes 39: Majority 163.

Mr. CHAPLIN moved, in page 12, line 12, after the word "same," to insert "unless the year of tenancy shall have commenced in the months of April or May." He said, that when a farm was to be vacated the sooner the tenancy came to an end the better it was for the farm, for the outgoing tenant himself, for the incoming tenant, and for the general consumer. He had always felt the strongest objection to a 12 months' notice to quit, but had deferred to the representations made to him as to the feelings of the tenant farmers. In the parts of the country with which he was acquainted a Michaelmas entry was the rule, and a Lady Day or May Day entry the exception, and the object of his Amendment was, instead of omitting the clause, to obtain the exemption of those holdings which were held on Lady Day or May Day entries. A Michaelmas holding differed very much from those entered upon in the Spring. One of the chief operations was the cleaning of the land and preparing it for the crops, and under such a holding it mattered little whether the notice was six or 12 months. With a Lady Day entry and six months' notice, however, it was the incoming tenant who performed that operation. He might be told that people might contract themselves out of the Bill. That remark applied to his own proposal also; but he protested against accepting anything as permissive which he should reject as compulsory. There was one golden rule in that House, which was to let well alone. In the county which he had the honour to represent—and there was none which had attained a higher position in agriculture—every farm, without exception, was let on a Lady Day entry, and with a six months' notice to quit. That system they believed to be an excellent one. But if this clause remained unaltered, that custom, from which so much advantage was derived, would be overridden. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would be able to accept his Amendment; if not, he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the Committee upon it.

Amendment proposed,

In page 12, line 12, after the word "same," to insert the words "unless the year of tenancy shall have commenced in the months of April or May."—(*Mr. Chaplin.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

Mr. MELDON expressed a hope that the Committee would not accept the Amendment, which was one of the most unjust and unfair that could possibly be conceived as regarded the interest of the tenant farmers.

Mr. BEACH said, that in Hants the Michaelmas tenancy prevailed, and that it was found to act just and fair to both parties, and he objected to a tenant being turned out at a six months' notice, which would materially affect the value of his stock, and not give him sufficient time to find another holding.

Mr. MONCKTON said, the tenants attached more importance to this part of the Bill than to any other portion of it, and he hoped the Government would accept the Amendment. He should prefer to see the whole clause omitted from the Bill.

Colonel KINGSCOTE said, it was no hardship that a tenant should only have six months' notice. The incoming tenant would recompense him for his clearing the land, and a six months' notice was equally beneficial for the tenant as for the landlord.

Lord ELCHO said, no landlord who had a good tenant would think of getting rid of him, and it was now proposed that a bad tenant, who was deteriorating the land, and lessening the supply of food, should be able to pursue that course six months longer.

Mr. GOLDSMID said, it would be better to omit the clause. The six months' notice was only required for the purpose of getting rid of a bad tenant. He should vote against the clause.

Mr. FLOYER said, the Committee appeared to be legislating on the assumption that every landlord was a good one, but their object should be to meet the difficulty where both were bad. A good tenant would be compensated, and a bad one would have to pay his landlord for his neglect, and surely that met the difficulty. A tenant required a longer notice to quit under the new system of farming now in use than formerly. He considered a year's notice a fair and reasonable proposition, and believed that it would cripple the farmers if the term of notice was reduced to six months.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT observed, that the noble Lord the Member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho), who had, among other hon. Members, given the Committee the benefit of their views on this question, represented a county which was distinguished by having perhaps the greatest agriculturist in the United Kingdom. He referred to Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, and his tenancy had been terminated. It would be of great advantage to the Committee if the hon. Member for South Norfolk (Mr. Clare Read), whom he saw sitting on the Treasury Bench, would inform them of the opinion of the tenant farmers upon this subject. He understood the hon. Member for Mid-Lincolnshire to say that the tenant farmers did not desire the substitution of 12 months for six months; but he (Sir William Harcourt) had observed in the papers in the agricultural interest that the one thing which the farmers valued in this Bill more than anything else was the 12 months' notice to quit. If a man was turned out of his employment it was a great hardship not to allow him adequate time to find fresh employment for his capital. Most of the Amendments made in the Bill had been made in the interests of the landlords and not of the tenant farmers. He should have thought a proposal which had come down from the House of Lords would not have been objected to by the supporters of the Bill.

MR. RODWELL expressed a hope that the Government would not accede to the proposal to alter the clause. He denied that the Amendments made in the Bill were unfair to tenants; but admitted this would be so, as it would expose them to the caprice of a landlord. He did not need the six months' notice for his own protection, because he could claim compensation for waste or neglect.

VISCOUNT GALWAY was of opinion that the notice should be "six months" to all intents and purposes.

MR. KNIGHT said, that the tenant farmers would be disappointed if in any cases they were deprived of the protection of the 12 months' notice, and hoped that the Government would retain the clause.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, that the Bill, as it came from the other House, was a Bill which a landlord was very likely to contract himself out of, and the invidious duty was cast upon the House of Commons of protecting those who would not protect themselves. Hon. Members, however, had also to consider what the farmers would say, and were likely to be called to account by them for neglecting their interests. He should support the Amendment.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said, that if this Amendment passed there would be two great classes of tenancies—one with six and another with 12 months' notice. Upon matters of this kind the Government might always rely upon his vote, and he should therefore oppose the Amendment.

MR. DISRAELI said, it was quite true, as the House had been once reminded by the right hon. Member for Sandwich (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen), that he was at one time in favour of a two years' notice to quit; but it would have been more ingenuous to have added that this notice was offered as an alternative for compensation for unexhausted improvements. Therefore, when the Government brought forward a measure which secured compensation for unexhausted improvements, he was perfectly free, on the subject of notice to quit, to take any course that he thought fit and best for the country. As far as regarded his original proposition of two years, his mind was a complete *tabula rasa* when, with much larger information derived from all parts of the country, and after ascertaining what was the predominant feeling of the country, he was called upon to consider the opinion of the other House as expressed in this Bill. In revising the relations of landlord and tenant, the other House had adopted 12 months' notice as a period more adapted to the circumstances of the present day than the period of six months; they had, after much reflection, and with a due sense of their responsibility, fixed upon this term, and he was not disposed to alter it now.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON thought there had been on both sides a disposition to exaggerate the importance of the question. It would be quite a mistake to decide this question as if it were one between landlord and tenant; it was as much the interest of tenants to enter upon farms in a good state of cultivation as it was the interest of landlords they should do so. The only question was, which was the most convenient term? No doubt, the two years proposition was made with the object of securing the return of invested capital; that could not be secured by one year's notice, which, on the other hand, was too long to enable a bad tenant to take all he could and more than he ought. He could not see the advantage of the proposed Amendment, and thought, on the whole, that it would be better to adopt the clause as it stood in the Bill.

MR. ASSHETON moved to amend the Amendment, by inserting the word February before April.

MR. CHAPLIN, with reference to the remarks of the Prime Minister, said, that if there was a predominant feeling in the country in favour of 12 months' notice, it was an uneducated feeling. He should take the sense of the Committee upon his Amendment.

MR. GREENE said, the object of the Bill was to protect the incoming and the outgoing tenant, and he hoped Her Majesty's Government would adhere to the clause.

Amendment (*Mr. Assheton*) *negatived.*

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, by inserting in line 2, after the word "of," the word "March."—(*Mr. Chaplin.*)

Question, "That the word 'March' be inserted in the proposed Amendment," put, and *agreed to.*

Question put,

> "That the words 'unless the year of tenancy shall have commenced in the months of March, April, or May' be inserted after the word 'same,' in line 12."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 21; Noes 200: Majority 179.

MR. WHITWELL moved that the Chairman report Progress.

MR. DILLWYN asked what would be the Business taken to-morrow?

Mr. Disraeli

MR. DISRAELI said, he had proposed that, if the Committee on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill had not concluded its labours to-night, the Bill should be resumed to-morrow, at half-past 4. Progress would be reported, in order that the Merchant Shipping Bill might be brought in.

Motion *agreed to.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

EAST INDIA HOME GOVERNMENT (APPOINTMENTS) BILL.

Resolution [July 26] *reported,* and *agreed to:*—Bill *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. RAIKES, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time. [Bill 272.]

SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Further proceeding on Report *resumed.*

Resolution [July 26] *reported,* and *agreed to:*—Bill *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. RAIKES, The LORD ADVOCATE, and Mr. Secretary CROSS.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time. [Bill 273.]

House adjourned at Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 28*th July,* 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading*—Unseaworthy Ships [274].

Select Committee—Report—Registration of Trade Marks [No. 365.]

Committee—Agricultural Holdings (England) (*re-comm.*) [222]—R.P.; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) (*re-comm.*) * [271]—R.P.

Committee—Report—Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) * [237]; Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment (*re-comm.*) * [230].

Third Reading—Traffic Regulation (Dublin) * [244]; Justices of the Peace Qualification * [151]; Legal Practitioners * [46], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Intoxicating Liquors (Sundays) * [15]; Medical Act Amendment (Foreign Universities) * [103]; Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness) * [145]; Publicans Certificates (Scotland) * [256].

CRIMINAL LAW—THE SPALDING MAGISTRATES—CASE OF SARAH CHANDLER.—QUESTION.

MR. R. POWER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If his attention has been called to the Reverend Canon Moore's speech as reported in the "Spalding Free Press," in which paper he is reported to have stated—

> "That he had to defend himself against the House of Commons, who were misled by the representation from the Home Secretary that he had denounced us; that he had in some measure or other conveyed to the magistrates of this bench his disapproval of their sentence. The only communication we have had from the Home Secretary was rather 'complimentary than otherwise, and was simply in effect that he felt bound to reverse the sentence.'"

And, if there is any objection to lay upon the Table the Correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Reverend Canon Moore?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS: Sir, as a magistrate of long standing, if I had sentenced a person to four years' imprisonment and received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department stating that he felt bound to peremptorily reverse the decision, I should have accepted such a communication as being a severe rebuke rather than as—"rather complimentary than otherwise;" and I cannot but think that the rev. gentleman showed by the letter which he wrote to the Home Office that he felt it as a rebuke in the sense that the same thing should not occur again. I have no objection to lay the Correspondence on the Table.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS—LEGISLATION.—QUESTION.

MR. TENNANT asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether, having regard to the pressing necessity of some measure for prevention of the pollution of rivers, Her Majesty's Government will give an assurance that they will early in the next Session introduce a Bill for that object, and will in the meantime make such inquiries and investigations as will enable them to deal effectively with the whole question?

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH: Sir, it is rather early days for the Government to pledge themselves as to what specific measures may form part of their programme for next Session; but my hon. Friend may rest assured that the pollution of rivers is a subject of so much importance, and of such growing interest, that it cannot fail to occupy their serious attention during the Recess. For myself, I can readily promise him that no pains will be wanting on my part to collect any further information which may be required for dealing with the subject effectively.

PARLIAMENT—ORDER OF BUSINESS.
QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, he desired to ask a Question of the Speaker with reference to certain proceedings in that House when an important Motion which was put down on the Paper for the Evening Sitting, in reference to the Government taking Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session, was allowed to be put and carried at the Morning Sitting. As he desired to made a short statement on the subject, he would conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt) had for some time an important Motion on the Paper for the 3rd of August, calling attention to the unsatisfactory mode in which Irish Business had been dealt with this Session, and which, doubtless, would have led to an important as well as interesting debate. The Prime Minister some time ago, however, announced his intention to propose that Tuesdays and Wednesdays, including Tuesday, the 3rd August, be devoted to Government Business in the first place. On becoming acquainted with it, the hon. and learned Member for Limerick announced that he would give a decided opposition to the proposal, but he was obliged to leave London for a day or two on business. Yesterday the Secretary to the Treasury moved the Resolution at the Morning Sitting, in the absence of several hon. Members, who had no Notice that it would then be brought on, but, on the contrary, were left under the impression by a Notice on the Paper that it would be made at the Evening Sitting. Now, the Question he wished to ask was, Whether it was for the future to be understood that Motions or Orders put down for an Evening Sitting could be taken at a Morning Sitting, or interchangeably, and without previous Notice—whether the privilege claimed by Government was open to private Members? He begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Mitchell Henry.*)

MR. SPEAKER: With reference to the Question which the hon. Member for Galway has put to me on the subject of the Motion made yesterday with regard to the conduct of Business, I have to state that when that Motion was made I said, as will be in the recollection of the House, that to take the Motion in that manner, out of its turn, was most unusual; but that, as it related to the Business of the House, it could, with the general assent of the House, be taken out of its turn, at the Morning Sitting. Having stated that that could not be done without the general assent of the House, I then put the Question — "Is it the pleasure of the House that the Question be now put?" There was no dissentient voice to that appeal, and the Question was therefore put from the Chair; but if there had been a single dissentient voice, I should have submitted to the House that such a Question could not be put. In answer to the hon. Member, I have to say that it would be quite irregular to take a Motion out of its turn, except with the general assent of the House, and on a question relating solely to the conduct of the Business of the House.

MR. ROEBUCK: Do I understand you to mean, Sir, by "general assent" universal assent?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the universal assent of the House; if there had been a single "No" in answer to my appeal as to the pleasure of the House, it would have been my duty to decline to put the Question.

MR. DODSON considered it was clear that a Motion should not be taken out of its turn. He hoped the hon. Member would withdraw his Motion, and that Tuesday's proceeding would not be taken as a precedent.

MR. MELDON said, that the rule just laid down by the Speaker was the same as he understood was stated yesterday. He thought that hon. Members had yesterday agreed to waive their right, for though the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Sullivan) spoke against it, when the Question was put there was no negative. He trusted what had occurred would induce the Government to be more regular in their proceedings. There were many Members like himself who considered it their duty to remain night after night until the rising of the House, in order to keep a check on this tendency to irregularity on the part of the Government. He believed that in the present case a hundred Members had stayed away in the morning under the impression that the Motion of the Secretary to the Treasury would be preferred at the Evening Sitting.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, that after eliciting such a satisfactory answer from the Speaker, he would be happy to withdraw his Motion. Though hon. Members who were present did not object, it was absent Members who were interested.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) (*re-committed*) BILL.—[*Lords.*]—[BILL 222.]

(*Mr. Disraeli.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 27th July.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Notice to Quit.

Clause 43 (Time of notice to quit).

MR. MELDON moved, in page 12, line 12, to leave out at the end of the clause the following words: — "But nothing in this section shall extend to a case where the tenant is adjudged bankrupt." It would be unfair to the creditors generally if these words were retained.

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON said, the effect of the Amendment would be nothing more or less than to abrogate virtually, if not actually, the law of distraint. ["No, no!"]

MR. MELDON denied that it would have that effect, as landlords would be entitled to be paid in priority in cases of bankruptcy. Such an interpretation was to him quite a new reading of the law of distress.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL opposed the Amendment, on the ground that as the Bill was, as a general rule, making provision for extending the time during which notice to quit was to be given, it was desirable to retain the exception in question. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Kildare was quite correct in stating that the landlord had a preferential claim in cases of bankruptcy to that of the trade creditor; but the clause, which was not in the Bill as originally introduced, had been adopted by the House of Lords after full and careful consideration.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, that the question of the length of notice to quit, which he thought had been very hastily treated on the previous night, or rather early that morning, involved the interests of the English tenants of the middle-sized and far smaller farms in a direction and to an extent that the Committee had scarcely appreciated. The whole tenour of the Bill was to create a new right in the tenant—a right to recover compensation for outlay in the improvement of the farm, which had not been recouped by increased produce. That tended to increase the liability of the landlord; the presumption upon which the right was to be founded was, that the capital of the landlord was to be used hereafter as the security for the improvements made by the tenant. To invalidate or to impair the power of recovery of rent in arrear by the landlord would be manifestly inconsistent with the expectation that he would consent to furnish, by becoming security for the tenant, capital that he had not hitherto provided for the cultivation of the farm. If the period of notice to quit were extended from six months to a year, which in many cases would be practically to nearly two years, it was manifest that unless additional provisions of law were adopted, the extension of the period of notice must invalidate, to a great extent, the power of the landlord promptly to recover rent in arrear; in fact, whether as to rent or as to compensation for improvements, it must disincline the landlord to give credit to his tenant. Now, it was in the case of the middle-sized and smaller holdings that the capital of the landlord was most largely employed in the cultivation of the farm, when held from year to year; it was in these cases that the partnership of the landlord with the tenant was the most direct. Long leases, such as prevailed in Scotland, interrupted this partnership. Tenure by lease required a tenant of larger capital, and the tendency of leases was to enlarge the farms, and thus to absorb the smaller tenantry. He (Mr. Newdegate) held that that process of absorption was, in a national sense, highly deleterious. Scotland was the land of leases, and he would show from the Census Report of 1871, that the system of leases and large farms tended to the diminution of the agricultural population—

> "The agricultural class alone exhibited the most marked decline. In 1861 that class numbered 372,247 workers, and thus constituted 25·45 per cent of the total persons engaged in occupations. In 1871 only 270,008 persons were engaged in agricultural pursuits, constituting only 18·39 per cent of the total persons engaged in occupations. The agricultural class had thus within 10 years experienced a decrease to the enormous extent of 102,239 persons, being 37·8 per cent of decrease. A decrease has been exhibited at all the decennial Censuses since 1821, but in none so markedly as between 1861 and 1871."

They found that the same process was now going on in England, and the disturbance which had been fomented between the farmers and the labourers would tend to accelerate what he believed to be a great national evil. The Census for England and Wales showed that in the year 1851 the holdings ranging from 50 to 250 acres numbered 60,864; in 1871 they had fallen to 51,460. In 1851 the holdings from 300 acres to 700 acres numbered 6,908; in 1871 they had increased to 7,370. He might be asked why he alluded to that matter on the question of the notice to quit. In the case of the smaller holdings landlords were essentially partners with their tenants in carrying out improvements, and if the landlord were impeded in giving effect to notice to quit, which was his remedy against rent falling into arrear and against waste, the process of leasing land for considerable periods, of enlarging farms and of suppressing the smaller holdings would be still further accelerated. The fact was, that unless further provisions were inserted, the tendency of simply extending the period of notice to quit must tend to deprive the smaller tenantry of the credit the landlords habitually extended to them. It was most inexpedient to disturb the yearly tenure of land in England; it represented a partnership between the landlord and tenant which had been most beneficial to the community in England; he had always adhered to the opinion that there ought to be on every estate a certain number of small holdings, of such a size that the most industrious of the labourers might aspire to become tenants of them. He had illustrated this in practice on his own estates. One of his best farms was held by an excellent farmer, two of whose sons were holding larger farms than their father, who had himself begun life as a parish apprentice.

THE CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. Member that the Amendment before the Committee had reference to the bankruptcy of tenants.

MR. NEWDEGATE would merely add that the amalgamation of small estates with large holdings was a great evil, for not only did the medium-sized and small holdings prevent the undue depopulation of the agricultural districts—the undue and unsafe diminution of the agricultural population; but he had observed when the feud between the farmers and the labourers arose that it had been far more aggravated in the counties where the large tenancies prevailed than in the counties where there were a greater number of small holdings. He trusted, therefore, that the Committee would consider the question of notice to quit as it affected the disposition of landlords to give credit to their tenants; credit upon which the continuance of small holdings in great measure depended.

MR. DODDS failed to find in the Amendment anything to justify the apprehension of the hon. Member for North Warwickshire; but even if there was it would only form an additional reason for his supporting it, because, in his view, the time must come when the law of distress would be abolished. As the words were not in the Bill when it was introduced into the other House, he trusted the Government would consent to their omission.

MR. MELDON could not avoid feeling that the words to which he took exception were introduced into the clause in a misconception of the law of bankruptcy, and hoped that the hon. and learned Attorney General would re-consider the matter before he supported the rejection of the Amendment.

MR. DODSON approved of the clause, as it could be of no advantage to any person in the country that land should be out of cultivation for two years.

Amendment *negatived.*

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON said, he had an Amendment to propose to which he trusted the Government would assent. The Committee had last night practically decided on giving a tenant a year's notice, and under the Lady Day tenancy that notice would practically be a year. The clause provided that "nothing in the section shall extend to a case where the tenant is adjudged bankrupt;" and he proposed the addition of the words "or where he fails to pay the rent when due and demanded."

MR. HUNT said, the subject had been well considered, but it was not thought right to adopt this Amendment. It appeared a rather difficult question. It might be true that a tenant was not able to pay his rent when due or demanded; but the custom was to allow him some considerable time, and if this Amendment were adopted the landlord might take advantage by demanding the rent on the very day, and then and there give notice.

MR. WILBRAHAM EGERTON said, he had placed an Amendment on the Paper which he thought was preferable. He thought that in cases where a tenant had not sufficient capital to carry on his farm, it was desirable, both for him and the landlord, that the tenancy should determine, and he proposed to add, after the word "bankrupt," the following words:—

"Or is in arrear of his rent, or where on the death of the tenant the holding is in possession of his executors or administrators."

MR. STORER hoped the Committee would entertain the Amendment.

MR. HUNT said, that it differed from that of the hon. Baronet the Member for North Wilts, and suggested that his Amendment should be withdrawn.

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON objected to "six months." He would, however, adopt "five months," or "four months," or any period within "six months," otherwise, practically, they would give a two years' notice. He would withdraw his Amendment on the understanding that the Government would entertain the Amendment of his hon. Friend the Member for Mid-Cheshire.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. RODWELL thought it desirable that some provision should be made to meet the case of the holders of glebe lands, and proposed to add, in page 12, line 14, after the word "bankrupt"—

"That in all cases of agricultural holdings under incumbents of ecclesiastical benefices, the occupier shall be entitled, on the death or removal of the incumbent, to hold his lands for twelve months from the expiration of the current year of his tenancy, and that any agreement relating thereto shall continue in force for that period subject to the provisions of this Act."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he fully admitted that the subject was one, which, at a convenient time, should be taken into consideration; but he thought it could not be dealt with in the present Bill.

SIR THOMAS ACLAND said, that if there was one thing that farmers wanted, it was this—that they should not be subjected to arrangements to which they were not parties. They might suddenly receive notice to quit, or find something more demanded than they expected, and if they did not pay it, they might be worried out of their lives.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

On the Motion of Mr. RYDER, Amendment made, in page 12, line 14, after "bankrupt," by inserting "or has filed a petition for a composition or arrangement with his creditors."

MR. WILBRAHAM EGERTON proposed to insert the words "or is for six months in arrear of his rent."

Amendment proposed, at the end of the Clause, to add the words "or is for six months in arrear of his rent."—(*Mr. Wilbraham Egerton.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON made a suggestion to amend the Amendment by substituting the word "five" for "six."

MR. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN hoped the Government would not accept those words. As to the second part of the Amendment, it had been urged that it might be a great hardship upon a widow to be unable to leave a farm for a long period after her husband's death. He thought such cases were little likely to occur, and that it would be a much greater hardship upon a widow to have to leave a farm at a time when it might be greatly to her advantage and interest to stay longer. As to the first part, the landlord had his ordinary security for his rent, which would be equally safe under a six or a 12 months' notice. The giving of the latter in the Bill was a boon to the tenant; but now the moment hon. Gentlemen opposite had given this boon, they began to fence it round and clog it with restrictions and limitations. The law should remain the same in the case of a year's notice as it had been when six months' notice was sufficient; and he put it to the Government that it was inexpedient when they were giving this boon to the tenant, that they should clog it with conditions which would so much diminish its value.

MR. BEACH believed, if some such words were not accepted, a landlord would only have power to get rid of a tenant in arrear by pressing him so far as to make him a bankrupt.

MR. MUNTZ supported the Amendment. If a tenant farmer could not pay his rent in six months he was not in a position to become a successful agriculturist.

MR. HENLEY said, that he had been a landowner for 58 years, and had always let his land on 12 months' notice. He had never found any inconvenience of the kind suggested. He was a hearty supporter of the 12 months' notice, and did not think these Amendments and exceptions were at all needed.

MR. GREGORY said, that all leases contained a provision for re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, and he did not think that the clause altered the relation between landlord and tenant in case of non-payment of rent. An Amendment like that proposed might throw some doubt on the powers of the landlord.

MR. GOLDSMID would support the Amendment in the interest of the tenant, as it would enable him, if he desired, to leave on an earlier day.

MR. MELDON was also of opinion that the Amendment would benefit the tenant and by no means injure the landlord; but it was calculated to create an unpleasant feeling, and he should oppose it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the simple effect of the clause was to provide that wherever, according to the present law, half-a-year's notice was given, for the future a year's notice was to be given, all other circumstances remaining the same, except only in certain cases. By the Amendment now under consideration, it was proposed to except from the operation of the clause tenants who were six months in arrear with their rents. But he thought a case of that sort would be fully met by the existing law.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT hoped the Government would adhere to the clause. He did not understand hon, Members voting for a year's notice and then trying to nibble it down.

MR. ASSHETON said, there was usually a clause in an agreement giving a landlord a right of entry in case of arrears, and this Amendment would be only equivalent to that arrangement.

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON said, the Amendment would give a power, but would not compel the landlord to exercise it.

MR. DODSON contended that the Amendment was totally different from the case of a bankrupt. It was not in any way in favour of the tenant, and was not at all necessary for the protection of the landlord.

MR. HUNT said, if the landlord could not get rid of a tenant in arrears except by giving a year's notice, he might be compelled to drive the tenant into bankruptcy; but, if he could give six months' notice, he might not have to resort to so harsh a proceeding. He did not think the Amendment was entirely in favour of the landlord; under some circumstances, in might be in favour of the tenant. The Government were anxious to hear what could be said on both sides; and, having done so, they were prepared to accept the Amendment of the hon. Member for Mid-Cheshire.

MR. PELL held that the period should be less than six months, inasmuch as if the rent were not paid at 12 o'clock on the day upon which it was due, a notice to quit at the end of the six months following could not be served upon the tenant, who would in that case remain in possession for 12 months.

LORD HENRY SCOTT thought there was great force in the consideration, and for that reason he would move to substitute the word "five" for "six."

Amendment amended, by leaving out the word "six," and inserting the word "five."—(*Lord Henry Scott.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'or is for five months in arrear of his rent' be added at the end of the Clause."

SIR GEORGE JENKINSON pointed out that there ought to be a demand of the rent before the notice could be given.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL proposed to add to the Amendment "the same having been duly demanded."

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended, to add at the end thereof the words "the same having been duly demanded."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

Amendment to the proposed Amendment, as amended, *withdrawn.*

Amendment, as amended, amended, by adding at the end thereof the words "the same having been lawfully demanded."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

MR. HERSCHELL said, there must also be a period allowed after the demand in which to pay the rent before the notice could be given.

MR. DODDS suggested the addition after the words "or is for five months in arrear of his rent," of the words, "the same having been lawfully demanded in writing, and not paid within 14 days after such demand."

MR. DISRAELI accepted the Amendment.

Amendment, as amended, further amended, by adding at the end thereof the words "in writing and not paid within fourteen days after such demand."—(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Question put,

> "That the words 'or is for five months in arrear of his rent, the same having been lawfully demanded in writing and not paid within fourteen days of such demand,' be added at the end of the Clause."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 138; Noes 79: Majority 59.

On Question, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill?"

MR. G. MONCKTON said, that having been always most strongly opposed to the clause, he wished, before it passed, to enter his protest against it, and hoped, as he should not delay the Committee any further, that the Government would kindly answer his inquiries on two points. The first was, whether if a landlord and tenant agreed to adopt the provisions of this Bill, they could do so in all its clauses, with the exception of Clause 43, inasmuch as the words "necessary and sufficient" had led some persons to imagine that this clause was compulsory. He also trusted that the hon. and learned Attorney General would before the Report study the words of the clause as it now read with the Amendment of the hon. Member for Mid-Cheshire

(Mr. W. Egerton), which the Committee had just carried; and take care that by that Amendment the landlord had not in any way forfeited any rights he had under the law of distress and ejectment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, it was quite competent for any landlord and tenant to adopt generally the provisions of the Bill, and, at the same time, contract themselves out of the clause under consideration; that, in fact, it was not more compulsory than any of the other clauses of the Bill. With regard to the other inquiry he would look into the matter, and take care that the landlord's position with regard to the law of distress and ejectment was not damaged by the clause.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resumption for Improvements.

Clause 44 (Resumption of possession for cottages, &c.)

MR. TENNANT moved an Amendment, in page 12, lines 19 and 20, to alter the words "farm labourers' cottages" to "cottages or other houses," so that land might be taken for cottages required by foresters, gardeners, &c.

MR. GOLDSMID objected to the Amendment, on the ground that landlords might, at any time, take the land required by the labourers for building speculations.

Amendment *agreed to*.

MR. HUNT moved an Amendment, in page 12, line 21, by substituting for the words "of gardens for labourers," the words "for labourers of land for gardens."

MR. DODDS said, if land was to be allotted in this way, it was difficult to say what purpose it might be applied to. He suggested that the word "gardens" be struck out.

MR. HUNT suggested the words "or for other purposes," in reference to the requirements of labourers.

MR. DODDS wished for a definition, of the word "labourers." He hoped the hon. and learned Attorney General would give it.

MR. GOLDSMID objected to the words "or for other purposes," and moved to leave those words out.

MR. MELDON also objected to the words "or for other purposes," and wished to know what they meant and where they would end.

MR. GOLDSMID said, this was very irregular, and it was entirely done in the interests of the landlords. ["No, no!"] He said yes, and he thought it most unfair.

MR. ROEBUCK said, they were giving landlords a power under the Bill in reference to the taking possession of the land when they might require it; but, in his opinion, they should take care that the rights of the tenants were protected.

MR. GOLDSMID thought they were going too far in the manner of dealing with the rights of the tenants.

MR. HUNT said, the difference was made as to the time of giving the notice. At present, if the landlord wished to obtain a small part of the farm in order to give a labourer, or any other person, a piece of ground for a garden, he must give the tenant notice to quit the whole of the holding. This clause would enable him to give notice only for the portion he wished to resume.

Amendment (*Mr. Goldsmid*) *negatived*.

Amendment (*Mr. Hunt*), as amended, *agreed to*.

MR. TENNANT moved an Amendment, in page 12, line 23, proposing to give power to the landlord to obtain possession of part of the land from the tenant, on notice, for the purpose of sinking for coal, ironstone, limestone, or other minerals.

MR. GOLDSMID objected to the Amendment, the effect of which would empower the landlord to take from the tenant what might be the best part of his holding.

MR. ROEBUCK said, the tenant ought, in common justice, to have power to throw up his holding when he was deprived of land for these purposes.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL apprehended that the tenant could give a counter-notice.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he would propose words in line 33 to give effect to the suggestion of the hon. and learned Member for Sheffield.

Amendment *agreed to*.

On the Motion of Mr. TENNANT, Clause further amended, by adding after "quarry," the words "clay, sand, or gravel pit, or the construction of any works or buildings to be used in connection therewith."

Mr. TENNANT then proposed, at line 26, after "the making of roads" to add "tramroad, siding, canal or basin, or any wharf, pier, or other works connected therewith."

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT remarked that the effect of these Amendments was to extend the clause to speculations which had nothing to do with agricultural operations.

Mr. TENNANT replied that his proposals were intended as much for the protection of the tenant as the landlord, as they would prevent the former from being turned off his farm when only a portion of it was required by the landlord.

Mr. DODDS said, the Amendments gave landlords privileges which they did not possess at present.

Mr. ALGERNON EGERTON said, they would not alter the position of landlords in manufacturing districts; and unless these Amendments had been proposed, he should have been obliged to give notice to all the tenants on an estate in Lancashire of which he was trustee.

Sir HARCOURT JOHNSTONE stated that in many, if not most, existing agreements there were powers of re-entry for purposes analogous to these.

Amendment *agreed to.*

On the Motion of Mr. Tennant, consequential Amendments made.

Mr. DODDS proposed to amend the clause by giving the tenant the power, within 28 days after receipt of a notice from the landlord of a resumption of a part of the holding, to serve him with notice to give up the holding of it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, it was not intended to deprive the tenant of the right to give notice to the landlord. He would promise to look to the matter, and hoped that on that assurance the hon. Gentleman would withdraw his Amendment. It was almost impossible at a moment's notice to ascertain how an Amendment of this kind might affect other parts of the measure, and therefore it was that he wished to have an opportunity of considering the point raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. DODSON quite agreed with the hon. and learned Attorney General in respect to the difficulty of ascertaining how an Amendment, of which no Notice had been given, might affect other portions of the Bill; but he thought Government should bear this in mind, and give Notice in respect to its own Amendments, so as to explain to the Committee the changes which they might effect.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

General Application of Act.

Clause 45 (No restriction on contract).

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said, he had now to propose what he thought would be one of the most important Amendments which had been moved, and which would tend to make the Bill a reality and not a sham, as it had been irreverently called out-of-doors. The clause, as it stood, said that—

> "Nothing shall prevent a landlord and tenant, or intending landlord and tenant, from entering into and carrying into effect any such agreement as they think fit, or shall interfere with the operation thereof;"

and what he now asked the Committee to do was to insert after the word "agreement" the words "securing to the tenant *bonâ fide* compensation for his unexhausted improvements." If adopted, the Amendment would make the Bill a real and substantial measure, as it would give to the tenant farmer as a matter of right—secured to him by law—compensation in respect of the capital he had expended upon the land. It raised, in short, the question whether the giving of proper compensation should not be a subject of compulsory, rather than of permissive legislation. They were all agreed that compensation for unexhausted improvements ought to be; what, then, was the objection to saying that it must be awarded? He (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) had done his best throughout the discussions to make the Bill more acceptable to the tenant farmers of England. Nearly all his Amendments in this direction had been opposed by the Government, although some of them had found support in the votes—and still more in the speeches of Members on the Government side. He would forgive them all their opposition, if they would only give favourable consideration to this Amendment. Now, what had the House done? They had declared that the tenant farmers ought to have by right something which the law did not give them—namely, compensation for unexhausted improvements. They had, moreover, carefully defined what that compensation ought to be, and how it should be given. They had pointed out what they considered the best way of giving it, and all that his Amendment did was to say that, if landlords preferred to give it in some other way they might do so, but that they should not contract themselves out of the Bill altogether without giving it in any way at all. It might be said that the Amendment would lead to litigation; but it would soon be discovered what the Courts would hold *bonâ fide* compensation to be, and he believed there would be little difficulty in the matter. The question of compulsion had not yet been really decided by the Committee. He (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) had stated his views upon the subject at length upon the second reading of the Bill. But he had not then pressed his Amendment, because he owned that its permissive character was not the main or only principle of the Bill, which did admit that compensation should be given to farmers, against which a vote against the Bill upon second reading or Committee would have seemed to be given. For the same reason he had voted with Government upon the question of going into Committee upon the Bill, when the hon. Member for Forfarshire (Mr. Barclay) again raised the question of compulsion and against advice insisted upon a division when the real issue could not be before the House. That issue was now fairly before them. According to his promise upon the second reading, he (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) had brought it forward in a legitimate manner, and he earnestly pressed the Government to accept the Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

In page 12, line 40, after the word "agreement," to insert the words "securing to the tenant bonâ fide compensation for his unexhausted improvements." — (*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.*)

MR. HUNT said, the question whether the Bill should be compulsory or permissive in character had been fully discussed on the second reading, and he hoped he should be excused from going into the matter again at that late period of the Session. The Government considered that the Amendment was in restriction of the freedom of contract, and therefore against the principle of the Bill, and on that ground they were unable to accept it.

SIR THOMAS ACLAND said, the Amendment proposed by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Sandwich was an important one. The Prime Minister had told them that the principle of the Bill was freedom of contract. That was a principle which the House had not formally adopted. What was wanted was, to secure compensation and security to farmers in the carrying on of their practical business as farmers. There was another interest to be kept in view, and that was the interest of the whole community having capital invested in land, so as to secure the largest possible production of food of all kinds. What he desired was that a Bill dealing with this subject should be a reality. It was partly declaratory, and partly enabling. He wanted to make the declaratory part a reality, and to relieve the limited owners. With respect to the Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman, he must say that he felt himself in a difficulty. He had an Amendment on the Paper, one of a series of Amendments which had been carefully prepared, to reserve freedom of contract, and if he voted with his right hon. Friend it would be with the reservation that he would at later stages in Committee have the right of urging that some real security should be given to tenants. The adoption of the principle involved in those Amendments would give substantial value to the Bill, and he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would give it their serious consideration. He begged to thank the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty and the hon. and learned Attorney General for the courtesy with which they had uniformly treated their opponents during the consideration of the Bill; and it was but just to add that the discussions which had arisen on the provisions of the Bill were highly honourable to the country Gentlemen who were Members of the House, and evidenced the kindly feeling which existed between them and those who were connected with them in the position of tenants.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, as the Representative of an agricultural constituency, regretted that the Government had not seen their way to the adoption of the principle to secure *bonâ fide* compensation to tenant farmers for unexhausted improvements.

Mr. FAWCETT, in supporting the Amendment, said, that those who on the second reading of the Bill pointed out its shortcomings did not wish to oppose its progress, because, though defective in itself, it contained seeds which would in future bring forward a bountiful harvest of land reform. It was a great thing to enunciate the principles on which landlords and tenants should conduct their mutual relations, and, though not compulsory, it might be expected that in course of time custom would grow into accordance with law. As to the objection that the Amendment of the right hon. Gentleman would infringe the principle of freedom of contract, it was only necessary to say that in many other instances they had set aside that principle; and in every particular case that point must be discussed as one of policy and expediency with reference to the special circumstances of each case. Why, even the high priest of that new religion—the noble Lord the Member for Haddington—had supported an infringement of it in the case of miners, as the House had done in the case of the Artizans Dwellings and other Bills passed that Session. Whatever might be his line on this Bill, where the interest of the masses was concerned the noble Lord was ready to treat them as children. These questions, however, were not to be settled by a phrase, but must be determined by considerations of policy, expediency, and necessity. He had heard it said over and over again that what was wanted to be done by the Bill was to constitute a model agreement and, as his hon. Friend the Member for Bury St. Edmunds (Mr. Greene) had said, a model lease; but was it not treating the tenant farmers of England like children, if it was said that the House was going to occupy itself night after night in telling the tenant farmers what was the best kind of lease and what was the best kind of agreement which ought to subsist between them and their landlords? If it were necessary to draw a model agreement for a farmer, why should not such agreement be drawn for all other classes of people? As he had said, he advocated a Tenant Right Bill on the ground of the great land reforms that would in future come from it. The speech delivered by the Prime Minister last week would be memorable in the history of the land tenure of this country as being founded on what might be termed "the supply of food" argument. If increased security given to the investment of capital in the soil should increase the supply of food by 25 per cent, amounting, as it was stated it did, to £240,000,000, it would be equal to the creation of new wealth of the most valuable kind to the amount of £60,000,000 a-year. That would at the same time greatly increase the demand for labour in this country, and the agricultural labourer would greatly prefer to remain at home than emigrate to any of our colonies. Those who sanctioned a permissive Bill should remember that the House, whatever it might do with regard to Corporations, never sanctioned the permissive principle between individuals. He (Mr. Fawcett) never did anything to jeopardize the Bill—he was bound to confess that, though very imperfect, it would be productive of much good. The most important of the tenant farmers assembled at Wilts were in favour of the principle of the Amendment they were now discussing; but what would they say when they heard that the hon. Member for West Worcestershire (Mr. Knight) had declared that there was only one landlord in the House in favour of the Bill? What danger could there be in making the Bill compulsory? The landlord interest was fenced round in it with every security, and he could see no reason why the principle of compulsion should not be adopted. Nothing in the first class could be done by the tenant without the permission of the landlord; and the landlords could, if they liked, contract themselves out of the Bill. As to the improvements of the second and third class, they were simply comprised in the term "good husbandry;" and no possible disadvantage could come to a landlord from his tenant spending his capital in what formed good husbandry. It was evident that the Prime Minister, in common with the farmers generally, himself did not expect that the measure would be attended with any great and immediate practical results; but it was a measure which laid the foundation for a great land reform; and he (Mr. Fawcett) ventured to predict that in after years the name of the right hon. Gentleman would be associated not only with a great political change in our Constitution, but also with the fact of his having originated a still more important reform in the land tenure of the country.

COLONEL BRISE said, he was not disposed to admit the authority of the hon. Member who had just sat down (Mr. Fawcett) upon questions of agriculture. He (Colonel Brise) looked upon the Bill as one for extending the Lincolnshire and other existing customs, and for meeting exceptional cases of hardship. He believed that the time had not yet come for compulsory measures. If, however, they were legislating only for some particular part of the country, or for the Eastern Counties only, then compulsory legislation, so far as the third class of improvements was concerned, would be no great injury to the owner, and of very great importance to the occupier. As to other improvements, however, such compulsion would be very unfair to the landlord in some cases. It would be unfair to the landlord, for instance, where he had bought up the custom, or where there had before been no custom in existence. He believed, upon the whole, that the Government had acted in the interests of the occupier in not giving way to many of the Amendments which had been brought forward.

LORD ELCHO accused the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) of departing from his principles as a political economist, in advocating compulsion *versus* freedom of contract.

MR. NEWDEGATE thanked Her Majesty's Government for having introduced the measure, and believed that, considering the improvements it had received in Committee, it would be of great benefit to the country. He would advise the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Sandwich, "in good agricultural language," not to "hurry any man's cattle."

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 116; Noes 178: Majority 62.

House *resumed.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.

LEAVE. FIRST READING.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping Unseaworthy Ships. This measure the Government recommends to Parliament on the postponement of their larger and more complete measure for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Acts. The House is aware that that complete measure proposed means for checking the overloading of ships; for making more definite the liability of shipowners in respect to loss of life and damage to property at sea; for consolidating, or, rather, codifying the provisions for discipline at sea; and for improving the mode of inquiry into casualties at sea. The hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) also introduced a Bill on this subject, but mainly on opposite principles—a Bill for supplementing the classification of ships by private registry offices, through the Government undertaking to complete the classification and periodical survey of all ships. I believe that the Government Bill was framed on the right principle. It was framed on the principle on which all our legislation has hitherto been based—namely, that of enforcing responsibility on those who conduct the Mercantile Marine service of this country to take all reasonable precaution or means in their power to protect the lives of those who are employed by them at sea. Unfortunately, the measure, by delay, has lacked time for thorough discussion and for passage through Parliament this Session, and it has had, consequently, to be postponed. I believe the Bill of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby—and in that opinion I shall I think be borne out by the great majority in this House—is based on wrong principles. ["No, no!"] Well, I merely wish to point out to Parliament the difference between the two Bills. That of the hon. Member for Derby attempted not only the punishment of offenders, but a needless and harassing Government constant inspection and warranty of all unclassed ships, and on the part of Government it actually undertook the conduct of the merchant shipping itself; and, as I think, a Bill based on that principle, so far from securing life at sea, tends rather to a greater loss of life at sea, by removing the principal check of the liability of those who are conducting the service, and the responsibility of seeing to all practicable security from off their shoulders. I point out the different principles of the two Bills brought before Parliament this year for the purpose of showing that, while in the case of the Government Bill we were unable to proceed this Session, yet, considering the other Bill, we were unable to adopt it in lieu of the Government measure, because we believe that it proceeds on a wrong and dangerous principle. But there are measures which may be passed in the interim, and which may remain in force until the Government is able to pass more complete legislation on the subject. Measures may be taken which will have the effect of more effectually stopping, in the meantime, unseaworthy ships from going to sea. This is not the first time that we have attempted legislation with this object. We have passed many Acts already; and I may point out the stimulus which was given to legislation on the subject by the hon. Member for Derby only followed upon our first attempt to legislate in this direction. There are the Acts of 1871 and of 1873, which empower the Board of Trade, upon complaint, or upon their having any other means of believing that the ship going to sea is in an unseaworthy condition, to detain her for survey; there are also powers under those Acts enabling one-fourth of the crew of any ship to allege in defence of any one of their number who had deserted or absented himself from the ship, that the ship was unseaworthy and in a dangerous condition demanding survey. I can only say that these powers have been honestly carried out to the best ability of the Department. During the last two years the Board of Trade have stopped 558 ships under these powers upon the ground of want of survey and bad construction, and about 58 ships have been stopped on the ground of their being overloaded. Nobody doubts that unseaworthy ships are sent to sea; but what I want to point out to the credit of the Department, and, of course, to the satisfaction of Parliament, is, that such care has been taken in exercising the power under these Acts, that out of these 558 ships stopped on the ground of unseaworthiness, 515 were, on investigation, proved to have been unseaworthy, and others are now under investigation which may add to the number, showing that scarcely any vessels have been stopped except on good grounds. Considering the great importance of stopping the great mercantile traffic of this country upon insufficient grounds, I think that the House will congratulate itself that the Acts passed in the interests of the lives of our fellow-subjects have been carried out with so much success for their object, and so little vexation to the well-conducted shipping interest. Of the 58 ships stopped on the ground of overloading, all of them had to be lightened of their cargoes. These are great powers, and they have been carefully acted on. At the same time, owing to the nature of the Acts, they have not been applicable to all emergencies, or adequate to all possible occasions; but they are capable of great expansion. What the Bill that I now ask the leave of the House to introduce seeks to do is to carry out still further the provisions of these Acts in the particulars to which I have alluded; to strengthen the Executive by giving the Government the power of more rapid and direct action in this direction. The Bill proposes to enable the Government to appoint a sufficient number of officers forthwith, and from time to time, to detain unseaworthy ships—that is, ships in defective condition, or overloaded, or improperly loaded—for the purpose of being surveyed, and not allowed to go to sea till set right, without waiting for authority from the Board of Trade, but immediately reporting. The House is aware that the Surveyors of the Board of Trade can only now report; upon which authority is sent down to the officers of Customs, and the proposal of the Bill is to give the Government the right to delegate such powers. The Bill is proposed only for one year, both on account of the strong powers asked for, and as a guarantee that the Government will lose no time next Session in legislating more completely on the subject. The Bill also proposes to allow one-fourth of any crew to demand a survey of an alleged unseaworthy vessel without the preliminary of desertion, and without even the necessity of giving security for costs incident to the prosecution of the complaint, precautions, of course, being taken against frivolous or vexatious allegations. Now I hope these two provisions, which are the main provisions of the Bill, will be sufficient to prevent a great number of unseaworthy ships from going to sea, in the interval between this time and the passing of a measure next Session of a more comprehensive character. And it will also encourage Parliament to give the Government these powers for the occasion, that they are powers which can in no case be vexatious to owners of good ships, and can only be a terror to those who own bad ships. In any general measure there must be provisions of a more or less harassing character to the owners of good ships; but special powers to selected officers to detain glaringly overloaded ships from going to sea till righted will not interfere with well-conducted trade. There is also this advantage—that the second provision enables seamen themselves to set in motion the inspecting officers without the preliminary of having to incur the charge of breaking the law, and without the embarrassment of having to give security for costs, though liable to punishment for frivolous complaints. I can only conclude by saying that these preventive measures for increasing the security of life at sea are, in our opinion, of the first importance; and I know perfectly well that there will be no difference of opinion upon either side of the House, that Government should have adequate powers for such an object. We are all equally anxious for the increased security of the lives of our seamen in a necessarily perilous and most important national service. We can only differ as to the best means, and the necessary powers and interference of Government for the attainment of that end. I hope Parliament will consent to give the Government the powers which they ask for on the present occasion. I can speak for the sincerity and earnestness of the Government in wishing to carry out their full and complete measure on the earliest occasion next Session. I deeply regret the delays which have postponed the measure which I had in my charge, and I can only promise, on behalf of the Board of Trade, that if Parliament will now give these special powers to the Government, they will be resolutely and effectively carried out in the Department itself. I now move for leave to introduce the Bill.

MR. GOSCHEN: Mr. Speaker, the course which Her Majesty's Government have adopted with regard to legislation upon Merchant Shipping has placed the House in considerable difficulty; but, being in this difficulty, I think it is the duty of the House of Commons to see how we can best extricate ourselves from it calmly and dispassionately, doing full justice to the great interests of life and property involved. I am sure that it will be the universal wish of the House that we should approach the question, as I have stated, with calmness, and that in a matter so vitally affecting the lives of seamen and the prosperity of our Merchant Shipping we should exclude Party considerations. The hours remaining at the end of the Session are so few that I think we shall all be disposed to approach this question in a business-like fashion, and to consider the proposals of Her Majesty's Government upon their merits at the present juncture. I shall not follow the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade in his contrast between the original Bill of the Government and the Bill introduced by the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll). I think it is almost unfortunate that he should at this particular moment have introduced such a comparison at all. As regards the Government Bill it is withdrawn; as regards the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, that is still before the House; but everyone must be aware that to carry it at the present period of the Session would be an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible task. At the same time, I wish to say that I should consider personally that the hon. Member for Derby, and those who are in favour of his Bill, will be perfectly in their right if they run their Bill against the Government Bill, and attempt to press it upon the acceptance of Parliament. But while I say that they will be perfectly in their right if they follow that course, I think it would be to be deplored if those who do not hold the view that it is wise to accept a compulsory classification or the regulated load line, should allow their judgment now to be biassed either by the withdrawal of the Government Bill, or by the incidents which have taken place since in connection with this agitation. Let the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby stand upon its merits, as he has proposed it, and as others may be able to sustain it by argument. And, on the other hand, I am sure the House of

Commons will not allow itself to be influenced in its opinion upon this great question by the temporary incidents which have taken place upon it. It appears to me that what we have to do to-day is to proceed to consider what may be the best means of extricating ourselves from the difficulty in which we are placed. Of course, it is hard upon the shipowners that at the close of the Session they have to consider a proposal on the spur of the moment such as has been made by Her Majesty's Government; and while I give every credit to the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade for endeavouring to remedy, to a certain extent, the withdrawal of the Bill of the Government, at the same time we must regret that that withdrawal was not accompanied at the time by an explanation. The Bill was withdrawn by the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister with but a formal and ordinary expression of regret, and the Government would have saved themselves very considerable reproach and comment if, when the Bill was withdrawn, they had stated that they would substitute some such measure like the present for it. It would have facilitated, I think, the discussion of the measure in the House of Commons, and, still more, it might have prevented that display of feeling out-of-doors which, creditable as it is in many respects, sometimes impedes calm and dispassionate legislation. I think the Government will feel that this display of feeling is due to a certain extent to their having withdrawn the Bill without showing that they intended to deal with the question until the current ran so high that they were compelled to introduce a Bill to deal temporarily with the subject. But we have now the announcement of the Bill, and I do not, as far as I can judge on the first announcement of its provisions—I do not think it is of so stringent a character as we were led to believe it would be by the short explanation which fell from the Prime Minister the other evening. I am sure that the shipowners will consider it with every desire to strengthen the hands of the Government, feeling, as they will do, that it is directed, not against the good shipowners, but against the bad ones. I venture most humbly to bespeak an impartial consideration for the measure of the Government. With regard to the withdrawal of their Bill, the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade has stated—and I think it may be fairly repeated—that he himself would wish it to be thoroughly understood in the country that the Bill was withdrawn not on account of any pressure of the shipowners in this House to prevent or obstruct its discussion, or from any obstruction offered to it here, but on account of other causes. Let me recall in one sentence only the history of that discussion. There was but one day for the second reading of the Bill, and when an adjournment was moved, my hon. Friend the Member for Reading (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), sitting on this bench, supported the Government in requesting that the Motion for Adjournment should be withdrawn. Therefore, there was no obstruction on that occasion. On the next occasion, when the Bill went into Committee, there was a discussion only till 9 o'clock, and the rest of the evening was spent simply in postponing the consideration of two clauses, because the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade did not entirely understand them himself. The third night was spent on the "advance note;" and that that discussion was rational was shown by the Government themselves abandoning their proposal at the conclusion of the evening. On the next night great progress was made in the Bill, the 30th clause having been reached. I feel it right to again state, therefore, that no action of the House of Commons with regard to the Government Bill has at all obstructed its being carried through this House. If it has been withdrawn, it has been withdrawn without any of these extraneous causes; but I am anxious not to allude to those causes, because I think our duty now is to discuss the proposals of the Government with every desire, notwithstanding any temporary inconvenience, to pass a measure even in the few hours that remain of the Session—a measure which may tend to save life and to remove that imputation from our Merchant Service which late events have, to a certain extent, cast upon it.

LORD ESLINGTON: I think, Sir, that under the peculiar circumstances in which this subject stands, the course taken by the Government in regard to it is the only one they could take in view of the naturally excited state of the public mind caused by what I must consider the unfortunate withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. But I would express once more the great regret I feel that the management of Public Business could not have been so conducted as to admit of the discussion and of the passing of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and I wish to point out to the House, in a few sentences, that, in my humble opinion, the course now proposed is not unattended with inconvenience. This is the second time that a Merchant Shipping Bill — a measure of a very important character in its bearing upon that great interest, and not sufficient, as I think, for the purposes of ensuring safety—has been passed at the end of the Session, at a time when the month of August is about to commence, and we are in this position—that before we can have an opportunity of considering deliberately the requirements of the Merchant service, we are called on to increase the powers of the Board of Trade. I say, then, that this question is in a most unsatisfactory position. It is unsatisfactory, because it works an injustice on shipowners, and is not efficacious for the saving of life. I say it advisedly, and I maintain that no Government surveyor—though I imagine it is the object of the Government to secure the services of the most competent men to conduct this difficult duty with competent skill—that, however, is a Treasury question, and no statutory enactment is necessary for paying them salaries adequate to secure such men; but I say that no Government survey will be satisfactory, and that no Government surveyor can execute this difficult duty with a just regard for the shipowners and for the safety of human life, unless he has a thorough knowledge of the history and antecedents of the ship. That knowledge was possessed by the surveyors of the several associations; but to lay your hands on the defects, it is necessary that there should be the means of tracing the ship back to her origin, in order to know where defects exist in her, and, when necessary, to order the necessary repairs. No Government survey of a ship can decide fairly for the owner or fairly for the crew, and therefore a Government survey requires to be discussed in all its bearings, and I think the Government have acted wisely in taking these powers for a limited time. The Bill is a provisional Bill, a stop-gap, but is not a thorough Bill. I trust that the increased power of detaining ships may, in the course of the next few months, be exercised with discretion, but, at the same time, with firmness. We have, however, a distinct pledge from Government that at the earliest opportunity next Session the whole of this question shall be before us. Pending the introduction of a comprehensive measure, I trust we shall not allow ourselves to proceed to legislate upon this difficult and delicate subject, agitated by anything like emotional feelings or sensational observations. This is a subject of a technical and difficult character. I can speak to that effect from some experience—and we cannot expect this House as a body, or the nation at large, to enter into the considerations and appreciate the difficulties that surround the solution of this great question. If we make a mistake we may inflict an irreparable injury on perhaps the greatest interest the world has ever seen, and upon which the commerce of the country is so dependent. It is, therefore, most desirable that the subject should be dealt with in a calm, impartial, judicial spirit. I implore the House—though it may be somewhat excited at this moment—to consider the question deliberately. I think the Board of Trade deserve credit for the course they have taken; but the powers they ask for are difficult to exercise, and we are going now to increase the difficulty and the responsibility which attach to them. I trust, however, they will be entrusted to men competent to perform them, and that the Government will not hesitate, from considerations of cost, to obtain the best assistance they can get.

MR. DILLWYN: I do not mean, Sir, to remark upon the conduct of the Government in withdrawing the Bill, or to compare that which the right hon. Baronet the President of the Board of Trade has just asked leave to introduce with that of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), which stands for a second reading to-morrow. It is not my intention either to oppose the introduction of the Government measure, to which, however, I confess I see some grave objections. Our time is very limited for discussion, and it would be absurd to enter now on the discussion of its proposals. We must have the Bill printed and before us, and we must discuss its provisions; and we shall then, no doubt, be able to form a judgment on them, and to compare them with those which have been so much advocated in the course of these discussions. Even now, late as it is in the Session, I would suggest whether it would not be desirable, if not right, to embrace in the discussion the principles of the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby. I only now rise to speak on my own part and that of Friends near me, that it was not understood that this Bill, when its introduction was promised, was to be brought in without protest or comment on our part, but that we reserved to ourselves the right of, on the second reading, taking steps to ensure an ample discussion for the purpose of urging on the House the principles contained in the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby.

Mr. SULLIVAN: Our moments are so precious now, that every speaker in this debate will best show his sincerity to the object in view by talking as little as possible. The first duty before us is to have the Bill passed a first reading, so that we may see it in print, and at once know what exactly are its provisions; but I may indicate in a sentence or two my disappointment with the measure proposed. I invite the attention of my hon. Friends around me to this, that there should be before us one or other of these courses—either to give up the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, and endeavour to engraft on the Government Bill such Amendments as may bring it nearer perfection than it is in its present state; or, should the Bill of the Government be found incapable of satisfactory Amendment, to stand by the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby. Now, in order that right hon. Gentlemen opposite may know what is before them, I wish to point out that they have failed to notice two important points that are least debated on this sore question—namely, they do not deal with the question of deck-loading, nor with the carrying of cargoes of grain in bulk. Now, shipowners themselves will say that these are the points in the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby which are least objected to, and yet they are the two that this Bill leaves untouched. I protest, for one, against that failure in the Bill of the Government. I do not pretend to speak in the name of the hon. Gentleman; but I believe that he himself would have opposed it, and that the shipowning Gentlemen themselves have a serious objection to committing powers of this description to officers of the Board of Trade, and that, if driven to a choice, many would prefer to give up an additional week to the consideration of the Bill of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby, so that they might see in black and white in the clauses of the Bill how they stood there, and how their property was to be affected, rather than be handed over blindly to the discretion or the competency, unproved as it is, of the officials of the Board of Trade. I hope the Bill will be placed in our hands as early as possible, and that the Government will tell us when they mean to proceed with it.

Mr. NORWOOD: Sir, with reference to the remark of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen), which I must say I heard with surprise, that the provisions of the Bill do not seem to go far enough, I cannot, of course, form a judgment of the nature of those provisions, until we have an opportunity of perusing the measure itself. It does appear to me, however, that the powers the Government propose to take are of a very serious character indeed. That it should be in the power of a portion of the crew of a ship to stop that ship, and demand that a survey shall be made upon her, just as she is about to commence her voyage, and that they should not be in any way responsible in the event of the survey being against them, does seem to me a very large power to give. I am not going to discuss the Bill now, however, as we shall have an opportunity of doing so hereafter; but I cannot allow the House to imagine that it is not a power of a most vital character. For the very fact of retarding the departure of a ship with a large and valuable cargo must involve the owner in a considerable loss. It may be thought by some a small matter that the power of stopping vessels from proceeding to sea should be placed in the hands of officials at the outports; but it is, in reality, a very serious and unprecedented power. We, the representatives of seaports, have much reason to complain of the position in which we are placed. We have been in constant communication with the Government on this subject. We have been down to see our constituents respecting it, and just as we thought it likely that our labours would come to an end, we found ourselves thrown over, and permitted to discuss neither the Bill of the Government nor that of the hon. Member for Derby; and now, at a moment's notice, we are compelled to swallow the Bill just introduced by the Government. Reference has been made by the hon. Gentleman below (Mr. Sullivan) to the desirability of a discussion of the proposals of the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby. We should be delighted to have the opportunity. I think it desirable, in the interests of the shipowners and of the community at large, and also for the sake of the House itself, that there should be a complete and calm discussion of the principles involved; and I shall deeply regret if we close our labours and go back to the country without having had an opportunity of correcting the misapprehensions and exaggerations in regard to figures and details which now exist. I believe there is the greatest desire on the part of the shipowners and their Representatives to treat the matter in a fair and candid spirit. I do not find fault with the President of the Board of Trade, and it is only an act of justice to the right hon. Gentleman, with whom I have had much communication, to say that, although differing often with him in opinion, I have always found him actuated by a sincere desire to press forward this important question.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he thought the difficulty in which they were placed had arisen from the want of sympathy with the feelings of people outside of the House on that subject, and he believed the Bill now about to be brought in would not allay the public anxiety. That anxiety existed because, from one cause or another, rotten ships, overloaded ships, ships with excessive deck cargoes, and ships with improperly-stowed grain cargoes were sent to sea. And the only step now proposed to be taken was to enable the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade to send representatives of his Department to watch the going out from the ports of those vessels which were popularly believed to possess the faculty of drowning, and which, in fact, did drown, Her Majesty's subjects. He invited the Government to consider whether it would not be wise to embody, in a temporary measure of that kind, some legislation that would go to the causes of the public alarm. He did not deny that, under the Bill, there would be some limited increase of the relief which had undoubtedly been felt in consequence of the activity of the Board of Trade in stopping ships. No doubt, the Government would do a little good by going a little further along the same path; but that would afford no effectual remedy, or prevent the sending to sea during the coming winter of improper ships, or of ships which were improperly loaded. In the matter of deck cargoes, what difficulty could there be in incorporating in that measure the provision in the hon. Member for Derby's Bill, forbidding any ship from going to sea in winter with a deck cargo without the permission of the Board of Trade? Why should the Government confine their measure to the narrow object of adding to the number of watchers at the ports? They proposed to allow rotten ships to be fitted and prepared for sea, to allow them to be loaded improperly, and to receive deck cargoes, and then they would appoint watchers to put their hands on them at the last moment. Why not prevent the thing at the outset? They might easily legislate against deck cargoes; they might further provide against the improper stowage of grain cargoes; and they might also, when public feeling was justly excited on a question of life and death, compel every shipowner in the coming winter to obtain a certificate that his ship was seaworthy. It might be said that would bear hardly on the shipowner; but the present state of things bore hardly on the feelings of the country. The right hon. Gentleman told them he had stopped 558 bad ships and 58 overloaded ships, thus holding out to the country the strongest confirmation which could possibly be given that the general statements of the hon. Member for Derby were correct. Why, then, should the Government themselves not go straight to the point, and give them, even in a temporary measure, some of that protective legislation which the public required? He admitted that there was more difficulty in regard to overloading. But the President of the Board of Trade, by taking proper advice and not confining himself entirely within the limits of his Department, might, with assistance from other quarters, be enabled to deal with overloading. The Government, in short, could do something with these matters, and if they did, he thought they would stand in a better position before the country, after dealing with the evils against which the public protested, instead of only seeking to increase powers which had been found insufficient. He objected to the cardinal principle which the right hon. Gentleman laid down as the only sound basis of their legislation. He agreed with the hon. Member for Derby in thinking that what the country wanted was not the responsibility of the very persons who were arraigned for neglecting the safety of the lives of their sea-faring population, but that their legislation should be directed to affording a remedy against palpable well-known and remediable evils. This was, in some respects, a peculiarly paternal country. They were told what they must do, and what they must not do, and the fact was, they could hardly do a single thing in this country without being interfered with by some Act of Parliament or some public Board. Some time ago, at Pembroke, they had a long altercation as to whether a chimney should be raised 40 feet high or only 20 feet; but the parties were compelled to raise it 40 feet because of the legislation of that House. And if Parliament dealt in that way with the height of a chimney and a thousand other things in all their daily lives, why were they to be told that the only security for the lives of their seamen was the responsibility of those very shipowners who had been drowning them up to that moment? He took the shipowning Members of that House at their word, when they stood there and declared, as they had done repeatedly, that legislation of the kind which the hon. Member for Derby sought would not affect them, because they did not send bad ships to sea or overload them. Then, why did they protest against that legislation? He did not wish to imply that any hon. Member of that House was interested in the class of ships against which protection was wanted; but he asked them to support those who resisted the machinations of men of bad character who were reckless of the lives of our seamen. The Government would, he thought, add error to error, if they limited the Bill to the provisions mentioned by the right hon. Gentleman. A Bill so limited would not satisfy the public mind. Moreover, he maintained that, by a little courage, they might just as well as not insert in that measure clauses which being avowedly temporary would, at the same time, be effective, and while giving satisfaction to the country would also redound to the credit of their framers.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, that as his name was on the back of his hon. Friend the Member for Derby's Bill he might be excused for saying a few words. He hoped that Bill would not be forgotten, and that the House would in some way or other be asked to decide upon its principles; for he was quite sure that the country would not be satisfied with the measure just proposed by the Government. That measure did not strike at the causes of the evil, but would only take precautions to watch it. But watching an evil would not do any good. It would not do to say that the shipping interest was very great—what they had to do was to save the lives of their seamen, and to protect them by all the means in their power in carrying on their dangerous calling. That was what the Bill of his hon. Friend did, and he (Mr. Roebuck) was certain that his hon. Friend would not be at all content, unless some step was taken to get the House to decide on what he thought were the proper precautions for attaining that object. The right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade merely proposed to watch the ships going out; but why not watch them when they came home, as the whole of the mischief generally occurred on the homeward voyage? He should also take steps to protect our sailors in foreign parts, and if they did that they would protect their lives. Why should they not in this Bill consider the question of overloading? Why should they not consider the question of deck loading? Why should they not consider the mode of shipping grain in bulk? These were all things which they could do if they only pleased. At all events, he promised them that the promoters of the hon. Member for Derby's Bill would attempt, if they could, to run their Bill against that of the Government, and would propose the necessary remedies if the Government did not do it themselves, so that the Government and that House would be made responsible for the Act which might be passed.

MR. RATHBONE said, the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) had asked the question why honest shipowners should object to legislation which would not touch themselves? He (Mr. Rathbone) answered, because they believed the legislation referred to, although it would not touch their interests, would cause more loss of life than it would save. ["No, no!"] He spoke the opinion of the very large body of shipowners who had been successful in saving life, and their practical judgment was surely entitled to some weight. The hon. Member for Pembroke had also asked why the Government during the coming winter should not undertake to survey everything connected with the shipping that would leave our ports. It should not; simply for this reason—that the attempt to do it would be vain; that they could not do it so effectually; and that the result of their trying to do so would give a charter of indemnity to those who wished to be careless or dishonest. One of the most important points relied on by the hon. Member for Derby was a compulsory classification of ships. Now, he had taken a list of ships which that hon. Member had reported as missing, and he found that all those who had lost any number of lives were classed A 1 at Lloyd's. He did not, of course, mean to suggest that there was any connection between their being so classed and that loss; but he wished to point out that that was no protection at all, and that by substituting any such provisions for the responsibility of the shipowners, they would take the responsibility off the only parties who really could save life and property at sea. In the present excited state of the public mind they could not calmly discuss those questions, and he regretted that the Government should have withdrawn their former Bill on that subject. He thought they had now, by their present Bill—although he could not speak positively until he had seen it in print—probably taken another step in the direction which had been found very effectual. At that period of the Session, and with the present excitement out-of-doors, it would be very undesirable to attempt to deal with all those complicated questions in a hurried and imperfect manner.

MR. MUNDELLA contended that the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) had struck the right key in his remarks. In eight weeks of 1873 no less than 30-odd grain-laden steamers were reported sunk or missing, and all had been built within five or six years. Why did that immense fleet go to the bottom? The underwriters said that the expenditure of £50 upon each of those vessels for the purchase of sacks would, in all probability, have saved two-thirds of those vessels. He wished to know when the Government would take the second reading of their Bill; whether it would be put down as the first Order of the Day; and, whether they would give any facilities for discussing the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby side by side with it?

MR. DISRAELI: I merely rise, Sir, to express a hope that the House will allow the Bill to be brought in, which cannot be done if this discussion be proceeded with at this hour. I would suggest that, considering the time of the year, the second reading should be fixed for Friday morning, and I hope that the Bill will be in the hands of hon. Members to-morrow morning. [MR. MUNDELLA: The first Order?] The first Order. The hon. Member for Sheffield will find, on studying the Parliamentary forms of our Constitution, that every legitimate means will be offered for obtaining what he wishes without my interfering to assist him.

Motion *agreed to.*

Bill to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping Unseaworthy Ships, *ordered* to be brought in by Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time. [Bill 274.]

SUPPLY—REPORT.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

SUPPLY [Report 16th July.]

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [16th July], "That the third of the Resolutions which upon that day was reported from the Committee of Supply, relative to Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges (Ireland), be now read a second time."

Question again proposed.

Debate *resumed.*

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolution *agreed to.*

House adjourned at five minutes before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 29*th* *July,* 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Legal Practitioners * (238); Traffic Regulation (Dublin) * (239).

Second Reading—County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland) (219); Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) (235); Public Works Loans (Money) * (213); Turnpike Acts Continuance * (222).

Committee—Conspiracy, and Protection of Property (220-240); Employers and Workmen (218-241).

Committee—Report—Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland) * (191); Chelsea Bridge * (217).

Report—Entail Amendment (Scotland) (214).

Third Reading—Pharmacy * (209); Statute Law Revision * (194), and *passed.*

CONSPIRACY, AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL—(No. 220.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

COMMITTEE.

House in Committee (according to Order).

Clauses 1 and 2 *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Amendment of law as to conspiracy in trade disputes).

LORD WINMARLEIGH said, that throughout the Royal Commission, of which he was a member, the object of all parties appeared to be that both employers and workmen should be placed on an equal footing with regard to the law of conspiracy as far as circumstances would allow. The Commission accordingly proposed such alterations in the then existing law that they believed would effect that object. This clause, however, and the other clauses of the Bill, failed to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. The clause provided that—

> "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen should not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime."

At present certain acts which were legal if done by only one person acting singly became illegal when they were done by large numbers. Thus, one man might advise another to break his contract and leave his employment; but if a number of persons conspired together to induce a workman to leave his employment that conspiracy was an offence. The Bill, therefore, made a considerable alteration in the law as to conspiracy as it stood under the common law.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, the Bill did make a change in the existing law, and the clause now under consideration was in harmony with the other parts of the measure. Taken in connection with the following clauses, the Bill attempted to define what acts connected with trade disputes were criminal and what were not—therefore, it recited all acts relating to trade disputes which were intended to be treated criminally, and it set those acts out. On the other hand, it declared by this clause that an agreement by two or more persons to do what would not be a crime if done by one person was not to be punished as a crime; but by the next clause intimidation and annoyance by violence was struck at, and it was declared that every person who with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person had a legal right to do or to abstain from doing should use violence or intimidation either to his person, or his wife or children, or his property, should be liable on conviction to a pecuniary penalty or to imprisonment. By this clause, then, intimidation was struck at, and combined action to carry out such intimidation would therefore be struck at. It was true that, under the existing law, if one man broke his contract that would not be a crime, while if—say 50—broke their contract that at common law might be regarded as a conspiracy. Under this Bill it would not be a conspiracy. The principle upon which the Bill was framed was that the offences in relation to trade disputes should be thoroughly known and understood, and that persons should not be subjected to the indirect and deluding action of the old law of conspiracy.

Clause amended, and *agreed to.*

Clause 4 (Breach of contract by persons employed in supply of gas or water) *agreed to.*

Clause 5 (Breach of contract involving injury to persons or property).

LORD WINMARLEIGH expressed his opinion that sufficient power was not taken in the clause for the prevention of enormous losses to employers by breaches of contract on the part of workmen.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, it appeared to him that his noble Friend thought the punishment awarded by the clause inadequate. It was a penalty not exceeding £20 or imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. On a former occasion his noble Friend mentioned a case in which a workman in charge of iron in smelting works left it while it was in a liquid state, the consequence of which was that the furnace had to be taken down, and an expense of some £2,000 was incurred by the employer. He (the Lord Chancellor) believed that a person acting as the workman described by his noble Friend had done would come within the clause, and he was confirmed in that belief by the opinion of persons more conversant with the criminal law than he was. The law would infer motive in such a case. It was quite true that a penalty of £20, or three months' imprisonment, inflicted on the offender would not compensate the employer; but it would not be possible to afford him adequate pecuniary compensation by any enactment in a Bill such as this; and, moreover, the penalty proposed by the Bill was exactly the same as that now in force under Lord Elcho's Act.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clauses 6 and 7 *agreed to,* with Amendments.

Clause 8 (Reduction of penalties).

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved to strike out the clause, and insert the following in lieu thereof:—

(Penalty for intimidation or annoyance by violence or otherwise.)

"Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority—

"1. Uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children, or injures his property; or,

"2. Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or,

"3. Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or,

"4. Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,

"5. Follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road,

shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

"Attending at or near the house or place where a person works or is employed, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, and not with a view to intimidate or to deter by serious annoyance such person from doing or abstaining from doing that which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section."

Motion *agreed to;* Clause *struck out;* New Clause *agreed to,* and *inserted* in the Bill.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved, after Clause 8, to insert the following clause:—

(Reduction of penalties).

"Where in any Act relating to employers or workmen a pecuniary penalty is imposed in respect of any offence under such Act, and no power is given to reduce such penalty, the justices or court having jurisdiction in respect of such offence may, if they think it just so to do, impose by way of penalty in respect of such offence any sum not less than one fourth of the penalty imposed by such Act."

Motion *agreed to;* clause *inserted.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

The Report of the Amendments to be received on *Monday* next, and Bill to be *printed,* as amended. (No. 240.)

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN BILL.

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

(NO. 218.) COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for the House to be put into a Committee, read.

LORD WINMARLEIGH said, he had given Notice of some Amendments, but he would not move them. He had now only to express a hope that this Bill and the one which had just passed through Committee would work to the satisfaction of both employers and workmen.

House in Committee; Amendments made; the Report thereof to be received on *Monday* next; and Bill to be *printed*, as amended. (No. 241.)

COUNTY SURVEYORS SUPERANNUATION (IRELAND) BILL.—(No. 219.)

(*The Lord O'Hagan.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

Lord O'HAGAN, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, that the measure, which had come up from the Commons, was one required by justice to certain old and deserving officers. Precautions were taken in it against superannuation being given except for long service, and in the case of persons hereafter appointed it would be given only in cases in which the persons to receive it had given the whole of their time to the office. There was also a provision against assignment of superannuation.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2^a accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND) BILL.

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

(NO. 235.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Earl SPENCER desired to draw attention to one of the clauses—that which provided for the removal of incurable and harmless lunatics from the asylums to the workhouses. He feared that hardship might be done under it unless the action of the authorities in the matter were carefully watched.

Lord LISGAR concurred with the noble Earl as to the judgment which was required in carrying out the law; but the power of removing lunatics from asylums to poorhouses was necessary in consequence of the asylums being overcrowded with cases of chronic lunacy, which could be quite as well treated in the poorhouses as in the asylums.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said, that it had been found in England that, in consequence of the district asylums being filled with chronic cases, many lunatics were deprived of the relief afforded by those asylums during the period of the malady when there was most chance of a cure—namely, within the first year. After that time the chances were small, and in many cases it was better for the chronic patient to be sent to the workhouse, where the companions they met with and the small share they might take in the affairs of the establishment would tend to their benefit though not to their cure. As these cases of chronic lunacy were not curable it was better that the patients should be removed to the poorhouses, but, of course, with many precautions, and their places in the asylums occupied by others whom there was a chance of curing. A clause in the English Bill, similar to the clause in the present Bill to which the noble Earl had drawn attention, had been found to work well.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, this clause was not in the Bill as introduced originally in the other House of Parliament—it was inserted on the Motion of an hon. Member, who devoted much attention to county matters. After what had been said by the noble Earl (the Earl of Shaftesbury), who was so high an authority on such matters, he thought their Lordships would have no hesitation in agreeing to the clause. The framing of the clause evinced the greatest caution. The consent of no fewer than five authorities was required before there could be the transfer of a lunatic from a district asylum to a workhouse—namely, the Guardians of the Poor Law Union, the Local Government Board, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and the Governors of the Asylum. If in Ireland so many different authorities were found unanimous in favour of the transfer, he thought there need be no apprehension on the subject.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2^a accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Monday* next.

ENTAIL AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.—(No. 237.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

REPORT OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Amendments *reported* (according to Order).

Clause 12 (Procedure in applications under Entail Acts).

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN moved to insert after sub-section (1.) the following sub-section, to be numbered (2.):—

"Applications shall be made by summary petition, signed by the applicant or his agent. All proceedings therein may take place at the Lord Ordinary's chambers, and agents may at all stages appear for the parties."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the Amendment.

On Question, Whether to insert?

Their Lordships *divided*:—Contents 22; Not-Contents 28: Majority 6.

Resolved in the *negative.*

Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow;* and to be *printed,* as amended. (No. 242.)

House adjourned at Seven o'clock,
till To-morrow, half-past
Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 29*th July,* 1875.

MINUTES.]—RESOLUTION IN COMMITTEE—Unseaworthy Ships [Remuneration].

SELECT COMMITTEE—*Report*—Loans to Foreign States [No. 367].

PUBLIC BILLS — *Second Reading* — Chimney Sweepers * [208]; Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * [268]; Copyright of Designs * [270]; East India Home Government (Appointments) * [272]; Open Spaces (Metropolis) (No. 2) * [255].

Committee — *Report* — Agricultural Holdings (England) (*re-comm.*) [222-277]; Government Officers Security * [188].

Report—Foreign Loans Registration (No. 2) * [94].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment * [202]; Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) * [237], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Indian Legislation * [150].

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS—THE "ALCEDO."—QUESTION.

MR. MACDONALD asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether his attention has been called to the report of the trial at the Waterford Assizes of Mr. Loughlin Freeman, T.C., who was convicted of sending to Cardiff, in September 1874, a brigantine named the "Alcedo," in an unseaworthy state, the timber being so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls; whether any further precautions have been taken by the Board of Trade to prevent the sailing from Cardiff of vessels in a rotten condition; and, whether the "Alcedo" was lost; and, if so, whether the crew were lost or saved, and what was their number?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: The hon. Member asks me whether my attention has been directed to a prosecution, which was instituted by my own orders, and which resulted in the conviction of the owner of the *Alcedo.* The hon. Gentleman asks me whether any further precautions have been taken to prevent the sailing from Cardiff of rotten vessels? This ship has not sailed from Cardiff, but is detained there to be broken up; and as to further precautions, I can only say that the same arrangements continue to exist under which this prosecution took place. The hon. Member asks me if she was lost, and the number of her crew, and how many were saved? She was not lost, did not go to sea, but has been, and still remains detained, at Cardiff.

IRISH FISHERIES—IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOANS FUND.—QUESTION.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, If he will state to the House the date on which the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries made their first recommendation to the Board of Works for Loans under the Reproductive Loans Fund Act, and the date on which the first Loan was made by that Board; and, if it is true that the Board of Works has declined to propose to the Treasury a Grant in aid of the erection of a pier at Molranny, county of Mayo, although the amount of money required from local sources by Act of Parliament has been guaranteed by a resident proprietor; and, if so, on what grounds this action on the part of the Board is based?

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Sir, the first recommendations for loans were received by the Board of Works on April 30, 1875. On that date six recommendations were received; four more on May 25; 139 during June; and 155 during July. Some necessary delay took place in arranging the mode of procedure to meet the requirements of this service, involving, among other things, the arrangements under which the promissory notes given in security for the loans should be executed. The first advance of money was made on the 13th of July, and since that time the Board of Works have been in communication with every one of the 304 borrowers. As fast as the promissory notes are returned signed by the borrowers and their securities the Board are issuing the loans, and have already issued 123 loans amounting to £1,839. With regard to the second Question of the hon. Member, the Board of Works have informed the promoters of the pier that they cannot at present bring this case before the Treasury until their Lordships have decided on some cases before them. It is obvious that all cases of this kind cannot be dealt with at once.

LEGAL DEPARTMENTS COMMISSION.
QUESTION.

Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether it is proposed that the Legal Departments Commission should inquire into the administrative departments of the Courts of Justice of Scotland and Ireland; and, if not, when and in what manner it is intended that the inquiry recommended by the Select Committee on Civil Service Expenditure in 1873 should be completed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, that in the first instance it was proposed that the inquiry by the Legal Departments Commissioners should be confined to England. There were, however, certain questions arising in the Lord Advocate's Department which satisfied them that inquiry ought to be made on the subject. It would also be seen from the Report that it was desirable to extend the inquiry to Ireland. It was proposed, however, that the inquiry with regard to Ireland should be conducted by a different body, the constitution of which had not yet been determined upon.

Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Will these inquiries be conducted within a short time?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative.

CRIMINAL LAW — SENTENCES FOR VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—QUESTION.

Mr. J. G. TALBOT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of William Cleary, charged on the 26th instant, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, with violently assaulting his wife, whom he twice knocked down and struck several times; and to the case of James Stroulett, charged on the same day, before Mr. Lushington, with violently assaulting Mary Thompson, whom he struck in the face, on the arm and shoulder, and again in the eye; and, whether, considering that the punishment awarded in each case was of three months and two months imprisonment respectively, and that the Offences against the Person Bill has been withdrawn, he will give such instructions to the stipendiary magistrates as will insure better protection to Her Majesty's subjects in London and other large towns?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he had put himself in communication with the magistrates in question. With regard to the first case, he was informed that, although it was apparently a bad case, yet no serious harm had been done. The magistrates were under the impression that in this class of cases it would not do to inflict too heavy punishments, because there was great difficulty in getting women and others to prosecute; and if such cases were sent for trial prosecutions would be still more rare than they were. He (Mr. Cross) must confess that he did not quite agree in that view; but it would be impertinent in him to send round instructions such as his hon. Friend had referred to. Indeed, he had no power to do so. He had no hesitation, however, in saying that, in his opinion, these serious assaults were far too leniently dealt with. The Home Office would take great care in watching the sentences passed upon the perpetrators of brutal assaults, in order that, if necessary, the Government might bring forward a Bill on the subject next year.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1871—PROSECUTION AT POOLE.—QUESTION.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the dismissal by the petty sessions at Poole last week of a case against a shipowner, in which the Home Office prosecuted and laid the information under the eleventh Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871;" and, whether he has been informed that the grounds of this decision were, that "unseaworthiness" in the above-named section does not include "overloading," that "sending" a ship to sea in the same section does not include "taking," and that receivable evidence of the defective state of a ship's hull and equipment, for the purpose of such a prosecution, must be the result of a survey and not the statements of those on board?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, his attention had been called to this case for the same reason that the President of the Board of Trade had just given to the hon. Member for Stafford—namely, that the prosecution had been ordered by himself. He was very much surprised at the result of the inquiry before the magistrates, and he had made application for the reasons of the conclusions to which the magistrates had come. Owing, probably, to the shortness of the time, the only answer he had received to his application was a newspaper containing a report of the proceedings, which he already had in his possession before he wrote. The grounds of that decision were, he believed, pretty much the same as those mentioned by the hon. Member in his Question, and it was his intention to lay the whole matter before the Law Officers of the Crown, with the view of taking such proceedings as might be thought desirable.

RAILWAYS—LEVEL CROSSING AT BEDFORD.—QUESTION.

CAPTAIN POLHILL-TURNER asked the President of the Board of Trade, If he has received a Report from Captain Tyler, one of the Government Inspectors of Railways, relative to an accident which occurred at the level crossing of the Midland and the London and North Western Railways at Bedford, March 12, 1875; and, if he is aware that the Grand Jury of the county of Bedford, in their presentment during the present assizes, publicly called the attention of the authorities to the dangerous nature of the present level crossing, and whether the Board of Trade propose to take any action in the matter?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, Captain Tyler's Report has been laid before Parliament. In it Captain Tyler recommends that the signalling arrangements at the Bedford level crossing, which have been in operation ever since the opening of the railway, should be improved, and that the modern arrangements of interlocking the points and signals should be adopted. The Board of Trade communicated the recommendations of Captain Tyler to the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies. The Board of Trade are still in communication with the Companies on the subject; but they have no power to compel the Companies to adopt the recommendations contained in the Report. The presentment of the Grand Jury of the county of Bedford was not communicated to the Board of Trade. The hon. Member for Portsmouth (Mr. Bruce) has just informed me that he has heard from the Chairman of the North-Western Railway that they have received the presentment and are about to act upon it.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.—QUESTION.

MR. HAMOND asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, considering the very advanced period of the Session, and that the municipal and other local bodies have not had an opportunity of considering the Local Authorities Loans Bill, as amended, he will defer the Consideration of the said Bill until the next Session?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, he would frankly acknowledge that at this very advanced period of the Session it would be very difficult to pass any measure to which much objection was raised. With regard, however, to the statement that the municipal and other local bodies had not had an opportunity of considering the Bill, he would remark that the Bill, as amended, had been for some time before the country, and he was informed that several important municipalities were anxious that it should be proceeded with. He would not, therefore, take it off the Paper, but communicate with hon. Members to see whether there was a probability of passing the Bill.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1871—PASSENGER SHIPS.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. MAC IVER asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he is in a position to give the names of any first class vessels trading from the port of Liverpool, other than those periodically surveyed by the Shipwright Surveyors of the Board of Trade, or by those of one or other of the Registry Societies; and, whether in regard to vessels sailing under the Passengers' Acts, the Officers of the Board of Trade continue to follow the practice of the Emigration Commissioners in regard to load line?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the hon. Member can obtain the information as to vessels leaving Liverpool, not surveyed by Board of Trade or any registry surveyor, better than I can, or which of such vessels are first class. All I know is that passenger ships are surveyed by Board of Trade surveyors under the Act, and some others which present themselves for survey. The Board of Trade Emigration officers fix the freeboard in each case of ships carrying emigrants.

Mr. MAC IVER asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether, notwithstanding the appointment of a Prosecuting Solicitor to the Board of Trade, the provisions of Clause 11 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1871 (whereby sending unseaworthy vessels to sea is made a misdemeanour) remain, and are likely to remain, almost altogether inoperative; whether it commonly is not, owing to the drowning of witnesses, practically impossible to obtain evidence in such cases; and, whether it is not true that, in point of fact, no convictions whatever have been obtained, except as against the owners of a small coasting schooner (the "Nimrod") belonging to Belfast, which did not go to the bottom; and as against the owners of a similar little vessel (the "Alcedo") belonging to Waterford; and, whether one or both of these convictions was not obtained solely upon evidence furnished by the vessel safely reaching port?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the *Nimrod* and *Alcedo* were both detained in port as unseaworthy, were both condemned, and the owners of both were convicted, fined, and imprisoned. I think that Section 11 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1871 should be strengthened, and extended in its application, and there was a clause in the Government Bill for that purpose. But I think the indirect operation of that clause has been effective in the way of deterring people from sending unseaworthy ships to sea. It is true that the only convictions yet obtained under the very restricted terms of the 11th section of the Act of 1871 are those of the owners of the *Nimrod* and *Alcedo,* and, of course, in cases where ships go to the bottom evidence can rarely be obtained; but the principle of the law is to convict offenders and not to anticipate offence by inspecting all. No one doubts that there are unseaworthy ships, and probably more than have been detected; but the Board of Trade has successfully hit many, and has very successfully avoided involving the innocent in its prosecutions.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES—REPORT.—QUESTION.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the following passage at page 19 of the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for 1874, in reference to the northern coast of Ireland:—

"By the interpretation of a certain decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Stewart and Cubett, fishermen using the ancient mode of fishing practised on the sea coast, called half-tram, are liable to prosecution for using a fixed engine, unless they hold a certificate for a fixed net or engine from this department, which could not be granted in consequence of the fishermen not being in a position to prove their legal title, as required by the Act 5th and 6th Vic. c. 106, s. 19, to use fixed engines:

"In some places, owing to the strong tides and currents, the fishermen are compelled to use the most exhausting exertion at the oar to keep their boats in proper position to enable them to work their nets, and on other parts of the coast, where many industrious men could have successfully pursued their calling, they have been obliged to abandon it altogether, from not being allowed, for even a short time, to keep their boats stationary by attachment to a rock, while there is no prohibition in law against them doing so for any description of fish other than salmon or trout.

"Although this amounts to a great hardship on the fishermen accustomed to follow this mode of capture under circumstances when no other could be successfully practised, and acts as a serious obstacle to fishing industry, there is no remedy unless by legislation;"

and, if it is the intention of Government to take measures with a view of remedying the grievance thus pointed out by the Commissioners?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply, said, his attention had been directed to the Report referred to by the hon. Member. The questions raised therein were by no means free from difficulty, and he trusted, during the Recess, to have the advantage of personally communicating with the Inspectors of Fisheries.

ARMY—THE SUMMER MANŒUVRES.

QUESTION.

MR. WHITWELL asked the Secretary of State for War, What is the opinion of the Officers who superintended the recent Summer Manœuvres as to the power of bearing fatigue and exposure manifested by the troops engaged, especially of such of the Army forces as were enlisted during the last three years respectively as compared with the soldiers of more mature age and earlier enlistment?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY: Sir, in reply to the Question of the hon. Member, I beg to say I am informed that the whole force was perfectly capable of undergoing any fatigue that soldiers are liable to be called upon to bear. Throughout the Manœuvres the men who bore fatigue and exposure best of the troops engaged were undoubtedly those who have enlisted during the last three years. The men who fell out were 136 in all. Of these, only 37 had under three years' service. The marches varied from eight to 20 miles, and on the last occasion when the Second Army Corps had to strike its camp after a night so wet that the majority of the men were unable to lie down, they marched in complete service order 15 miles, without including the time and distance gone over during the field-day, when only eight men under three years' service fell out, the total number that day being 67; the majority of these had over 15 years' service.

PARLIAMENT—BREACH OF ORDER (MR. PLIMSOLL.)

MR. PLIMSOLL: Sir, it did not take me the whole week, so generously accorded to me by this House, to perceive that it would be impossible to conduct the Government of this great country—impossible to maintain its honour and influence abroad, or the dignity and authority of this House at home—unless its debates were conducted within strict limits. I exceeded these limits on Thursday last. This being so, patriotism and common-sense—and, I may add, right feeling—alike demand that I should withdraw such terms and expressions as have transgressed Parliamentary usage, and apologize to you, Sir, and to this House for using them; and this in no grudging or reluctant spirit, but frankly and sincerely. This I now do, Sir, and hope that you and the House will accept my apology. I trust, Sir, it will not be considered inconsistent with that respect which I feel for and have now expressed to this House, if I add that I do not withdraw any statement of fact. I now submit myself to the pleasure of the House.

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [22nd July],

"That Mr. Plimsoll, the Member for Derby, for his disorderly conduct, be reprimanded, in his place, by Mr. Speaker," read.

MR. DISRAELI: Mr. Speaker—Sir, when I rose a week ago to make that Motion which you have now put from the Chair, I was unaware of any circumstances except those which were patent, in regard to the subject, to every Member present; and I felt that I was doing my duty, painful as it was, to you, Sir, and to the House. But I confess, Sir, that had I been aware then of the circumstances with which we were afterwards acquainted, had that statement been made—that authorized statement—by the Friend of the hon. Member for Derby—had that been made earlier by the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Sullivan), or had I been acquainted with the circumstances to which he referred, I should not have made the Motion which I then submitted to the

House. I should have felt that the case was one of a peculiar character, and to be treated in a very different spirit. I should have looked upon it, as I look upon it now—as a case of over-strained sensibility in a man excited by his devotion to a cause, which—however many of us may differ as to the measures which he proposes as remedies—all must acknowledge to be a great and a good cause. I would even say, Sir, that—with those feelings—had the hon. Gentleman not appeared in his place to-day, I should have declined to press for any distinct opinion of the House. I should have advised them to postpone, and even for a longer period, the Motion which, as an act of duty, I had offered to the consideration of the House. But I am —as I am sure we all are—deeply gratified to know that we have not to consider an issue of that character; that we have seen the hon. Gentleman in his place, restored, I am happy to believe from his tone and bearing, to that state of temper which becomes all who are Members of this Assembly; and I think I may express the general feeling of both sides of the House that they receive the statement which he offered to us as a complete and satisfactory apology for what was, no doubt, in ordinary circumstances, a great indiscretion. The sentiments so expressed have been, I am sure, offered by the hon. Member for Derby in sincerity, and I trust they will be received with kindness. And, therefore, Sir, I take this, the earliest opportunity, of moving that the Order which has been read be discharged.

Mr. BENTINCK: I do not rise for the purpose of opposing the Motion; but I venture to suggest that there is one other consideration in connection with the question that is just being dealt with which the House is bound not to lose sight of. I do not intend to make any remarks as to the proceedings which led to this discussion; but I wish to remind the House that when the hon. Member for Derby made use of language which called for the interference of the Chair, the hon. Member took that opportunity of uttering the most grave and serious charges against Members of this House. We have now heard the apology of the hon. Member, we have heard his retractation of the language which he used, but we have not heard any retractation of the very grave charges preferred on that occasion by the hon. Member for Derby against Members of this House. I do not think the House will be justified in leaving the case in the position in which it now stands. This House ought not to be made the arena for such discussions; this House is not the place in which such threats ought to be preferred; and if the hon. Member for Derby thinks it right to make the charges which he has brought forward, I think that the House is bound to call upon the hon. Member either to retract entirely or to proceed to substantiate those charges. I would venture to express my belief that a more honourable body of men than the shipowners of this country does not exist within the four seas of Britain. There are, of course, among all classes of the community what are termed "black sheep," and there may be black sheep amongst that portion of the community as well as any other; but I venture to assert that charges so broadly and openly preferred by the hon. Member for Derby against the shipowners of this country are entirely without foundation. I contend that the House, in common justice to those hon. Members, is bound to deal with the question, and call upon the hon. Member either to entirely withdraw his charge or to state what measures he will adopt in proceeding with them.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, he could not help feeling the justice of the observations just made by his hon. Friend. As might have been expected, the hon. Member for Derby had expressed his regret for the very improper language he had used and the very unusual conduct he had pursued; but the hon. Member, in the last words of his apology, had re-affirmed the grave charges he had made against Members of that House. Such charges ought not, in his opinion, to be passed lightly over. They ought to be substantiated or retracted, and it ought to be shown that no cause, however good, could be advanced in that House by a process of disorder. Willing, therefore, as he was, in common with all other hon. Members, to pardon the indiscreet manner in which the hon. Member for Derby had spoken, he thought the House should call upon the hon. Gentleman to affirm the charges he had made or to withdraw them.

Motion *agreed to.*

Order *discharged.*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) (*re-committed*) BILL—[*Lords*]—[BILL 222.]

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 28th July.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

MR. DILLWYN moved that the Chairman report Progress and ask leave to sit again. His reason for taking what he admitted to be an exceptional course was, that he might be able to induce the House to postpone the other Orders of the Day until they came to the 23rd Order, which was that for the second reading of the Bill of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby. If the course which he was taking was exceptional it should be borne in mind that they were placed in an exceptional state of circumstances; and therefore they were bound, however unwilling they might be to do so, to speak out and state the circumstances which necessitated such a course as that which he and his Friends now proposed to pursue. Early in the present Session, the Government brought in the Merchant Shipping Bill—a measure which, although not a perfect one, was nevertheless a useful measure, and calculated to diminish the loss of life at sea. That Bill had been withdrawn last week at the instance of the Government themselves, and they had had on the previous evening a Bill introduced by the President of the Board of Trade to replace it. He would not now discuss the merits of that measure beyond saying that it would not accomplish what was necessary, and that the powers which it conferred upon the Board of Trade were such as ought not to be placed in the hands of underlings. He did not often trouble the House. ["Oh, oh!"] Well, if he did often trouble it, he did not often trouble it long, and therefore he would not discuss the matter further than to say that, in his opinion, the Bill of the President of the Board of Trade was a highly objectionable measure. It was true that the Bill was only for a year, and that the Prime Minister had given a distinct pledge that next year a Bill would be introduced similar to that which had been just now abandoned. But what reason had the Government to suppose that next year they would do better than they had this year? He could not conceive that they could meet Parliament under circumstances more favourable for carrying new measures. They met Parliament this year with a large and obedient majority. Hon. Gentlemen who acted as "whips" for the Government found a most subservient body to deal with—much more so than was found by the "whips" on the other side of the House. Having such a power at their backs, what did they do? They discarded sensational legislation, and said they intended to bring before the House useful measures for social and other purposes. They had dealt with some of them, abandoned others, and had made of what might have been useful Acts mere Social Science recommendations. He did not think the country at large approved of this course of procedure. He wanted to know what course they were now going to take. They certainly could not complain of any opposition they had received. They certainly had not received any factious opposition.

VISCOUNT GALWAY said, a Motion of this kind gave a great deal of liberty; but he wished to know whether the hon. Member was in Order to discuss other measures on the Motion before the House?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, in moving to report Progress, will not be in Order if he discusses a Bill which has been before Parliament this Session. He can, however, adduce any reasons he thinks necessary for making such a Motion.

MR. DILLWYN said, that was precisely what he was attempting to show, that the Government had not met with such an opposition as would justify them in abandoning the Merchant Shipping Bill, and that generally such an opposition as they had received was not a factious one. It could not be said that the Irish Members had given a factious opposition to the Bill which they had disapproved, inasmuch as their opposition had been a *bonâ fide* one. The whole of it was this—the Government had fearfully mismanaged the Business of the country. Their Estimates were behindhand, some of their Bills had been abandoned, and others had been cut down to nothing. Still, they were thankful for some few good measures, and were in hopes the Merchant Shipping Bill would be added to the list. That, however, although an urgent measure, had been abandoned to make way for the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill, a measure of which no one approved, and which might very well have been allowed, with the consent of the whole agricultural body, to stand over for another year. Government had, however, made their choice; and instead of giving the country a full and satisfactory measure, proposed to give them one which could be considered in no other light than in that of a stop-gap. They did not seem competent to carry even that measure. If they were, he would not have asked to report Progress; but there was another Bill upon the Orders which might, he thought, be moulded into a useful measure, and which would, at all events, carry them safe until next year. He believed it would have the effect of preventing the loss of many ships, which was the same thing as preventing many women from becoming widows and many children from becoming fatherless. The hon. Member concluded by moving that Progress be reported.

Mr. DISRAELI: Our neighbours have a proverb "Those who excuse themselves accuse themselves." I have never this Session accused hon. or right hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House of factious opposition; but the hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) has devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to vindicating himself and his Friends from the charge of faction. I believe that was the rhetoric of an uneasy conscience. I put it to hon. Members, whatever may be their opinions on matters generally, do they think that the course of action proposed by the hon. Member for Swansea would facilitate any satisfactory or practical solution of our difficulties with regard to Merchant Shipping? The hon. Gentleman has denounced the Bill which we have brought in. I have too great a respect for the Orders and wise forms of this House to enter now into any discussion on the merits of that Bill, seeing that to the general satisfaction of the House, and certainly with the full and cheerful assent of all the Members who sit about us, to-morrow morning was fixed for the discussion of the second reading. For the same reason I will not on this occasion seek to vindicate the course which the Government have pursued in withdrawing the Bill which they originally submitted to the consideration of the House on the subject of Merchant Shipping. To my mind the case which the Government has is a complete case, and at the proper time I shall put it before the House. But this is not the opportunity, this is not the occasion, and the Committee ought not to give encouragement to Motions like the present, particularly in the existing state of affairs, when we have much to do and our time is so valuable. Therefore, I wish only to say that I give an unqualified opposition to the Motion of the hon. Gentleman, and I call not merely upon my general supporters, but upon all who take an interest in the salutary conduct of affairs and who desire to see our Business transacted within a period of time which may be in harmony with our habits, to join me in the course I am taking with regard to the immediate question now before us.

Mr. T. E. SMITH, in rising to second the Motion of the hon. Member for Swansea, said, the House would not think he was actuated by any strong desire to pass the Bill (Mr. Plimsoll's) as it stood; but he could not fail to see that a considerable change had come over public opinion, and that it would not be right to sit silent on a question which the country had greatly at heart, and which affected the Mercantile Marine of this country. Shipowners had great reason to complain of no opportunity having been afforded this Session for fully and fairly discussing the matter. It had been said there was not time for such a discussion. He had no doubt that, if necessary, hon. Members would be prepared to sacrifice a portion of their holiday, and there would be nothing very exceptional in a prolongation of the Session. On one occasion Lord Palmerston and the right hon. Member for Greenwich (Mr. Gladstone) kept the House of Commons sitting until September, discussing a Bill how husbands and wives who were unfaithful to their marriage vows should be dealt with. That was a small question; but this, affecting as it did the lives of sailors, was not a small one.

Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE rose to Order. He did not consider the hon. Member privileged on a Motion to report Progress to discuss the merits of a measure which was not before the House. If the hon. Gentleman wished to have the other Orders postponed until they came to that for the second reading of the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, the time for doing so was before the Speaker left the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Committee was governed by a general rule to confine its attention to the Bill which was under consideration, and that almost invariably a Motion to report Progress had reference to something germane to the subject of the Bill. At the same time, he believed the House had always regarded such a Motion as one cognate in character to a Motion for the adjournment of the House. Therefore, he had not felt it to be his duty to stop either the hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn), or the hon. Member for Tynemouth (Mr. T. E. Smith), when they were adducing general arguments for the course they recommended. At the same time, he must repeat that it would be out of Order on this Motion to discuss the provisions of any other measure than that before the Committee. He had no doubt the hon. Member would desire to conform to the practice usually observed in Committee of confining his observations to matters germane to the subject which had come up for consideration.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE: Was it competent for the hon. Member to put his Motion before the Speaker left the Chair? We have consulted the highest authorities on the question, and they were of opinion that such a course was never taken except by the Leader of the House.

The CHAIRMAN: The question should not be addressed to me, but to the Speaker.

Mr. T. E. SMITH added that Her Majesty's Government could not better occupy the remaining days of the Session than in considering what measures it was desirable to pass for the benefit of the Mercantile Marine of this country. Opinions were gaining ground in the country that hon. Gentlemen were not disposed to sacrifice other engagements for the duties they had undertaken in the House of Commons, and he had no hesitation in saying that inattention to this question would injuriously affect the reputation of the House of Commons in this country and abroad.

Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD: As the representative of a large shipping constituency, I do not wish this discussion to close without making a few observations in respect to it. The hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) has taken the trouble to protest that hon. Gentlemen opposite did not display any factious opposition in connection with the Merchant Shipping Bill. Well, in answer to that declaration, I beg to say that in the middle of last month I took the trouble to add up the number of Amendments which stood on the Notice Paper against the Bill. I found that on the 12th of June they amounted to 194, and of these no less than 138 were put upon the Paper by hon. Gentlemen sitting on the opposite benches—I repeat by hon. Gentlemen who now affect so deeply to regret the withdrawal of the Government Bill. I made a further calculation, and I found that if five Amendments occupied one night, and allowing five working days to the week, it would have taken the Government eight weeks doing nothing else but fighting the Amendments thus put upon the Paper. Sir, that being so, I say that, whatever may be the fate of our seamen next winter, the blame for any loss of life that may occur lies at the doors of hon. Gentlemen opposite, rather than with us.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: As I myself was responsible for putting a certain number of those Amendments down upon the Paper, I must ask the leave of the House to answer the remarks of the hon. Gentleman opposite. Sir, the object of my Amendments was to diminish the cruel penalties inflicted upon seamen by the Merchant Shipping Code—a Code which at the time I ventured to describe as—[*Interruption.*] Sir, I appeal to you. I am answering a charge made by the hon. Gentleman opposite. I maintain, Sir, that, in justice, I have a right to be heard in answer to that accusation. I said, on a former occasion, that the Merchant Shipping Code was one of the most oppressive and detestable in the world. I am happy to say, Sir, that, in substance, the Government accepted every one of the Amendments which I ventured to put upon the Paper. The Bill was re-committed, and I thanked the President of the Board of Trade for the course he took. True, there were one or two minor points discussed afterwards; but, in substance, he was good enough to accept those Amendments. To say, therefore, because you put down certain Amendments upon the Paper which the Government considered were substantially worthy of being accepted, that you opposed the Bill, and to make that the foundation of a charge of obstructing the Bill, is a piece of the greatest injustice in the world.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS: I wish to communicate to the House something that has a very material bearing upon the purposes of this Motion. If the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) were in the House he would himself affirm what I am about to say. I have authority for saying that it is the desire of the hon. Member for Derby to give place to the Government Bill. It is not his intention to press forward his own Bill this evening. That being so, I trust the matter will not be pressed by the hon. Member for Swansea, so as to place the House in a false position. However much we may complain of, or however much we may regret, the course which the Government felt themselves compelled to take with respect to their own Bill, I think it would clearly be only a waste of time to agree to the Motion now before the House, even if the House were prepared to take that course. We shall serve no good purpose in doing that which the hon. Member for Derby does not desire us to do—namely, by preventing the prior discussion of the Government Bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The hon. Member for Derby declares that he wishes the Government Bill to take precedence.

MR. ROEBUCK said, that perhaps he might be permitted to make one observation. To-morrow the Bill of the Government would be before the House, and he considered with his hon. Friend the Member for Londonderry (Mr. Charles Lewis) that it would be taking a false issue if they divided upon this Motion.

MR. E. J. REED: I certainly thought I was fulfilling the wishes of the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) when I gave Notice this evening that in Committee on the Government Bill I should move certain clauses which will go the length of securing for seamen certain of the points embraced in the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby. The only remark I wish to make is this, that the Government would do wisely in changing their arrangements and adopting the Motion of the hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn). If the Government were to accept that Motion, and proceed with the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, they would, practically, altogether wipe out of the popular mind the supposition that they wish to shelve the discussion. By that means the debate might be taken to-night. ["Divide!"] I have not the slightest desire to press that suggestion. I have merely mentioned it because the outside world will, as I have said, think the Government desire to get rid of the discussion.

MR. MUNTZ: After the statement of the hon. Member for Londonderry (Mr. Charles Lewis) I think we are only wasting the time of the House in discussing this question any further. It is quite evident, if we are to proceed with the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill and carry it through this evening, we shall have time to proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill of the Government; and if the House thinks proper to accept the Amendments of the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed), it will have virtually got the clauses of the hon. Member for Derby's Bill.

MR. SULLIVAN: I quite agree it is possible the Committee might have been saved this discussion. It is quite true I crossed the floor of the House this evening at the desire of the hon. Member for Derby to ask the hon. Member for Londonderry what course he intended to pursue. I am also aware that it was the intention of the hon. Member for Derby to place his Bill behind the Government measure. He is extremely anxious to avoid any conflict between his Bill and the Bill of the Government, he being under the full belief that Her Majesty's Government would afford all reasonable facilities to the hon. Member for Pembroke to engraft Amendments upon the Government measure.

MR. LOWE: I do not find any fault with the hon. Member for Swansea for introducing his Motion. At the same time, it must be evident, after what has been said, that it would be unwise to persevere with that Motion. It seems to me he will have the best opportunity he could possibly have hoped for of introducing any Amendments he may think proper when the Government Bill is in Committee. If we are to enter into a hopeless contest to endeavour to force the Government to set aside all the Orders of the Day in order to take up the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby we will simply waste the evening without forwarding the object which the hon. Member for Swansea has at heart. I, therefore, hope he will not press his Motion.

MR. HORSMAN: I may state, from my personal knowledge, that the Amendments given Notice of by the hon. Member for Pembroke have the full sanction of the hon. Member for Derby, who is desirous of seeing them engrafted on the Government Bill.

MR. MUNDELLA: I rise to speak to a matter of fact. The hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Sampson Lloyd) says the Merchant Shipping Bill of the Government was not passed in consequence of the vast number of Amendments placed upon the Paper by hon. Gentlemen on this side of the House. Now, I hold in my hand the Notice Paper for the 14th of June. It contains 32 pages of Amendments, and I find that considerably more than one-half of those pages are occupied with the Amendments of Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. But what is more —this day week, when we entered into the Committee upon the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill, there were no less than 20 pages of Amendments to the measure standing in the names of hon. Members on the Ministerial side of the House. Now, what I want to point out is, that we had nearly got through the Shipping Bill when it was abandoned; but that we commenced our labours on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill with these 20 pages of Amendments. I ask the hon. Member for Plymouth what he has got to say to that?

MR. SAMPSON LLOYD: What I have to say is that I adhere to what I stated.

MR. DILLWYN: When I came down to the House, I was not aware that the hon. Member for Derby and the hon. Member for Sheffield did not wish to press the Bill which they had brought in. Moreover, in consequence of the buzz of conversation which prevailed in the House, I did not hear the Notice of Amendment given by the hon. Member for Pembroke. But after having heard all that has been said, it is not my intention to proceed to a division. Had I known what I know now indeed, I should not have raised the discussion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

General Application of Act.

Clause 45 (No restriction on contract).

MR. YEAMAN moved, in page 12, line 41, after "thereof," to insert the following Proviso :—

"Provided that where by any contract of tenancy or other agreement relating to the letting of land, the operation of this Act shall be expressly excluded, the landlord shall not be entitled to exercise any right of distress, whether arising from common right or expressly reserved or otherwise, but shall only be entitled to sue for or recover at law the rents or services due to him."

MR. HUNT opposed the Amendment, as it would introduce into England the Scotch law of hypothec.

Amendment *negatived.*

MR. PHIPPS moved, in page 12, line 41, at end, to add—"Providing such agreement is in accordance with the provision of this Act." He believed the Bill would be a thoroughly good one, and he did not wish to see contracts made which would be an evasion of the provisions of it.

Amendment proposed,

To add, at the end of the Clause, the words "providing such agreement is in accordance with the provision of this Act."—(*Mr. Phipps.*)

THE CHAIRMAN considered that the Amendment was, in effect, like one which was disposed of yesterday by the Committee.

MR. PHIPPS pointed out that the Amendment of the right hon. Member for Sandwich referred to the right of compensation to tenants for unexhausted improvements, and that it did not cover the proposition contained in his Amendment.

MR. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN also thought there was a difference between the two Amendments, inasmuch as that which he had himself moved upon the previous day left the parties at liberty to contract themselves out of the Bill, provided that in some other way, more agreeable to themselves, they secured to the tenant his compensation; whereas the present Amendment limited them to the provisions of this Bill, and was less broad in that respect, though he should support it as an improvement to the clause.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL was of opinion that, though the Amendments might differ in terms, the principle involved in both was the same, and the arguments used by hon. Members showed that both Amendments were intended to deal with the question of compulsion. That question was disposed of yesterday by a large majority, and he hoped that the Committee would not proceed with this Amendment further.

MR. DODSON could not agree that the Amendments were either the same, or anything approaching to it. He voted for the Amendment of yesterday, but should vote against the Amendment of to-day.

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 91; Noes 209: Majority 118.

MR. BEACH moved, in page 12, at the end of clause to add—

"Provided, That in every such agreement there be expressed some bonâ fide consideration for improvements in Classes 2 and 3 of this Act."

In moving that Amendment he assured the Committee that he was decidedly opposed to compulsion of the tenants under their agreements. It had been said that the landlords would be desirable to contract themselves out of the Bill; but if that were so, what did they require the Bill for? He thought there ought to be provisions in the Bill to give the tenants compensation for all *bonâ fide* improvements. He hoped the Committee would accept the Amendment. It had the approval of the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

Amendment proposed,

To add, at the end of the Clause, the words "Provided, That in every such agreement there be expressed some bonâ fide consideration for improvements specified in Classes 2 and 3 of this Act."—(*Mr. Beach.*)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL regretted to say he could not accept the Amendment.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, they were not precluded from moving Amendments in this Bill. He considered the Amendment now before the Committee a most important one; and according to the statement of the hon. Member who moved it, the Chamber of Commerce had expressed their opinion in approval of it. He considered it a clause that would be examined out-of-doors with a good deal of attention. If they passed the clause in its present form, and without some such Amendment as that proposed, the Government would not have redeemed the pledge given by the Prime Minister, that the tenants were "not to rely upon honour, but upon justice," which was a very remarkable phrase.

MR. DISRAELI: As my words may be quoted again, I wish to state exactly what I said. I said that "laws should be founded, not upon honour, but on justice."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT replied that this Bill when it became law would be founded, so far as compensation was concerned, not upon justice, but upon honour. This clause practically repealed all the previous clauses of the Bill.

MR. STORER said, he was prepared to support the Amendment as the solution of a great difficulty. He considered it a most important one, and one not at all of a nature to sanction compulsion. Landlords were not desirous of having tenant farmers of over large capital, whose claims for compensation for higher tenant-rights by large pecuniary outlay for improvements would be heavy; and they were, therefore, in favour of letting their land at lower rents to tenants whose improvements would amount in value to a lesser tenant-right.

MR. D. DAVIES said, having been a tenant farmer, and being now a landlord, he was enabled to speak from experience on this question. He was prepared to support the Amendment of the hon. Member. The tenants required protection. He was sorry to say there were landlords in this country, and also in Wales, who, when the tenant had laid out capital in manuring his land, turned him out and took possession of the land. The country would be roused if this Bill did not contain due protection for the tenants. He might state to the Committee that one of his tenants had put £600 into the ground, and there being no agreement at all between them, he could, if he were disposed, turn him out without allowing him compensation for his improvement of the soil. He considered the Amendment of the hon. Member a just one, and that the Committee ought to accept it.

MR. BEAUMONT moved the substitution of the word "adequate" for the words "*bond fide*."

MR. PELL thought that, even if the proposed Amendment were adopted, it would be impossible to give effect to it as long as rent was an open question.

MR. DODSON feared that the Amendment might tend to complicate the question. He had been inclined to suggest a variation of the words; but, upon the whole, he thought the words proposed were sufficient to raise the question submitted for decision.

MR. KNIGHT observed, that the great landlords in "another place" had accepted the principle of compensation. It was not correct to say that this was taking a leaf out of the Irish Land Bill. It was really taking a leaf out of the Lincolnshire tenant-right custom, which was 70 or 80 years older than the Irish Land Bill, and which had arisen out of the practical necessities of the case, which occurred first in Lincolnshire.

MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT was certain that the farmers of England were not in favour of the principle of compulsion involved in the Amendment.

Amendment (*Mr. Beaumont*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 121; Noes 166: Majority 45.

MR. EARP moved, in page 12, line 41, at end, to add—

"Provided, That such agreement is not prejudicial to the tenant's right to compensation in respect of any improvements of the second or third class under this Bill, in any district or county where a custom of tenant right prevails, corresponding with the spirit and intention of this Bill, with regard to compensation allowed by landlord or incoming tenant for such improvements."

MR. HUNT objected to the Amendment, which had, in fact, been already decided to the contrary.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. MELDON moved, in page 12, line 41, to add the following Proviso:—

"Provided always, That any contract made between a landlord and a tenant whereby the tenant is prohibited from making such improvements as may be required for the suitable occupation of his holding, and its due cultivation, shall be void both at law and in equity, but no improvement shall be deemed to be required for the suitable occupation of the holding and its due cultivation which tends to diminish the general value of the estate of the landlord."

MR. HUNT pointed out the Amendment assumed that the tenants always wished to improve their lands and the landlords always desired to prevent their doing so. He was not disposed to legislate in that spirit, and he could not therefore accept the Amendment.

Proviso *negatived.*

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN protested against the course adopted by the Government in refusing to assent to any Amendment moved in favour of giving compensation to the tenant farmers. He complimented the Government upon their consistency in endeavouring to maintain freedom of contract, and he would only allude to that point in order to reply to one argument which had been adduced in "another place." It had been said that Parliament had never interfered with freedom of contract except, as in the case of mines, factories, and the Truck Act, to secure some moral result and not some economic result alone, such as the improvement of the cultivation of the soil of the country. He (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) would reply that, in his opinion, no more moral result could be attained than that when a tenant farmer had, by his skill and industry, created a property in the land for his landlord, his successor in the farm and for the country, some share of that property should be secured to him or to his widow in the event of his death. That was a moral result and one which ought not to be neglected, because it happened to be accompanied by an economic result which would render it valuable to the country as well as advantageous to the individual. As they had practically divided upon the principle of the clause already, he ventured to recommend hon. Gentlemen who shared his views not to trouble the Committee to again divide upon the clause. He must, however, express his opinion that by refusing to secure compensation for improvements to the tenant farmer the Government had made their Bill a nullity, a sham, and a delusion. He believed it would not be long before they would find that the consequence would be to awaken in the hearts of the tenant farmers a feeling that did not now exist, and that the agricultural classes would not be deceived by this weak and useless legislation.

Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING observed, that the farmers did not care about the Bill, and said that, in his opinion, it would be a total failure. Many of the Members of the Government and their supporters had been returned in the expectation that their interests would be properly cared for; but, as had been already observed, they would find the measure to be a delusion and a sham.

Mr. D. DAVIES thought the Bill could not be looked upon except as a landlord's measure. As a landlord, he should adopt it with pleasure, for the reason that it would save him £1,000 a-year; and as most of his tenants were Conservative, they could not object to his accepting and acting upon a Bill passed by the present Government.

Mr. NEWDEGATE thought the fact that the hon. Member intended voluntarily to accept the principle of the Bill was a strong argument in its favour.

Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE protested against the clause on the ground that it carried the principle of freedom too far by permitting parties to agreements to contract themselves out of the principle of the Bill. He was convinced that the measure would not meet the desires of the country, or satisfy the large body of tenant farmers.

Mr. M'LAGAN thought landlords and tenants should be left perfectly free to contract with each other as they thought proper, provided that the agreements entered into did not deprive the tenants of the compensation for improvements which they were entitled to receive.

Mr. MELDON wished, before this clause passed, to enter his protest against the permissive character of the Bill, which would result in new contracts all over the country, short leases, and all kinds of restrictions upon the tenant farmers.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 46 (Application of Act as regards current and future tenancies.)

Mr. DISRAELI moved the omission of the clause.

Sir WALTER BARTTELOT said, that as he understood the Government intended to withdraw this clause and put another in its place, he would reserve an Amendment he had on the Paper till the new clause was before the Committee.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT objected to the course which the right hon. Gentleman proposed to take, contending that the amended clause which he was about to submit to the consideration of the Committee was totally different in principle from that contained in the Bill as sanctioned by the House of Lords, and that under its operation notices would be showered upon tenants by their landlords to the effect that they would do none of those things which it had been over and over again declared should be done in the interest of the nation. The adoption of such a course could have only one result—to produce a feeling of rankling discontent in the minds of the tenants, and to breed anything but friendly relations between them and their landlords. The principle embodied in the Amendment of the Prime Minister was, in short, in his opinion, one which was most injurious and insulting to the tenant farmers of England.

Mr. CHAPLIN said, that if he thought anything like compulsion was necessary or desirable for the purpose of giving real security to tenants, he should not oppose its adoption. He could not assume, however, that tenants were so totally blind to their own interests, or landlords so unfair as the hon. and learned Gentleman seemed to suppose. Compensation to the tenant, he might add, would in future be based on the provisions of the present Bill, or upon agreements which must be offered to him by the landlord, if he chose to throw the Bill aside, suited to the respective localities throughout the country. The fears of the hon. and learned Gentleman were totally without foundation, for he believed that this Bill, so far from being received with dissatisfaction, would prove beneficial to tenant farmers throughout the length and breadth of England.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 41; Noes 96: Majority 55.

Clause 47 (Exception of non-agricultural and small holdings).

Sir ARTHUR MONCK moved, in page 13, line 12, to leave out "or that is of less extent than five acres."

MR. WHITWELL hoped the Government would accept the Amendment.

MR. RODWELL hoped the Amendment would not be adopted, as it would lead to inextricable confusion in the case of allotments and garden grounds.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT did not think many allotments would be five acres in extent; in his opinion, the Amendment ought to be adopted by the Committee.

MR. HUNT said, the limitation put in this clause was intended to apply to allotments, as it was thought great disputes would arise between the outgoing and incoming tenants. If the Committee liked to reduce it below five acres he had no objection.

MR. A. MILLS said, he was ready to move the reduction of the limitation from five acres to two.

MR. HUNT said, that if it was the general wish that two acres should be substituted for five, he should not object to the change.

SIR ARTHUR MONCK said, he would accept the proposition to substitute two acres.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 48 (Exception where other compensation) *agreed to.*

Clause 49 (General saving of rights) *agreed to.*

Postponed Clauses.

Clause 4 (Interpretation).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL promised to place upon the Paper his definition of the words "absolute owner," so that they might be discussed on the Report.

Clause *ordered* to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 27 and 28 *agreed to.*

MR. DISRAELI moved to insert, after Clause 45, the following Clause :—

(Adoption of parts of Act by agreement.)

"A landlord and tenant, whether the landlord is absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit or not, may, in any agreement in writing relating to the holding, adopt by reference any of the provisions of this Act respecting procedure or any other matter, without adopting all the provisions of this Act; and any provision so adopted shall have effect in connection with the agreement accordingly; but where, at the time of the making of the agreement, the landlord was not absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit, no charge shall be made on the holding, under this Act, by virtue of the agreement, greater than or different from the charge which might have been made thereon, under this Act, in the absence of the agreement."

MR. KNIGHT considered that some words should be introduced in reference to the agreement as to money, and said by Mr. Pusey's clause it was agreed that if anything was to be done, the money consideration should be agreed upon. He moved the insertion of words taken from Mr. Pusey's clause to follow after the word "procedure," which would so amend the clause as to carry out his object.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the words were unnecessary, as the clause would in its then form effect all the hon. Member required.

Amendment *negatived.*

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL proposed to add after the word "different" the words "on principle."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL considered the introduction of the words unnecessary.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause read a second time and *ordered* to be added to the Bill.

MR. DISRAELI moved, instead of Clause 46, to insert the following Clause :—

(Application of Act to future tenancies.)

"A. This Act shall apply to every contract of tenancy beginning after the commencement of this Act, unless, in any case, the landlord and tenant agree in writing, in the contract of tenancy, or otherwise, that this Act, or any part or provision of this Act, shall not apply to the contract; and, in that case, this Act, or the part or provision thereof to which that agreement refers (as the case may be), shall not apply to the contract."

Clause read a second time and *ordered* to be added to the Bill.

MR. DISRAELI then moved, instead of Clause 46, to insert the following Clause :—

(Application of Act to existing tenancies.)

"B. In any case of a contract of tenancy from year to year or at will, current at the commencement of this Act, this Act shall not apply to the contract, if within two months after the commencement of this Act the landlord or the tenant gives notice in writing to the other to the effect that he (the person giving the notice) desires that the existing contract of tenancy between them shall remain unaffected by this Act, or by any part or provision thereof referred to in the notice, but such a notice shall be revocable by writing; and in the absence of any such notice, or on revocation of every such notice, this Act shall apply to the contract.

"In every other case of a contract of tenancy current at the commencement of this Act, this Act shall not apply to the contract."

On Motion, "That the clause be read a second time,"

Sir GEORGE JENKINSON rose to move an Amendment which he said had been unanimously approved last week except by the Government, but which, it was understood, should be deferred till a later stage of the Bill—namely, at the clause now under consideration. He held that contracts written or printed between persons of full age should be sacred, that legislation ought to be not retrospective but prospective, and ought not to give to either party either more or less than they had contracted for. The Bill drawn up by the Central Chamber of Agriculture contained words identical with his own—namely, "Nothing in this Act shall interfere with any lease or agreement made before the passing of this Act." The Bill ought, he thought, to do in a straightforward manner that which it was now proposed to do by a side-wind, and the onus ought not to be placed upon either party of serving a written notice that the tenant should not come under the operation of the Bill. He begged, therefore, to move the insertion in the first line of the clause after the word "contract," of the words "written or printed."

Mr. HUNT said, this matter was one of considerable difficulty. In the case of a lease there was a certain term during which the tenant had security for his investments; but in the case of a tenancy from year to year he had not this security, and there was no fixed time at which the landlord and tenant could be brought together to decide whether they would come under the provisions of the Act. It therefore seemed necessary to provide that the Act should apply to such cases, unless within two months notice was given that it was not to affect the holding. This would present the disagreeable necessity which would otherwise be felt of serving notice to quit.

Mr. PELL hoped the Government would adhere to the clause as it stood, seeing that they had hitherto maintained, without wavering, the right of freedom of contract.

Sir WALTER BARTTELOT thought the proposal of the Government was a considerable improvement upon the Bill as it had stood previously.

Mr. DODSON was of opinion that the proposed Amendment in the clause was well worthy of consideration. It seemed to him that where written agreements had been entered into, those agreements should be left untouched, and therefore he was in favour of the Amendment in the clause.

Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped that the Amendment in the clause would not be pressed. He thought that the new clause as proposed by the Government would give vitality to the Bill, which without it would be a useless performance.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause read a second time, and *added* to the Bill.

Mr. WILBRAHAM EGERTON moved the insertion of the following clause, after Clause 10:—

(When outlay on an improvement is not to be taken into account.)

"No outlay or any improvement in the second class, commenced after notice to quit has been served on the tenant, shall be taken into account, unless it is necessary for the profitable occupation of the land."

Clause *agreed to* and *ordered* to stand part of the Bill.

Mr. STORER moved, after Clause 13, page 4, to insert the following Clause:—

(Tenants' compensation for damage by game and rabbits.)

"Where the landlord reserves the right of shooting over any holding, and the tenant thereof sustains injury from damage done by game or rabbits to corn, root or other crops, he shall be entitled to obtain on the determination of the tenancy compensation in respect thereof, subject and according to the provisions of this Act."

Mr. HUNT said, that his hon. Friend thought that there ought to be a limitation in certain cases, and he should be very happy to consider the objection of his hon. Friend; but he had sat upon a Committee which had considered this subject during two years, and he was afraid that if they went into the subject afresh it might occupy a still longer period.

Sir HENRY JAMES thought that compensation for an excessive quantity of ground game might well be set against waste by the tenant.

Clause, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. PELL moved, after Clause 32, to insert the following Clause:—

(Reference of matters in dispute to arbitration.)

"Where, under any contract of tenancy in writing entered into after the commencement of this Act, any matters in dispute may, by the terms of such contract, be referred to arbitration, then, unless such contract shall otherwise specially direct, a referee or referees and umpire, with the same powers, shall be appointed in the same manner; and such arbitration shall proceed under the same conditions, and be subject to the same provisions, as to the recovery of money, awarded costs, and rights of appeal, as is enacted in regard to a reference proceeding under this Act."

MR. HUNT had no objection to the clause.

SIR HENRY JAMES thought the clause was a most objectionable one.

Clause, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. SEELY moved to insert, after Clause 43, the following Clause:—

(Notice to quit cottage holding.)

"43A. Every agricultural labourer or farm servant who occupies either as a tenant or as a servant a house, garden, or other holding from or under his employer, or the landlord of his employer, or from or under any tenant or subtenant of his employer, shall be entitled, notwithstanding any determination of his service, to continue to occupy such house, garden, or holding until the expiration of two months' notice to quit. Such notice may be given at any time, and shall operate as a revocation of any previous notice.

"This section shall not apply to a person who occupies under a contract of tenancy or service made before the passing of this Act, but, upon the termination of a week, month, or other term for which any such contract is made, any continuation or renewal of the contract shall be deemed to be a new contract for the purposes of this section.

"This section shall not prejudice or affect any right by agreement, custom, or otherwise to any longer notice than is required by this section."

He observed, that when they had given the farmer a 12 months' notice to quit they ought to give the labourer at least a two months' notice.

New Clause (*Mr. Seely,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

SIR WALTER BARTTELOT opposed the clause. He had known a case where a friend of his had given employment all through the winter to a number of agricultural labourers who, when the harvest came, went off to another district to reap there, because they were offered a shilling or two more, leaving him in the lurch with respect to the harvest which they ought to have stayed and reaped. The former, instead of turning them out of their cottages, as he was provoked to do, took them on again and gave them work during the next winter; but there was no one could say he had not just reasons for taking the opposite course. It could not surely be held that in such cases as that they were entitled to two months' notice before leaving their cottages. Besides, if the landlord was to give two months' notice to the labourer, the labourer should be required to give two months' notice to the landlord, and he doubted whether that would be generally acceptable to the labourers.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that this was the first time in the course of this Bill in which it was proposed to recognize the labourers as part of the landed interest. He thought the labourers ought to have some security as well as the occupiers, and he protested against the doctrine that the employers had any vested right to the labour of their servants. The agricultural labourer did not stand in the same position as the labourer in towns; and when the hon. and gallant Gentleman said that the labourer was bound to reap the harvest—["No, no!"]—why, the hon. and gallant Gentleman said—"You will surely not give two months' notice to a man who does not consent to reap the harvest at a lower rate of wages than he could get elsewhere." If the agricultural labourer was to be placed in the position which hon. Gentlemen opposite advocated, he was no better off than he was five centuries ago. That doctrine had never been stated in so plain a form before. If hon. Gentlemen respected the sacred principle of freedom of contract in their own cases, they ought to allow the agricultural labourer to get his extra shilling if he was able to do so. The principle laid down in the clause of the hon. Member for Lincoln (Mr. Seely) was one which was calculated to attach the labourer to the soil, and whether he occupied more than two acres or not he ought not to be refused the same security that was to be given to the larger occupier. He hoped the hon. Member for Lincoln would divide, in order that the Committee might escape the disgrace of passing a Bill which would be silent with reference to the agricultural labourer, and treat him as a man who had an interest in the development of the soil.

Mr. J. S. HARDY suggested that the Amendment could not be put, as it was inconsistent with some of the clauses which had already been passed.

The CHAIRMAN said, that was so, and that it must be very considerably altered before it could be put.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT replied that the principle of the clause, which was that the agricultural labourer should not be the only person whose interests in connection with the land should be unrecognized in the Bill, might be affirmed by the Committee, and that the details could be settled at a future stage.

Mr. RODWELL thought the hon. and learned Gentleman had gone out of his way to teach hon. Gentlemen connected with land their duty to agricultural labourers. His remarks had shown a want of familiarity with agricultural matters. His hon. and gallant Friend (Sir Walter Barttelot) had never argued that the agricultural labourers were to be treated as a lot of serfs. The point was, that agricultural operations ought to be carried on by labourers who got their houses because they were labourers, and that they should not, in time of need, desert their employers. The cry on the other side of the House had been "Increase the produce of the soil." But how was that to be done without the assistance of farm labourers? He thought two months' notice too long a period, and that it would be better to limit the time to one month. He trusted the Government would not accept the Amendment, but would modify it so as to secure to the tillers of the soil that security to which they were entitled with respect to the labourers whom they employed.

Mr. MUNDELLA observed, that the clause was proposed by an hon. Gentleman who was a large and practical and liberal landowner, and who had brought under his (Mr. Mundella's) notice how cruelly the power of landlords was sometimes exercised in limiting a labourer's notice to five days, and how cruelly the law was worked to screw down the wages of the labourer. They had in all the clauses protected the farmers who might have to provide for themselves new homes; and it was also right that the labourers should have time when required to find themselves new homes. He hoped the Committee would agree to the clause.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE ventured to address to the Committee a few words in order to raise the question out of the pompous heroics of previous speakers. As a landed proprietor he had done his best for the dwellings of his labourers. He could not help agreeing with the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Rodwell), that the occupation of a cottage by a labourer was not an occupation pure and simple, but a return for special services rendered to his employer. Was it consistent with the order of things that there should be one law of tenure for the cottager, when the cottage he lived in was on the land where he worked, and another law of tenure when he happened to lodge elsewhere?

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN appealed to the Government to adopt the clause in some modified form. In case they refused to do so, he should support the clause on the broad ground that the agricultural labourers ought not to be excluded from the benefits which the measure was supposed to be about to confer. He deprecated any division by which it would be made to appear that one side of the House cared more for the agricultural labourer than the other. He was a considerable owner of cottages himself, and every one of his cottagers were entitled to six months' notice just as much as the farmers. He should be ashamed—and he believed the feeling to be general—to turn a labourer's family out at a week's notice. The labourer loved his home just as much as the farmer or the landlord—he had the feelings of a human being, and they ought to be respected. He (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) thought it had better be left to the Government to modify the clause, and he earnestly pressed them to do so before the Report, and by accepting its principle now, avoid a division.

Mr. HUNT fully sympathized with the expression of opinion that the agricultural labourers ought not to be so situated, as regarded their holdings, that they would be obliged to accept lower wages than they would otherwise have to accept; and he thought that was the general feeling of the Committee. But the practical question was, could they do any service to the labourers in rural districts. With regard to farm servants who had charge of stock, unless when they quitted their occupation they also left their houses, it would often be found impossible to find a residence for their successors. Therefore, two months' notice would not be desirable. He quite agreed that all the servants on the farm ought not to hold their cottages merely at the will of the farmer. That would be a most undesirable state of things.

Mr. MACDONALD expressed the hope that the Committee would divide on the principle involved, so that agricultural labourers could not be turned out of their cottages at the whim of their landlords at a moment's notice.

Mr. CHAPLIN said, that hon. Members opposite did not seem able to perceive the distinction between the agricultural labourer and the farm servant. The labourers received weekly wages, had weekly hire, and lived in habitations provided by themselves, while the farm servants were engaged for particular services, which they were bound to fulfil, and which were necessary for the production of the food consumed by the people, and their cottages were built for them. There was, however, very little distinction between the farm servant and the domestic servant. This was a Bill to deal with agricultural holdings, and if anything were wanted to improve the position of the agricultural labourer, let hon. Members opposite bring in a Bill, and it would receive the candid consideration of Members on the Ministerial side of the House.

Sir HENRY JAMES said, if the Committee divided it would be on the principle of the Bill, and not on the question of one or two months' notice.

Mr. STEPHEN CAVE said, he had a large number of labourers' cottages, and he had done his best to make them as good as he could, giving gardens to each. But he let these cottages not as an employer of labour, but as a landlord. He thought it better, generally speaking, to keep them in his own hands than to let them get into the hands of the farmers. But under the proposed clause he would have no security for his rent. He would be, in fact, obliged to allow a tenant to remain for two months drawing no money, and therefore certain to leave without paying a shilling. This was from a landlord's point of view. But would any hon. Member opposite keep a coachman in his rooms over a stable, who refused to drive his carriage or take care of his horses? and what difference in principle was there between the man who looked after carriage horses, and the man who looked after farm horses?

Question put.

The Committee *divided:* — Ayes 85; Noes 170: Majority 85.

Mr. SEELY moved, after Clause 43, to insert the following clause:—

(Compensation for crops and improvements on cottage holdings.)

"43b. Every agricultural labourer or farm servant who occupies either as a tenant or as a servant a garden or other holding (whether attached to a house or not) from or under his employer, or the landlord of his employer, or any tenant or sub-tenant of his employer, shall upon his ceasing to occupy such garden or holding be entitled to compensation from his employer or other landlord in respect of

a. Any unexhausted improvements made by him in or on the soil of the garden or holding by manure, tillage, or otherwise; and

b. The value of any seed or growing and immature crops, roots, or vegetables planted or paid for by him and not removed by him.

"The amount of such compensation shall, in case of dispute, be settled by a referee, but only one referee shall be appointed for this purpose, and, if the parties cannot agree upon a referee, he shall be appointed, on the application of either party, by the judge of the County Court.

"A claim for such compensation must be made not less than seven days before the person making the claim ceases to occupy the garden or holding to which the claim relates.

"This section shall not apply to a person who occupies under a contract of tenancy or service made before the passing of this Act, but upon the termination of a week, month, or other term for which any such contract is made, any continuation or renewal of the contract shall be deemed to be a new contract for the purposes of this section."

New Clause (*Mr. Seely,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 94; Noes 150: Majority 56.

Mr. M'LAGAN moved the following clause:—

(Farm buildings in certain cases to become property of tenants.)

"If any tenant, after the passing of this Act, shall erect any farm building, either detached or otherwise, or put up any other building, engine, machinery, or other matters, either for agricultural purposes, or for the purposes of trade and agriculture, and for which he shall not, under the provisions of this Act, be entitled to compensation, or which shall not have been erected or put up in pursuance of some obligation in that behalf, then all such buildings, machinery, or other matters, shall be the property of such tenants, and shall be removable by him in all respects as if the same were fixtures of trade by law or custom removable by the tenant; and the law now in force as regards fixtures of trade removable by a tenant shall apply to all such matters, notwithstanding the same may consist of separate buildings, or that the same or some part thereof may be built in or permanently fixed in the soil, so as the tenant making any such removal do not in any wise injure the land or buildings belonging to the landlord, or otherwise do put the same in like plight or condition, or as good plight or condition as the same were in before the erection of any such thing so removed: Provided nevertheless, That no tenant shall under the provision last aforesaid be entitled to remove any such matter or thing aforesaid without first giving to the landlord or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said landlord or his agent on his authority to elect that such matters or things so proposed to be removed shall be considered as if they were improvements of the first class under this Act; and thereupon the rights to remove the same shall cease, and the same belong to the landlord, and the value thereof shall be ascertained and paid for and recovered under the provisions of this Act in all respects as if the same were improvements of the first class as by this Act defined."

New Clause (*Mr. M'Lagan,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 85; Noes 146: Majority 61.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT moved the following clause:—

(Tenant's compensation for breach of covenant.)

"When a landlord commits a breach of covenant or other agreement or custom connected with the contract of tenancy, the tenant shall be entitled to obtain, on the determination of the tenancy, compensation in respect thereof, subject and according to the provisions of this Act."

The landlord was entitled to compensation from the tenant in case the tenant committed waste or broke covenants, and in this respect landlord and tenant should be placed in the same position.

Clause *added* to the Bill.

Mr. FAWCETT (for Sir Harcourt Johnstone) moved, after Clause 14, to insert the following clause:—

(Compensation for damage by game.)

"In every contract of tenancy made or arising after the commencement of this Act, where the landlord reserves a right of shooting over the holding, there shall be implied an agreement by the landlord to compensate the tenant for damage done during each year of the tenancy by the game, hares, or rabbits in respect of which the right is reserved, if notice in writing of the amount claimed for damage have been given to the landlord in the case of damage to corn before the first day of August, and in the case of damage to root crops before the first day of February in each year.

"The amount of compensation shall be determined by two referees to be appointed, one by the landlord, and the other by the tenant, or by an umpire to be named by those referees."

New Clause (*Mr. Fawcett,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he should like to hear the hon. Member for Leicestershire's (Mr. Pell) opinions on the subject. It would enable the hon. Gentleman, at any rate, to give one vote in favour of the tenant farmers of England. He hoped the Government would give some explanation why the tenant should not have compensation for injury done to his crops by rabbits and game.

Mr. D. DAVIES thought that it was for the interest of landlords that there should be some such clause as this in the Bill.

Mr. HUNT said, he had already spoken on the proposal of the hon. Member for Nottinghamshire (Mr. Storer), and he made it a rule never to say the same thing twice if he could help it. He could only repeat that, if they were going into the question of game, the rest of the year—not to speak of the rest of the Session—would not suffice. As to rabbits, he would merely recommend landlords to do what he did himself—namely, allow the tenants to kill the rabbits which they found on their own farms.

Mr. ROUND said, he could not vote for the new clause, as proposed by the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett). It was too important a question to be dealt with in one clause at the end of the Session. He was in favour of compensation for damage done by game, and hoped to see a measure brought in by the Government at the commencement of the next Session. The hon. Member for Hackney made no distinction between winged game and ground game; nor did he provide for the case where damage was done to an occupier's crop by game belonging to some person who was not his landlord. For these reasons he trusted the Motion would not be pressed to a division.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 89; Noes 136: Majority 47.

MR. RODWELL (for Colonel WILSON) moved, after Clause 23, to insert the following clause:—

(Duration of improvement to be found.)

"The award shall find and state the time at which each improvement, in respect whereof compensation is awarded, is taken, for the purposes of the award, to be exhausted."

Clause *added* to the Bill.

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Thursday* next, and to be *printed.* [Bill 277.]

House adjourned at a quarter after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 30*th July*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment* (243); Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) * (244).

Second Reading—Department of Science and Art (221); Foreign Jurisdiction* (224).

Committee—Report—County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland)* (219); Public Works Loans (Money) * (213).

Third Reading—Chelsea Bridge* (217); Entail Amendment (Scotland)* (214), and *passed.*

FACTORIES IN INDIA.—OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, in calling the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the last Report of Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, in reference to the regulation of labour in the cotton mills in the Presidency of Bombay, said:—No one, my Lords, who has read Mr. Redgrave's Reports can doubt the importance of the subject brought before your Lordships. I ventured to touch on it last year, when I made some remarks on the new Factory Bill of the Government; but it has been more fully handled by the Inspector, Mr. Redgrave. The question here, I learn, has engaged the attention, and indeed the sympathy, of the noble Marquess at the head of the India Office; but I desire to draw to it the attention of your Lordships and of the country. Mr. Redgrave says—

"We see a cotton industry springing up in India, extending with rapid strides, and it behoves us to inquire whether that industry is carried on upon the old lines of the cotton manufacture here, and if it is so carried on, as is the common report, by factories making 14 hours a day, it is well that the Legislature should step in while the industry is, so to speak, in its infancy, and by wise and moderate regulations stop the growth of habits of long hours and of the employment of child labour. From the 'Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India,' it appears that the first steam cotton factory was established at Kurla in 1863, and that there are now in the Bombay Presidency 18 cotton spinning and weaving factories, which employ 405,000 spindles, 4,500 power looms, and 10,000 hands, turning out daily 100,000 lb of yarn. There are also two cotton factories in the Bengal Presidency. It is clear, therefore, that this is a progressive industry, and, looking to what factory legislation has achieved in this country, may we not hope that the native workers of India may be spared the ordeal which our cotton operatives went through in former days, and that they may be permitted to enjoy the blessings of moderate labour, of ample time for rest and meals, and of protection to children of tender years?"

This statement by the Inspector contains nearly the whole of the arguments; but I will just add a few more details in further illustration of the necessity of doing something:—In Bombay and the neighbourhood there are now 16 mills, in seven of which the premises are being enlarged; 11 new mills are in course of erection; 2,533 children are employed, of whom only 475 are above 12 years of age, and it is stated in a letter received this morning that some of them are not more than five years old; 2,206 women are employed. The hours of work are 16 per day. All the mills, except two—the Bombay Spinning Company's mill and the Alliance mill—are open on Sundays; the hands have, however, two Sundays per month as holidays. The jute factories in India are chiefly situated on the Ganges. There are about 14 jute mills, with about 50,000 spindles and 3,000 power looms. The hours of work are less than in the cotton mills, but still very much more than in England. Surely these facts are of themselves quite sufficient to show that something should be done to regulate the manufacture and prevent this enormous amount of overwork? Such interference proceeds from no jealousy of the rising trade of India—on the contrary, we rejoice at the growth of this trade: but we wish, while the system is yet young, to save India from all the difficulties and complications to which we have been subject in England. Nor am I stating my own view of the necessity of remedies. The Natives are as anxious for interference as we are. My noble Friend (the Marquess of Salisbury) shakes his head. Perhaps the masters in India are not anxious; I am speaking of the operatives and the children. I have been reading the Journal of the National Indian Association for the present month, and they begin by rejoicing that a Commission of Inquiry has been issued. They then go on to point out all the evils from which the operatives are suffering—a repetition of the evils which used to harass and destroy our factory operatives at home—terrible exhaustion, dust, 16 or 17 hours a day of unremitting labour, and a temperature varying from 90 to 100 degrees. And they propose the same remedies—limitation of the hours of work, the half-time system for all under 13, education, proper meal-times, and sanitary arrangements. There is also a commercial view to this question. We must bear in mind that India has the raw material and cheap labour; and if we allow the manufacturers there to work their operatives for 16 or 17 hours and put them under no restrictions, we are giving them a very unfair advantage over the manufacturers of our own country, and we might be undersold even in Manchester itself by manufactured goods imported from the East. There is another argument of some importance. English manufactures are weighted in India with an import *ad valorem* duty of, I believe, 5 per cent. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will, I doubt not, soon bring this point under consideration. Meanwhile, I trust that we shall have the sympathy of the noble Marquess, and that he will give us an assurance of his earnest and active cooperation. We are only asking for India the same benefits and blessings that we ourselves enjoy. No one can read the Annual Reports upon the "Moral and Material Progress of India" without feeling deep gratitude to God that our rule has been so blessed to the welfare of the Natives. Let us set the crown to this work by also giving the Natives what we earnestly desire for our own population—the boon of healthy work, healthy homes, and good education.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, my sympathies in this matter are entirely with my noble Friend—and, in fact, the Government has already been neither unobservant nor idle in reference to the question. In April last year my attention was directed to the dangers which might arise from the ill-treatment of little children employed in the growing cotton industry of India, and I directed the attention of the Government of Bombay to the necessity of inquiry, and probably of legislation. Again, in February of the present year we directed an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether any cause for legislation existed; and, if so, what course might be adopted. I was induced to take this course by the facts which came to my knowledge through the agency of a lady whose name cannot be mentioned without honour among all who are interested in moral progress and philanthropic effort in India—I mean Miss Carpenter. Before this time, however, a Commission of Inquiry had already been appointed. That Commission is sitting at the present moment. It has taken a great deal of evidence; but, as its deliberations are not yet concluded, it would not be proper, before its Report is presented, that I should make any definite statement to your Lordships. We must necessarily be guided much by the facts which are laid before us in this Report. There is no doubt, however, that the case is urgent. The cotton industry is growing rapidly. My noble Friend gave some statistics of the development it has reached already, and its future progress appears likely to be still more rapid. There are now 600,000 spindles in the Presidency of Bombay, and there are being prepared and approaching completion at least 500,000 more. The growth of the cotton industry is, therefore, likely to be exceedingly rapid. They produce 1,200,000 bales, and do not make up more than 78,000; so that the balance of this cotton is brought over the sea to Manchester, is manufactured there, and afterwards is taken back in its manufactured form and sold to the Natives of India. At least, this is the history of a great deal of the cotton. In India there is cheap labour, a moist climate, the raw material, and the coal with which to work up the raw material. I do not think it probable, therefore, that the present state of things will long continue. On the contrary, the manufacture of cotton in India for the Indian market will increase every year. My noble Friend is quite right in desiring that this subject should be taken in hand now, for in a few years hence the difficulty of dealing with it will be greatly increased. I am afraid, however, that my noble Friend is too sanguine when he says that the Natives are with us on this question. That is the precise difficulty with which we have to contend. There may be some persons who see the thing in the light in which we see it; but generally this proposal to limit the hours of factory labour is looked upon as a great conspiracy for the purpose of promoting the interests of Manchester manufacturers. There is no subject more commonly discussed, and writers in the Native journals dwell on the wickedness of the English, who are trying to stifle Native manufactures in India under the guise of philanthropy. I am, therefore, glad that my noble Friend is coming forward in this matter, for his philanthropy is, at all events, above suspicion; he cannot be suspected of joining in this dark conspiracy, and trying to stifle the infant manufactures of India in the interests of Manchester. I hope that his well-known efforts on behalf of the factory operatives of his own country will show that he is actuated by none but philanthropic motives in desiring that the Government shall take the same measures for the protection of the women and children, the factory operatives of India. Meanwhile, this is the difficulty in the way of the Government; but it will not be an insuperable difficulty. The history of the Government of India shows, I think, that it will not be deterred by any political obstacles from doing what it believes to be its duty. In its suppression of suttee and of infanticide it was urged on from a sheer sense of duty, in opposition to the traditions and customs of a vast population, and in the face of considerable political danger. Happily, the efforts of the Government have resulted in a discontinuance of those practices. Your Lordships may rest assured that the Indian Government will show no shortcoming in the discharge of its high duties, and will do its best to apply to the population of India the legislation which, under the auspices of my noble Friend, has been already so beneficial to England.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART BILL—(No. 221.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, the Department of Science and Art was incorporated by Royal Charter, under the provisions of which it had acquired buildings in South Kensington, had established a museum, and had received various bequests. A gentleman whose name was well known to their Lordships—Sir Joseph Whitworth—presented to the nation in 1868 an annuity of £3,000 a-year, which was vested in this Department of Science and Art, for the purpose of founding scholarships to promote the instruction of young men in the theory and practice of mechanics and the cognate sciences. These scholarships had proved to be of great use. The same public-spirited gentleman possessed a considerable estate in the North of England, called the Stanwell Estate, and he wished to make it over to the public, subject to his life interest, for the purpose of securing this sum of £3,000 a-year for the scholarships, and devoting the remainder of the estate to similar objects. This could not, however, be done without a relaxation of the Statutes of Mortmain, and as it was not intended to create a perpetual trust, but to leave the matter always open to the control of Parliament, Her Majesty's Government thought those statutes might be relaxed in the case of this or a similar gift. The object of the present measure, therefore, was to empower the Science and Art Department to hold the land subject to the control of Parliament.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^{a}."—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2^{a} accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Monday* next.

House adjourned at Seven o'clock, to
Monday next, half past
Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 30*th July*, 1875.

The House met at Two of the clock.

MINUTES.]—Supply—*considered in Committee*—Miscellaneous Estimates—Civil Service Estimates.—Class IV. — Education, Science, and Art.

Public Bills — *First Reading*—Statute Law Revision * [278.]

Second Reading—Unseaworthy Ships * [281]; Expiring Laws Continuance * [262]; Ecclesiastical Commission Act Amendment * [266].

Committee—Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment (*re-comm.*) * [230]—R.P.; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) (*re-comm.*) * [241]—R.P.

Committee — Report — Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * [268]; Copyright of Designs * [270].

Considered as amended — Government Officers Security * [188].

COUNTY COURTS—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—CASE OF WILLIAM SMALLBONES.—QUESTION.

Mr. CHARLES LEWIS asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether he has been enabled to make the further inquiries he promised as to the grounds upon which Mr. Baron Huddleston discharged from custody William Smallbones, who was illegally imprisoned for eight months under the order of the County Court Judge at Farnham; whether the result of such inquiries has not been to confirm the statement of the learned Baron made in his letter to the Attorney General of the 24th of July, communicated to the House on the 26th; and, whether he will state to the House on whose authority and information it was that the Law Department of the Treasury communicated to the Attorney General the statement read by him on the 22nd instant, which the learned Baron declared to be "absolutely untrue" so far as he is concerned?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Sir, I much regret that the hon. Member for Derry should have thought it consistent with his duty again to bring the case of William Smallbones under the consideration of the House; and the more so as his Question is based upon an assumption, which he doubtless believes to be, but which is not, well-founded. I have never promised, as asserted in the first part of the Question, that I would make further inquiries as to the grounds upon which Mr. Baron Huddleston discharged Smallbones from prison; on the contrary, I distinctly informed the House on Monday last what those grounds were, as communicated to me by the learned Judge, and added that I, of course, accepted his statement, though it contradicted the information which had been given to me, and I expressed my regret that I should have been misinformed. The only inquiry which I stated would be made, was an inquiry into the cause of the inaccuracy of the information which had been afforded to me as to the proceedings before the Judge in Chambers; that was an inquiry based upon the accuracy of the statement of the learned Judge and the inaccuracy of the information supplied to me. I must, therefore, answer the first and second parts of the Question of the hon. Member by stating that I have not made any such inquiries as those suggested by him. As regards the third part of the Question, I can only state that I have not the means myself of making any sufficient investigation into matters such as those referred to in his Question; that I can only prosecute such inquiries by means of others; and that, even had I the means, I have not, at this period of the year, the time at my disposal necessary for such a purpose. Under these circumstances, the only information of which I am possessed having been hastily acquired, I do not think that I should be exercising a wise discretion were I to make any statement to the House upon the subject.

Mr. CHARLES LEWIS gave Notice that as the question related to the liberty of the subject, he would call attention to the case on going into Committee of Supply.

PERU—THE CREW OF THE "TALISMAN."—QUESTION.

Dr. C. CAMERON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the crew of the steamship "Talisman," shipped in Glasgow in May 1874, and arrested in November last by the Peruvian authorities at Quintereas for alleged complicity in the illegal landing of arms, have been tried and convicted of that offence, or whether they are still detained in prison unconvicted; whether the statement purporting to be written by the second officer of the "Talisman," and published in "The Times" of the 26th instant, to the effect that the crew were all confined without other clothes than they brought with them when arrested, in a large underground cell, damp, badly ventilated, full of vermin, and devoid of the common requirements of decency and cleanliness, and in company with sixty of "the lowest class ruffians of the country," is justified by fact; and, whether it is true, as stated by the officer referred to, that the British Consul had taken no notice of three letters addressed to him by the imprisoned crew?

MR. BOURKE: Sir, down to our latest advices from Peru, June 10, the crew of the *Talisman*, who have been in prison since November last, had not been tried. That, we are told, is owing to the fact that the crew could not be put on their trial until the Courts had disposed of the case of the vessel. She had been condemned as a good prize, but as appeal had been made against the sentence the crew could not be tried pending the result of this appeal. With regard to the place of their confinement, the treatment they receive, and the position of their fellow-prisoners, our Consul at Lima has reported that he has several times visited the crew. The master was confined in a room apart from the rest of the prison with three other political prisoners, two of whom are of the rank of colonel. The crew were in the common prison, but as to their being in "company with sixty of the lowest class ruffians of the country," as stated in the Question, it appeared that they were confined with other unconvicted Peruvian prisoners, among whom are some captains and lieutenants in the army. At the request of the Consul some more mattresses had been ordered to be sent to the crew from the *Talisman*, and their food, for prison diet, appeared good and sufficient. The Consul was doing all he could to press on the trial of the crew, and seeing that they were receiving fair treatment in prison, and we have received no complaint from any quarter of his neglect of their interests, I am not aware that he took no notice of three letters addressed to him by them.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.

QUESTION.

MR. LYON PLAYFAIR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether there is any difficulty in giving similar information in the Judicial Statistics of Scotland to that contained in the Returns for England and Ireland as to the birthplaces and state of education of prisoners in Scotland?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that if the right hon. Member would look this year at the official statistics for Scotland, pages 48 and 49, he would find his Question to some extent anticipated. The only difficulty was as to the birthplace; but if that information could be obtained in another year, he would take care that it should be given.

RULES OF MILITARY WARFARE—CONFERENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

QUESTION.

MR. BECKETT-DENISON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If any intimation has been received of the intention of the Russian Government to renew their invitation to a Conference at St. Petersburg on the usages of warfare; and, if the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the undesirability of taking part in such Conference have undergone any change since the meeting of Parliament in February last?

MR. BOURKE: Sir, in answer to the first part of the Question of the hon. Gentleman, I have to state that no invitation has been given to Her Majesty's Government to attend any future Conference at St. Petersburg on the usages of war. With regard to the second part of the Question, I have to state that the views of Her Majesty's Government have undergone no change on that subject. They continue to entertain the same opinion already expressed in despatches which have been laid on the Table of the House.

TURKEY—CONSULAR TRIBUNALS.

QUESTION.

MR. SCOURFIELD (for Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether Her Majesty's Government are taking any steps, in conjunction with other European Powers and the Porte, to substitute for consular tribunals a more convenient and uniform system of jurisdiction over foreigners in Ottoman territory?

Mr. DISRAELI: Sir, the only instance in which the Government have agreed with other European Powers and the Porte to substitute other tribunals for those now in existence is in Egypt. Arrangements for this purpose are nearly completed. The French Assembly have not yet ratified their Convention with Egypt. A Correspondence has passed with regard to a reformed system in Tunis, but no progress had been made in that direction.

POST OFFICE—STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

QUESTION.

Mr. DODDS asked the Postmaster General, Whether he is aware that, in the town of Stockton upon Tees, with a population of 40,000, the postal and telegraph business of the town, and a wide district adjacent, is conducted in a room only seven feet eight inches in height, the cubical contents of which are 7,980 feet; that in this room thirty-five clerks and other persons are frequently employed at one time, giving to each person an average of 228 cubic feet of space; that the room contains fifteen gas burners, and that, besides the persons employed in it, part of the space is constantly crowded with persons transacting business; and, whether he can hold out any hope that a speedy remedy will be applied, and more adequate accommodation afforded?

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, he would admit that the present post office at Stockton was quite inadequate for the growing wants of the town. The Post Office authorities had long been endeavouring to find suitable premises for the purpose, or a site for the erection of a new building, but up to the present moment all their endeavours had failed. No efforts, however, would be spared to bring the matter to a successful termination.

IMPRISONMENT BY JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT—CASE OF THOMAS DWYER.—QUESTION.

Mr. FRENCH (for the O'Conor Don) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the case of Thomas Dwyer, who has been confined in the Gaol of Roscommon since the 24th June 1873, under a warrant of the Judge of the Court of Probate in Dublin, for an alleged Contempt of Court by the non-payment of costs given against him in that Court; whether such an imprisonment for upwards of two years is legal, having regard to the Acts for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; and, whether the Executive Government have taken or will take any steps for the discharge of the said prisoner, who is still detained in custody?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. Plunket): Sir, since the hon. Member for Roscommon (the O'Conor Don) was good enough to postpone his Question from last Wednesday, I have communicated with the Judge of the Probate Court under whose order the prisoner Dwyer was sent to Roscommon Gaol, and he has favoured me with the following information:—

> "Dwyer was defendant in a probate suit in which there was a verdict and a decree against him with costs. He was arrested for non-payment of these costs under the provisions of the Probate Act, and it was my duty to make the order for his imprisonment, unless I was prevented by the operation of the Irish Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. That Act, which was passed in 1872, and came into operation on the 1st of January, 1873, forbids arrest for money payable 'in respect of a cause or suit arisen after the passing of the Act;' but in this case the cause of suit was complete on the 14th of June, 1872, and the Act did not pass until the 6th of the following August."

Sir, I have no right to question, nor do I for a moment question, the complete propriety of the view thus taken by the very learned Judge, nor have the Executive Government any intention, or, indeed, any power, to interfere for the release of the prisoner; but I may say that, if I am rightly informed of the circumstances of his position, there is no hardship in the case, as he can at any time and without expense apply for his discharge under the 24th and 25th sections of the Irish Bankruptcy Act of 1872.

MINES—USE OF BLASTING POWDER.

QUESTION.

Mr. MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If the Mines Inspectors have tendered to him their individual and collective opinions on the subject of using Blasting Powder in firing Mines; whether he is about to take any action on the Recommendations of the Reports; and, whether he will lay the Reports upon the Table of the House?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he had taken the opinions of the Mines Inspectors, individually and collectively, on the use of blasting powder in mines. The individual opinions were asked for and received as confidential communications; but, having received them, he thought it right that the Inspectors should be called together to consider the matter and make a collective Report, which was a formal document. He had no objection to lay it on the Table of the House, if the hon. Member would move for it. It had been in his hands but a very short time, and the Government were not prepared, without further consideration, to say whether they would take any action upon it.

SPAIN—THE CIVIL WAR—BOMBARDMENT OF SPANISH VILLAGES.

QUESTION.

MR. O'CLERY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If Her Majesty's Government have received any official intelligence relative to the bombardment and destruction of several towns and villages on the Cantabrian coast of Spain by the naval forces of the Alfonsist Government, whereby, according to the reports in the newspapers, thousands of persons have been rendered homeless, and also of the devastation of the corn-producing districts of the north of Spain by the Alfonsist troops; and, whether Her Majesty's Government would make representations to the Government of Madrid, with a view of mitigating the sufferings of the noncombatant population?

MR. BOURKE, in reply, said, that Her Majesty's Government had received intelligence of the bombardment of certain villages on the Cantabrian coast and other villages by the Spanish steam frigate *Vittoria.* As to the statement of the hon. Gentleman, that thousands of persons were rendered homeless, he feared that such results must be expected in a country given up to the calamities of war. As at present advised, he did not think that any representation to the Government of Madrid of the kind referred to in the second part of the hon. Gentleman's Question would have the desired effect.

WEST AFRICA—EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.—QUESTION.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether there is any truth in the report that an exchange of territory upon the West Coast of Africa between Great Britain and France is in process of negotiation?

MR. J. LOWTHER: Sir, a correspondence upon this subject has, as my right hon. Friend's own official recollections will, no doubt, recall to his mind, been in progress for a considerable time. I may, however, take this opportunity of stating that the reports which have recently appeared in the newspapers, and which have probably revived my right hon. Friend's interest in this question, are incorrect, and that no conclusion has been arrived at. I need hardly add that the feelings of all parties having a claim upon the consideration of the Government will be fully considered in any arrangement arrived at.

Afterwards—

SIR JOSEPH M'KENNA asked, When the Correspondence on South African Affairs, and relating to the disputed territory in which the Diamond Fields are situated, will be supplied to the House?

MR. J. LOWTHER: Sir, I am happy to say that some Papers upon the subject are ready, and will be immediately laid upon the Table. They will be an instalment of others that will follow in due course.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.—QUESTION.

MR. WHALLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the Tichborne trial, Whether, during the progress of the trial a printed notice issued by the Government in Australia was not sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury and exhibited in his office, whereby a reward of £1,000 was offered for the apprehension of Arthur Orton on a charge of murder; and also another like paper offering a reward of £300 on a charge of horse stealing; whether a detective officer, to whom the person of Arthur

Orton was well known, was not sent to England by the authorities in Australia for the purpose of identifying him; and, whether such officer did not make known to the authorities here that the defendant was not Arthur Orton, but that he was a person known to him in Australia as Thomas Castro?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that he had only just time since he saw the Question of the hon. Member on the Notice Paper to consult the present Solicitor to the Treasury, who was Assistant Solicitor during the Tichborne trial, but who took the principal share in conducting the business under Mr. Gray, who died some time ago. He could, therefore, do nothing more than repeat the answer he had received. Mr. Stephenson, the present Solicitor, said he was quite convinced that if Mr. Gray had received any such notice as that referred to in the Question he would have sent it to him; but he never saw or heard of any notice of the kind, nor was such a notice, or any notice to that effect, exhibited in the Treasury Solicitor's office. Mr. Stephenson knew nothing of a detective having been sent over to this country by the authorities of Australia; and if such an officer made known to the authorities here that the Claimant was not Arthur Orton, he (Mr. Stephenson) never heard of such an occurrence, and he did not believe that the late Mr. Gray or any other person had. If he (Mr. Cross) could make further inquiries on the point through the police, he should be happy to do so.

MR. WHALLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he (Mr. Whalley) furnished him with certain affidavits, for he had not placed the Question on the Paper without satisfying himself as to the facts and the *bona fides* of his information—would the right hon. Gentleman cause inquiry to be made into the truth of the allegations contained in his Question?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS made no reply.

MR. WHALLEY then said he would postpone until Monday next the following Question, of which he had given Notice:—Whether the Secretary to the Treasury would lay upon the Table of the House a further Return of the expenditure in the Tichborne Case completed up the present time, and when; and whether the Return already made, or which may be so made, will include the services or the expenses incurred by the detective police officers who were specially employed in relation to this prosecution?

BREACH OF ORDER—MR. PLIMSOLL AND MR. BATES.

QUESTION. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

MR. BATES: I wish, Sir, to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, If the Government will assent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of the honourable junior Member for Derby regarding my conduct as a shipowner?

MR. DISRAELI: Sir, it is my wish and it is my duty whenever the conduct of a Member of this House, wherever he may sit, is impugned in a matter of personal honour, to assist in every way I possibly can, and to give him an opportunity to vindicate that conduct. I must confess myself I do not think that on the present occasion the Question of my hon. Friend was necessary. There was no doubt—though I refer with unaffected pain to recent occurrences—that a Member of this House, under circumstances of great excitement, committed a great and terrible indiscretion in charging Members of this House even criminally. But that Member has made to the House, which he offended, and to you, Sir, whose reprimand he appeared in his place, if necessary, to receive, what I consider, and the House and you considered, an ample and complete apology. I believe that the words of that Member, and the expression of contrition which he used with respect to having violated the Orders of this House, entirely and principally cover that outrage upon those Orders which was committed by referring by name to Members of this House as connected with circumstances so painful and disgraceful. My hon. Friend who has appealed to me by this Question had an opportunity of immediately vindicating himself in a full House; and I think he did it in a proper and dignified manner. He made this statement—that it was his great misfortune, in the course of three years, to have lost, I think he said, five ships. He stated to the House that they were ships of the highest quality; that they were registered as ships of the highest quality; that they were iron ships; and that they were very lightly insured. I have no doubt that my hon. Friend in making these statements said what he would have no difficulty whatever in proving; and certainly, so far as my own feelings are concerned, I think no reproach lies on my hon. Friend in connection with the unfortunate transactions which have so much interested the House during the last 10 days. Nevertheless, every man must be the judge of his own honour; and if my hon. Friend still feels it would be a satisfaction to him, as a Member of this House and the Representative of a large constituency, that there should be an investigation into this matter by a Committee of this House, I shall not only not oppose such a Motion, but shall give every facility to my hon. Friend in the formation of the Committee for such an inquiry.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.—[BILL 274.]

(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Sir Charles Adderley.*)

MR. MONK, who had given Notice that he would move an Amendment, to the effect that no measure would satisfy the just expectations of the country which did not contain efficient provisions against the overloading or improperly loading vessels about to proceed to sea, said, he did not so much complain of the Bill for what it contained as for what it did not contain. Everyone must have sympathized with the President of the Board of Trade, when the painful necessity of withdrawing the Merchant Shipping Bill was forced upon him by the Government. He did not blame the right hon. Gentleman; but he did blame the Cabinet, in which, unfortunately, the Board of Trade was not directly represented. He was very sorry to see a temporary measure of that nature introduced, for he considered the provisions of the Bill to be wholly inadequate to the requirements of the case. Persons quite as competent as the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade to form an opinion maintained that a compulsory load line was essential for the safety of merchant vessels, and he would ask him whether it was not possible that, under the Bill, some provisions should be made for the fixing of such a load line for each vessel by some competent authority? As Notices of Amendments to that effect had been given, he should not move his Resolution, and should give his support to the second reading.

MR. BATES: I rise, Sir, alike with regret and reluctance—regret that the hon. junior Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), when he had the opportunity, did not come forward and acknowledge that he had done me a grievous wrong. My maxim through life has been, when I found, either from intemperance of language or ignorance, I had done another wrong, to take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging my error and asking forgiveness. Had the hon. Member for Derby followed that course yesterday, I should not have been necessitated to ask your permission to put the Question on the Paper which I have read from my place to-day—namely, that the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister would, on the part of the Government, assent to my request to grant me a Select Committee to inquire into the truth or falsehood of charges or allegations brought against me as a shipowner and a man, in order that you, Sir, the House of Commons, and the whole world can decide Aye or No as to my fitness longer to occupy the proud position of a seat in this House. I will take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the right hon. Gentleman for his answer to my request, and also for the kindly expressions he has used towards myself, and I may assure the right hon. Gentleman that in the result he will find that, although I am aware he has only a very poor supporter in me as far as making myself heard in debate is concerned, yet he has a truthful one, and one whom he may safely add to his already other numerous Friends in the House. I said, Sir, I rose with reluctance, and that is because yesterday week I asked the indulgence of hon. Members while I said a few words in reply to the attack made upon me without any warning or notice of any kind by the hon. junior Member for Derby, and which was so cheerfully conceded to me by the House. Sir, I am obliged again to-day to ask the same indulgence, and I trust before I sit down hon. Members will consider I have not asked this unreasonably. When I made the statement I did on Thursday last, I was not prepared to answer the charges so fully as I could have wished, and simply for this reason—that from the period I first had the honour to appear here as one of the Representatives of the good people of the borough of Plymouth, I have devoted my time to their service, and taken no active management whatever in my business affairs. I do not make this statement with a view of shirking any responsibility; just the reverse; for I fully confirm every action of those I left in my place; and if I had to do the work over again, I should just act as they had done. They are, Sir—I am proud to say it—my sons. I have alluded to these matters for the purpose of showing hon. Members that I was hardly in a position on Thursday week last to reply so fully as I now can do to the statement made by the hon. junior Member for Derby, and to repel, not only by my own assertions, but by proof of documents that I hold in my hand, a statement that I hesitate not to designate as cruel, unwarranted, and untruthful. First, Sir, I would correct a slight inaccuracy in what I said last Thursday week—namely, that I had lost five of the six ships named by the hon. Member for Derby in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875. Since that day I have learnt that, although one of the ships left England in June, 1873, yet she left Calcutta early in 1874. On her return, therefore, she could not have been lost in 1873. However, I think this is immaterial. The ships were lost in 1874 or 1875. I also stated that the six ships named were classed A 1. They were so classed; but, in addition to this, I find four of the six were also classed double A 1 in Lloyd's Register, three of them with a star, and which denotes they were constructed of heavier or stronger material than required by Lloyd's rules. I have taken the particulars of each ship from the certificates kindly furnished me by the secretaries to the classification committees, and to whom I am indebted; for, as hon. Members will understand, the originals of these documents were all lost in the respective ships; and, with the permission of the House, I will occupy their time only a few moments longer by reading these particulars. The *Melbourne,* iron ship, 1,636 tons register, was classed *AA 1 in Lloyd's, with the special star denoting being heavier plated than the rules of Lloyd's require, also classed A 1 20 years in the Liverpool Surveyors' or Underwriters' Book, as shown by the duplicate certificate now in my hand—she was specially surveyed by Lloyd's in Dundee in June, 1873, as also shown by the duplicate certificate now in my hand. This ship sailed, I believe, in June, 1873, for Calcutta direct, and, if I am not mistaken, sailed again from Calcutta for London in January, 1874, along with two other vessels of equally high class, one of which also belonged to me—namely, the *William Fairbairn.* This vessel put into the Mauritius a wreck. The other two were never heard of. The *Tethys,* iron ship, 1,219 tons register, *AA 1 at Lloyd's, built under special survey and classed with the star, denoting extra strength, also classed A 1 in red in the Liverpool Book, as shown by the official certificate I now hold in my hand—this ship was specially surveyed by Lloyd's in London on the 24th February, 1874, and sailed for Sydney with a general cargo in March, 1874; arrived at Sydney, all well; loaded a cargo of coal for San Francisco, and sailed sometime about August; was never heard of afterwards, and whether lost in 1874 or 1875 no one can say positively. The *Euxine,* iron ship, 1,594 tons register, classed A 1 in the Liverpool Book for 20 years, and continued for eight years as first-class—this ship loaded a cargo of coals in the Tyne in June, 1874, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, sailed a few days afterwards along with two other iron ships, and one wooden ship. The *Euxine* and the two other iron ships of the highest class were burnt at sea about the same time and about the same place; the wooden ship arrived at her destination, Bombay. The *Nora Greame,* iron ship, of 1,001 tons register, classed A 1 20 years in the Liverpool Book, as per certificate I hold in my hand, specially surveyed in October, 1874, as shown by this certificate, loaded a cargo of coals and sailed shortly afterwards, was spoken or seen off Madeira, all well, and never heard of afterwards; whether lost in 1874 or 1875 no one can ever say. The *Foundling,* iron ship, 1,186 tons register, classed AA 1 in Lloyd's, as shown by the duplicate official certificate from Lloyd's I have here, and also classed at Liverpool, and specially surveyed by

Lloyd's on the 14th of September, 1874, as also shown in the official document, loaded a cargo of coal, sailed from Liverpool in June, 1874, and was burnt at sea in November, and has been repeatedly seen and reported as being still afloat, but, of course, a mere shell. The *Sydney Dacres*, iron ship, 1,380 tons register, classed at Lloyd's *AA 1, built under special survey, as shown by the official document I hold in my hand, and which also shows she was specially surveyed in February, 1874, she is also classed in the Liverpool Book A 1 20 years, in red. This ship sailed from Liverpool, I think, for California, arrived there safely, loaded a cargo of wheat for Liverpool, was abandoned off the Skelligs, West Coast of Ireland, in February, 1875, afterwards picked up by tugs sent for her, and brought to Liverpool, discharged her cargo, rudder replaced, and all damage made good by Messrs. Laird Brothers, and is now on her voyage again to California. It was necessary this ship should be valued in her damaged state, in order to ascertain for the salvors the value of the property saved. For this purpose the salvors appointed one valuer, and the owners for account of underwriters appointed the other valuer. Ultimately, they agreed for the purposes of the suit that the value in her damaged state was £14,000 odd. The ship was only insured for £12,000. Consequently, I submit that the only mode I have of proving what I stated the other night—namely, as to my mode of insurance — is that one out of the six ships condemned by the hon. junior Member for Derby was providentially not lost—and that in her damaged state she was valued at £2,400 odd more than insured for, and that when repaired and made ready for sea she was worth £6,000 more than she was, or now is, on her present voyage insured for. Now, Sir, I come to a vital point—the insurance. The six ships named by the hon. junior Member for Derby were insured for no less and no more when ready for sea with stores and provisions on board for 12 months than £64,000. The ships registered 8,016 tons, which gives £7 19*s.* 11*d.* per ton, and, as already said, all classed A 1 20 years. But I find that four of the six were also classed in Lloyd's A * A 1; three of them with the extra *. I hold in my hand an affidavit from the Admiralty brokers—sworn to before the magistrates on the 26th of July, 1875, stating that the six ships alluded to by the hon. junior Member for Derby were worth in the market £105,235, or £13 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; consequently, at the time of sailing they were uninsured to the extent of £41,235. Now, it is not every shipowner that dare make such an admission. All shipowners have not been blessed with the world's gear to the extent that I have been. But, Sir, though poor, there are many honest ones, I know; aye, Sir, and as good as the best of us. But, Sir, what might have been the result, if such an one had been attacked as I have been? Why, if he had stated probably the truth regarding his losses, his credit would have gone, and he would have been ruined. If he had not proved his loss by the loss of his ships, he would have been condemned by such a statement as made by the hon. Member for Derby. I trust, Mr. Speaker, I have made this matter clear to you and hon. Members. I trust I have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the accusation brought against me by the hon. junior Member for Derby is as unjust as it is untrue, and in conclusion I have only to thank hon. Members for allowing me to make this statement, and to say that I have made it from original documents now in my hand, and I beg every hon. Member to do me the favour to examine and compare them.

MR. PLIMSOLL said, that when silence was desirable and seemed likely to facilitate the progress of the Bill brought in by the Government to remedy the state of things which existed in the Merchant Marine, he observed silence. On the present occasion, however, it appeared to him that a short statement on the subject of the Bill before the House would not hinder Business, but would rather facilitate it and leave them in a much better position to deal with the matter in Committee than they would be in if he forebore addressing the House. He could assure the House that he had read the Bill with the utmost possible pleasure, because it appeared to him that if the clauses of which his hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) had given Notice were adopted, they would form just the other half of the measure, for the matter as it now stood before the

House seemed like a steam-engine without a governor. The Bill would entrust extraordinary powers to men utterly irresponsible, who would have to some extent to work in the dark, or on inaccurate information—sometimes, perhaps, capriciously. If, however, the Amendments of his hon. Friend were adopted, the officers in question would know exactly what they were doing, and would exercise their enormous powers with wisdom and discretion. It was very desirable that the gentlemen for that highly responsible position should be first-class men, and they should be selected with the utmost discrimination, and should exercise their powers with the utmost caution. They should be gentlemen of position who would hold their own against the shipowners, and not such persons as many of the present surveyors, people of no weight in the ports, and who had no authority over the shipowners, and who were sometimes carried off to sea and put on a boat in mid-ocean to find their way home as best they could. He was encouraged to hope the proper men would be appointed by the names which were on the back of the Bill, for he noticed with great pleasure that the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were jointly sponsors with the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Board of Trade for the measure. It would be necessary that he should, with the leave of the House, make a few remarks as to the present position of the Mercantile Marine. It had not always been what it was now. It was in a very bad position in 1839 and the previous years. In the year he had named, however, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire, and they found the state of things so bad that on their Report a Bill was brought in by the Government and passed into an Act the same Session to remedy certain evils connected with the Mercantile Marine. That Act was passed for one year, and was re-enacted in 1840. It was again re-enacted in 1843, after inquiry by a Royal Commission. In both cases it was found that the losses were less than in previous years, more especially as regarded timber-laden ships, where the number of the losses was reduced from 56 to 23, with the saving of 200 lives of seamen. In no one instance was it found that any of those horrible cases stated in the Report of the Committee of 1839, as to the crews being reduced to the necessity of existing on the remains of their comrades, had occurred. This measure was re-enacted and extended in 1853, but then came a change to which it was necessary to refer. In or about 1847 a powerful agitation prevailed to break down monopoly in the interests of the public. A great number of persons became so enamoured of Free Trade and freedom of commerce that in the course they had adopted they disregarded the spirit of those who had originated the agitation and clung to the latter merely, and, under the name of Free Trade, allowed merchants and shipowners to do as they liked—forgetful of the objects of those who had first advocated Free Trade and to the changes which had since proved so beneficial. It was in no unkind spirit that he referred to the course taken by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Birmingham in opposing the Factory Acts when they were first brought before that House. The right hon. Gentleman, however, was a statesman and possessed large sympathies, and was not ashamed subsequently to avow that he had been mistaken in adopting that course. But there were other smaller men of shallower capacity who were not so easily impressed by the circumstances, and one of those unfortunately acquired considerable power in one of the administrative Departments of the Government; and in 1862 the legislation, the effects of which he had described, was swept away without notice to the public. He had turned to the debates upon the subject, and he found, that with the exception of a word or two uttered by the then President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, on leave to bring in a Bill, no word of reference was made to such a vital change in the law. Yet he might say, without exaggeration, that it might be computed that nearly 20,000 of Her Majesty's subjects had been drowned in consequence of that night's work in the House, when a Schedule of the Act passed in silence, and, probably, nearly £30,000,000 of property had gone to the bottom of the sea. He could not trust himself to speak of that in any terms whatever at that moment. In the Autumn of 1872, in Montreal, there was a law passed prohibiting the loading of grain in bulk, but the penalty for infringing that was only

$40. Several large steamers thus loaded went to sea, and all were lost. In the early part of 1873 the Minister of Marine brought into the House of Commons there a Bill, by which the penalty was raised to $800, and ships were absolutely prohibited from sailing in that condition, and the consequence had been that in the last two winters not one grain laden ship from Montreal had come to grief, and not one either from that port laden with timber. Shortly after similar action was taken by Boston and New York, and from those two ports not one vessel was reported missing during the winters of 1873 and 1874. What he would ask the House to do with the Bill was to restore that salutary law, and to put them back into the position in which it was shown that legislation saved nearly two-thirds of the losses which then afflicted the country. Before concluding what he had to say upon this point, he would point out that the extra cost to the shippers from loading grain cargoes in bags instead of in bulk was only 6*d.* per quarter, subject to a reduction by the sale of the bags on arrival. The Bill which had been introduced by the Government was intended to endure for one year only, and he thought, therefore, that it might be safely supplemented by the Amendments which would be proposed by the hon. Member for Pembroke, which were necessary to prevent overloading, which was recognized as being a serious source of loss. The experience of the Indian Government on the point was most valuable, as it showed that where a freeboard of three inches for every foot of immersion was required, out of 200 ships per annum employed, there had been only a loss of two, which had been destroyed by fire. It would be necessary to have a load line introduced into the Bill, for this reason — that though the surveyors might prevent ships from going from their own ports in an improper position, they could not do so when loading abroad. Since so much attention had been paid to this matter, the loss of outward-bound ships had much decreased, whilst the losses of homeward-bound vessels had much increased. Many of them came with such a cargo across the Bay of Biscay that the wonder was how they got home at all. That fact simplified the action of the House very much, because it could adopt the identical words of the clauses in the old Act, which would give them firm ground under their feet. Now, as to the survey of unclassed ships. It might be enlarged a little, as the Bill was only for 12 months, with great advantage, he thought. In Lloyd's List there were 15,000 ships, of which 7,000 were unclassed, and 2,654 of the unclassed ships had forfeited their class for lack of repairs. He would ask the Government to take power, at any rate, to survey them during the 12 months. Was there any reason whatever to suppose that the hidden history of ships was different now from what it was years ago? What was the state of things in former times? From a Parliamentary Blue Book, which could not be called sensational, he found that in a ship called the *Lucy*, after 19 days' privation, only two of the crew were left alive. In another case the crew were left without water or provisions until reduced to the necessity of sacrificing four of their number by lot for the preservation of the rest. In the *Earl of Kellie* the second mate and two men were reported to be starved to death; and in the *Caledonia*, two who were reported to be near death had their throats cut for the sake of their blood. In another, four bodies were found under the maintop all dead, with part of one of their comrades hung up, as if in a butcher's shop. In the *Anna Maria*, part of the leg of a woman was found, which had evidently served the crew for food. Probably, while he was addressing the House, similar scenes of horror and suffering were occurring. On the whole, he thought that he had made out his case, and had shown the necessity which existed for fresh legislation on this subject, and for the adoption of the additional clauses which would be proposed to be added by the hon. Member for Pembroke to the Government Bill in Committee. Before the lapse of the ensuing year, he was satisfied that the House would be in possession of such evidence on the subject as would make them grieve that the question had not been more effectually dealt with years and years ago. He would repeat that such scenes as he had alluded to were going on now, probably at that very moment; and he asked the House to stop them. By doing so, they would stop an enormous loss of life; and while he would rather appeal on this subject to the love of man in man's heart, it was not to be forgotten that it was a question involving also the safety of millions of property. In conclusion, he would ask the House to put down their foot firmly upon any attempt to kill the proposals of the Government by talking against time. [*Ministerial Cheers.*] The shipowners had known, more or less, that the state of things he had attempted to describe had all the while existed, but they had never opened their mouths to ask for any legislation on the subject. No sooner, however, was legislation attempted—he spoke in general terms—than they invariably talked the remedial proposals to death, with the view of obstructing any reform. ["No, no!"] Was not that true? ["No, no!"] He said, and maintained, that it was true; but he would not enlarge upon the point, for the cheer which had been raised satisfied him that the House was in no temper to tolerate conduct of that kind. He would say no more, but merely thank the House for the attention with which they had listened to him.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that whatever might already have been the merits of the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) in the eyes of his countrymen, it might fairly be said that he had added to his claims upon their gratitude by the manner in which he had conducted himself, not only in his speech on the present occasion, but throughout the whole of the discussions in the course of the Session on the subject of Merchant Shipping. Instead of striving to thrust himself or his own measure before the notice of the House and occupying time unnecessarily by an exposition of his views, he had ever been ready, when he could, to give way to the proposals of others, so that, whether it was by one hand or by another, the great object to which he had devoted himself might be forwarded. The hon. Member was deserving of gratitude, not only for the services he had rendered in connection with the proposals before the House, but also for the example he had set of the spirit in which they ought all to proceed, and of the truth which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought ought to be impressed upon the minds of all public men—that they should all be more anxious that the right thing should be done than that any particular person or party should have the credit of it. No one could deny that the hon. Member, by the energy and ability with which he had pressed this matter for some years upon the public, had done much to bring it into the prominence which it now occupied; and whatever might be the ultimate legislation on the subject, and by whomsoever the Bill might have been framed, the name of the hon. Gentleman would be inseparably associated with that legislation. But it must be remembered that this was a question upon which there was no real difference of opinion as to the objects to be attained, and, moreover, that whatever had been the exertions and services of the hon. Member for Derby, he had neither been the only one, nor the first who had laboured in the same cause. The hon. Member had himself recalled to their memory the course of inquiry and legislation on this matter which had distinguished the last 30 or 40 years, and while he was referring to the Committee of 1843, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not help remembering that his first official work had been to prepare an analysis of Reports of the evidence placed before that Committee, for the use of his right hon. Friend the Member for Greenwich, who was at the time Vice President of the Board of Trade. He could well remember also the interest which the Report of that Committee excited. The hon. Gentleman was quite right in saying that the evidence brought forward on that occasion produced a great impression, and that it led to legislation. It led to a valuable Report, and it led to legislation founded on that Report. Indeed, almost, if not quite, every recommendation of that Committee was ultimately adopted, and now formed part of the legislation of this country. Examinations of masters and mates, a new system of inquiry into losses by wreck, the establishment of sailors' homes—these and a large number of other matters which were then brought for the first time under the notice of Parliament had been carried into effect. From time to time since then there had been improvements made by legislation in the means of preserving life at sea, and in the condition of the Merchant Shipping generally. The question of overloading, which so very much interested the hon. Member for Derby, had been frequently under consideration, and his noble Friend (Lord Hampton), then a Member of that House, took a very deep interest in it. If he mistook not, the hon. Member for Derby and Lord Hampton had been in communication on this subject at a very early date. The subject was, as he had said, one on which they were all agreed, and their desire was to provide proper remedies. They also admitted that there did exist—in spite of all that had been done—in spite of all their exertions, Royal Commissions, and Acts of Parliament—in spite also of all the efforts of the administrative Departments—he said they admitted that there did exist many evils which it was most desirable they should attempt to remedy. He would not go into questions of statistics. He had heard statements—which, perhaps, were somewhat exaggerated—as to the loss of life which occurred. Very wide figures had been mentioned, and it might be possible to show that they were not at all accurate. But the fact was he had lived too long among statistics to attach the value to them which some people were disposed to do, and whether the figure was 5,000 or 6,000, or whether it was 2,000—which was, perhaps, the more accurate calculation—if there was any considerable number of our fellow-subjects who lost their lives from causes which it was in the power of Parliament to prevent, it was their duty to exert themselves to find a remedy to save those lives, no matter what the numbers might be, and not to relax their efforts till they had done whatever it was possible for them to do. They had to consider, of course, how far the causes which undoubtedly did conduce to this melancholy state of things were removable, and how far, especially, they were removable by legislation. A very large proportion of the loss of life at sea arose, as they were well aware, from causes which could not be touched by any legislation of the character proposed by the hon. Member or by any of the Amendments which had been put on the Paper with reference to the present Bill. They talked of the classification of ships, of the survey of ships, of overloading, of grain cargoes in bulk, and so forth; but a very large proportion of the lives that were lost were the lives of passengers conveyed in ships which had been well surveyed, which were in a sound condition, and which either were classed or stood so high that if classed they would rank among the very best. There was, he repeated, a very large proportion of human life which was necessarily exposed to danger at sea, and much loss of life unfortunately occurred from causes with which, as he had said, legislation was powerless to deal. But, nevertheless, there were matters with which legislation had dealt, and might deal, and no doubt the actual condition of ships, the soundness of their materials, the correctness of their construction, and the circumstances in which they were allowed to put to sea in regard to equipment, loading, &c., were points which Parliament might very properly take up. But deal with them how they might—deal with them by any system of rules which might be embodied in an Act of Parliament, or by any powers which might be entrusted to a Department—they might depend upon it that something more was necessary in order to meet the difficulties of each and every case. If they relied upon the words of an Act of Parliament, they would leave themselves open to very great mischiefs which they might think they had prevented, but which they would not be able to prevent. The only way in which they could really hope to deal effectually with these matters was by evoking the aid of the owners of ships and those who had the management and control of them. No doubt, they must be watched by a proper Department, and whatever Parliament could advantageously do by means of legislation they ought to do; but whatever they did, they must take care not to weaken the responsibility of the persons to whom he had referred. Now, the object of the Government in the Bill which was introduced at the beginning of the present Session was to improve the provisions of the law for the purpose of enforcing the responsibility of the shipowners, and for the purpose of aiding in the work which they did. But when they came to deal with a question of this sort it was found to be very complicated and difficult. It required to be approached with ample knowledge—it required to be approached with temper, with time, and with patience. In this, above all other questions, time must be given for a full development of the views of all persons concerned, and for a fair representation of the consequences which must result from the proposed legislation. No doubt, it had be~~en a~~ great advantage to the Government in framing the Bill to have the assistance of the valuable Report of the Royal Commission by which this subject had been considered. But no Report of a Royal Commission could take the place of discussions in Parliament. A Report of a Royal Commission could not be challenged in the same way as the clauses of a Bill, which put the recommendations into a practical shape, which were examined by all the persons whom they affected, and in discussing which it might appear that unexpected consequences would flow from the legislation, and that difficulties not before appreciated had to be overcome. He was bound to say—speaking entirely from the impression made upon his own mind—that the difficulties of the task had grown on him as the discussion of the subject proceeded in the House. And not only was that so, but also the necessity was brought home to him of going a little further in one particular direction than the Bill of the Government proposed to do. That particular direction in which he saw that discussion showed they would have to proceed in the future was in the direction of dealing with the great question of insurance. We might do what we would in the way of enforcing penalties, but by legislation, depend upon it, we should not get at the motives of the shipowners—at the motives of those who were sometimes exposed to temptations, though sometimes they might have acted from carelessness. The aim of Parliament, therefore, should be in every possible way to strengthen the interest of shipowners in taking care of their ships and their seamen. Of course, the shipowners of England were like the rest of their countrymen, men of high feeling and generous impulses, and as a body were as anxious as men could be for the welfare and safety of the crews whom it was their pride to have at their command. But, at the same time, we knew they were exposed to great temptations in times of pressure, and it was only too possible from time to time there might be found among them "black sheep," as they had been called the other day—men who brought disgrace on their occupation. But it should be borne in mind that as long as we attempted to deal with this matter provisionally, and only by legislation, we were trying to regulate a great business by discussions in this House conducted by persons, a very small minority of whom alone had a practical acquaintance with the subject—persons who could not avoid being influenced by feelings most honourable, most humane, and most creditable, but which interfered with calmness of judgment, and who might be disposed to look with suspicion upon objections taken by those who understood the subject, as if they were prompted by interested motives in raising them, but who, at the same time, might be perfectly incapable of doing anything wrong. It was exceedingly probable that in such a case Parliament might be betrayed into laying down regulations not only of an insufficient character, but the very insufficiency of which might lead to mischief in another direction. It should be remembered that this was a business carried on in keen competition with foreigners; a business of the highest national interest and importance; and a business in which, if a man knew he was stopped from doing something which he believed he might safely have done, he would be under a great temptation to do something else which he knew to be dangerous, but which Parliament had not yet found out, so as by law to prohibit. If, for instance, Parliament said, "Such shall be the mode of loading," but had omitted to notice something else which it could not be expected to find out, would not the shipowner naturally say—"Oh, if Parliament has not found out this, there is less objection to my doing it; for I am free to do what I know to be for my own interest?" Therefore, the real object of Parliament should be, if possible, to get at the motive of the shipowner, endeavouring to reach him through that, and supplementing it by such regulations as might seem fit. But that was a task of the greatest delicacy and difficulty, and it was one which ought not to be undertaken at the fag-end of a Session with a jaded House. The more ready people were to make sacrifices of their time—and the House would always be anxious to make such sacrifices—the more fear there was of being betrayed into something dangerous from the very anxiety and precipitancy by which they were actuated. He would say, then, he was convinced, though the Government might be exposed to taunts and criticisms, that, upon the whole, under the circumstances in which they found themselves, they exercised a wise discretion —at all events an honest discretion—in endeavouring to put off this delicate, difficult, and important legislation to the next Session with the firm determination to take it up in the proper spirit at the very beginning of the Session. But the immediate question was with reference to the Bill before the House, and on that subject he could only say it was a Bill which proposed to meet what might be called an exigency, and as far as possible to provide for objects which had to be provided for at the present moment. It was, after all, a Bill which did not go further in principle than the Acts which Parliament passed a year or two ago, especially the Act of 1873. It followed the lines of the Act of 1873 which hon. Gentlemen opposite had the credit of passing, and which he believed to be a most valuable Act. It had been shown by the experience of the last year or two to be most effective in stopping some kinds of mischief, and it might be more so as time went on, should it be taken as the basis of legislation for giving greater powers to the officers of the Board of Trade. It might be said that this was entrusting great powers to irresponsible and untried men. His right hon. Friend when he announced that he would bring in this Bill made an apology to the House for asking for so much power. He said his reason for asking for a temporary measure only was that they were going to ask for powers which Parliament might have refused to grant to them in perpetuity. The Government admitted that they were assuming a very great responsibility, and that the President of the Board of Trade and his staff were taking on themselves a most difficult and important duty. But they trusted to the indulgence of Parliament and of the country and to the assistance of those who were able to aid them in this task which they had thought it right to undertake. If the Government were asked how far those who might be employed would be competent for the duty to be entrusted to them, they might, at all events, point to the success which had so far attended the working of the Act of 1873, and to the fact that the men employed had been able to do a great deal of good work. They could say that the men employed under that Act had made comparatively few mistakes, for his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade had stated that out of 558 merchant ships which were stopped, 515 were found to be stopped rightly, while there were others which were still in question, and with regard to some 50 or 60 stopped for being improperly loaded, not one had been shown to have been stopped improperly. Therefore, the Government did say with some confidence that they would entrust such men as they could find to carry on this business with such instructions and superintendence as the Government could afford. But it was not only to the staff of the Board of Trade at present that they would look; they would also look to others for aid. And here he might state that they had received from Lloyd's assurances of the most encouraging character; that they were ready to place their services at the disposal of the Government, and give what assistance they could in carrying the Act into effect. When the House got into Committee it might be necessary to consider whether any provisions should be made in order to guard against possible abuses of the power proposed to be given to the crew of objecting in certain cases to go to sea. Nobody wished to encourage anything in the nature of vexatious or frivolous complaints. Under the present law, that was a difficulty which would have to be met; and if it was thought necessary to introduce any words to meet the case of frivolous and vexatious complaints, the Government would be ready to deal with the matter. With regard to other points, he felt quite sure that the spirit which had animated the House in the discussion which had been held would still prevail. There was another subject on which he wished to make a remark. The Bill of the Government was confined to an important, but very narrow object. It related only to the power to stop unseaworthy ships going out of this country. Still, that went a good way, because by the term "unseaworthy ships" they did not mean ships only which had leaks or were of very bad materials; the words would apply to cases of overloading or improper loading. Therefore, in respect to deck cargoes, as regarded ships going out from this country, the Board of Trade would have ample power to exercise all the authority necessary. But, undoubtedly, there was another side to the question upon which stress had been laid and upon which the Bill did not touch, but which the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) proposed to deal with. He alluded to the questions of deck load and carriage of grain in bulk, the question of load line, survey, and other points. There was also the question of the imprisonment of seamen. Now, he proposed to distinguish between those questions. Some of them related to matters which would involve the House in long discussions on very intricate subjects, which, in his opinion, would inevitably affect the progress of the measure. He would join, if he might venture to say so, his appeal to that of the hon. Member for Derby that they should conduct their discussions on this Bill in such a manner as to secure that that which they were determined on passing should pass quickly. Therefore he would say, on the part of the Government, that they would deprecate the introduction into this measure of provisions which would be likely to lead to questions of difficulty and complication. If the door were opened to the questions raised by the notices, it would be difficult to close it against other debatable questions. Amongst those questions was that of the load line, and without pronouncing an opinion, for he did not feel himself competent to do so, as to the propriety of attempting to fix a load line, it was one which would lead to long discussions on points of very great difficulty, and one which he should be exceedingly sorry to see introduced into the question of the Bill upon the present occasion. He observed that, in reality, what was proposed would take the shape of leaving it to the discretion of some Commission or public Department to fix a load line, and when they looked at the proposals that were made, at their diversity, at the fact that the hon. Member for Derby did not propose that his Bill should take effect before the 1st of January next, and at all the circumstances, he thought there would be a general concurrence of opinion on the part of a majority of the House that it would be unwise to complicate their proceedings by introducing the load line question. With regard to other questions he would admit there was some difference. There were the questions of deck cargoes and grain in bulk. As to those matters it would be premature at that present moment to express the final views of the Government upon proposals which might be made; but this he was prepared to say on behalf of the Government, that they considered, looking to the importance of those questions, the interest which they had excited, and the manner in which the hon. Member for Derby had conducted his campaign in the matter, that it would be in accordance with the feelings of the House and just to the hon. Member, while it would not be disadvantageous generally, that they should give a fair opportunity for the discussion of those portions of the question. Unless they assented to some part of the Instruction proposed, the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) would be precluded in Committee from submitting his clauses, and as they did not desire to preclude those considerations they would be prepared to admit an Instruction which would allow clauses upon those points of deck cargoes and grain in bulk to be discussed, excluding on the other hand questions of load line and survey, and provisions with regard to the imprisonment of seamen. But to avoid misconception of the views of the Government he must add that they were not prepared off-hand to adopt the suggestions of the hon. Member for Pembroke. Deck cargoes were a subject of anxious consideration at the time to which the hon. Member for Derby had referred, and the painful Report from which extracts had been read was then before Parliament; and it had ever since been a question which had from time to time attracted public attention. He could not at that moment remember upon what ground the repeal of the Act took place in 1854; but his impression was that the provisions were repealed because they were found to be unworkable. The hon. Member for Derby said provisions had been made which had checked, and almost extinguished, the abuse of grain cargoes in the Atlantic trade, and he said we ought to legislate in the same direction, because those provisions had been attended with such excellent results. But did not hon. Members at once perceive the difference between the two cases? The legislation to which the hon. Member alluded was adopted at the port of export and by the country of export; and it was the action of the exporting country which must be called into operation in order to deal with those evils. Nothing could be more creditable than the course that had been taken in the matter by the Canadian Government and the great body of underwriters of New York, and they had had their reward, for he had just been told that since those regulations as to shipping grain in bulk came into force the rate of insurance on grain cargoes from San Francisco to this country had fallen from five guineas to 45*s.* a-ton, showing where action was taken by those who were interested the truth of the observation of the hon. Member for Derby, that proper legislation and provisions would add to the wealth of the country, as well as to the safety of our seamen. But that action, as he had said, had been taken by the exporting country; and they had a much more difficult and delicate task to deal with. How were they to regulate grain cargoes in this country? They could not by legislation here ensure the adoption of proper regulations for shipping grain at Odessa. [Mr. PLIMSOLL: Yes.] They might resolve to punish those who had infringed such regulations when they came to this country; but were they to touch the ship which came across, or the ship that did not? If the ship came across with safety it would be found very hard and difficult to punish the man who had brought his ship over in safety; and if they sought to punish the man whose ship had been lost, where were they to get the evidence? They would find that they were entering upon a most delicate and difficult task; and although he did not say the subject was not worthy of consideration, or that they were not prepared to entertain and discuss proposals which might be made by Gentlemen whose authority was very great in matters of the kind, he guarded himself and the Government against its being supposed that they were insensible to the difficulties of the question, or that they were prepared to adopt the proposals which might be made. But they would consider them. They did not wish to shut them out. Unfortunately, he did not hear the Notice given by the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone), but he knew he had paid great attention to the subject, and his suggestion might afford some solution of the difficulty. All that the Government desired was that the question should be as fairly, as fully, and as frankly discussed as possible. They were prepared to give their best energies and their best time to the consideration of it; and from the feeling of the House he thought they might close the Session with a measure which, though far from complete, would be really a step forward, and with pledges given of a material character for a thorough dealing with, and a sifting of, the question in the next Session of Parliament. There was only one other point to which he wished to allude—he meant the Amendment of which Notice had been given by the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell). It was an Amendment which was strictly germane to the purposes of the Bill, and one which the Government would have been willing to adopt if their Merchant Shipping Bill had proceeded. That Amendment made it penal for any shipowner or any other person to send, or take part in sending, an unseaworthy ship to sea. They heard, in the Answer given to the hon. Member for Poole (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) yesterday, that in one respect the present law had been ineffective; and they believed that the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Durham would meet the difficulty. At all events, they were prepared to accept it; and they were grateful to the hon. and learned Member for the assistance he had lent them in the matter. That was the position in which they stood. They regretted exceedingly that they had not been able to go on with more complete legislation that year. But he must say for himself that he should prefer the matter standing over to next year to attempting to pass a complete Bill and failing to do so; for if they passed a half-measure they would be stopped from taking it up again, as it would be held to have been disposed of in 1875. He believed they would come to the consideration of the matter next year with enlarged experience and increased determination to grapple with that difficult subject; and he believed that the small measure they were asking the House to adopt on the present occasion would be of use not only in averting some amount of misery and suffering during the coming winter, but as forming a foundation for future legislation.

MR. A. PEEL said, he should not have taken any part in the debate had he not been Secretary to the Board of Trade when the Acts of 1871, 1872, and 1873 were passed, which the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposed to supplement by this temporary measure. He agreed with almost everything which had been said by the right hon. Gentleman, and, indeed, he should have found it difficult to disagree, because the speech of the right hon. Gentleman was couched in such general terms that he did not see the immediate application of it to the question now before the House. It was true that the right hon. Gentleman said the root of the evil was insurance; but they had agreed to defer that question until next Session, and they had now to deal with a specific remedy for a specific evil. He regretted that they were driven into a corner by the action of the Government, and had not sufficient elbow-room to go into the question fairly, as they might have done if the original Bill of the Government had been proceeded with, for they might have introduced Amendments which would have made it a satisfactory measure, and should not have run the risk which they had since incurred by dealing with a vital and important question in a state of excitement which was not conducive to its proper settlement. He wished to remind the House that the Act of 1873, which repealed former Acts and provisions, was an important one, as it comprised provisions dealing with nearly everything which could be found wrong in a ship, and amongst other things it enabled seamen on a charge of desertion to obtain compensation for any unnecessary detention, and it gave the Board of Trade power to stop ships for a variety of reasons, amongst them being over or improper loading. A weak point, however, was found in that Act. The Board of Trade had to act through the report of a surveyor, who was not competent to stop a ship, and the consequence was that it frequently incurred odium, if not ridicule, because in the interval between a report being sent by the surveyor and an order being made to stop the vessel to which it referred, the ship had sailed. The Government in proposing to remedy that defect had done a very good work. He was much gratified at the tone of the speech of the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) towards the Bill, but he expected nothing else, for he would remind the House that that hon. Member had, at a trades union meeting in the country, stated that he felt satisfied with the action of the Board of Trade in stopping vessels which had been overloaded. The hon. Member claimed that there had been a wonderful decrease in overloading since he had taken the matter in hand, and he certainly was entitled to make that observation. He (Mr. A. Peel) hoped the Bill would be read a second time; but he also thought some of the Amendments upon the Notice Paper might be usefully introduced. The mere duration of the Act for a year was in itself no answer to the complaints of the shipping interest: but the evils were admitted, and he thought the Government might even go further than they had ventured to do. In regard to deck cargoes and the Act of 1839, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not stated that it was only passed for a year, and that it was made permanent in 1840. This Bill was to meet an emergency. They would not probably come together again till the winter was well through, and without harassing the shipping interest, he thought it would be possible, following the course taken in 1839, to pass a stringent measure which would have the effect of preventing during the winter the acknowledged evils at present arising in the North Atlantic, especially from deck cargoes. He did not wish to speak without book on the question; but, in the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission the evidence of Mr. Fry, whose experience of the North Atlantic trade extended over 30 years, was quoted, to the effect that during the season of 1872, 62 large vessels sailing between the St. Lawrence and Great Britain were totally lost, and he said he was convinced that fully three-fourths of the losses of wood-laden ships in the North Atlantic trade were owing, directly or indirectly, to the practice of carrying deck cargoes. He did not wish to shut his eyes to the difficulties of legislating for deck loads, and there was much force in the inquiry of the right hon. Gentleman as to how they could punish a man whose ship had arrived in safety. But, knowing that great loss of life did result from the practice, it would be right to insist upon proper precautions. He thought, therefore, they could legislate now to prevent deck loading, if they were convinced that a great loss of life took place in consequence of it. Under the Bill a large number of surveyors would have to be appointed all over the country. They would be entrusted with very difficult and responsible duties, and if he referred to an ominous clause in the Act of 1872, which imposed a penalty upon accepting bribes, it was only to point to the danger of appointing as surveyors men with a small salary, who would be open to temptation; while, on the other hand, they could only obtain experienced surveyors by paying them at a high rate for their services. He thought that the Bill would, on the whole, be satisfactory, and while he admitted that a much more stringent measure than the present one would harass an important and increasing trade, still if the Government could see their way to deal with deck loading in such a manner as would meet the difficulties during the ensuing winter, he felt sure that they would still further satisfy the expectations of the country.

LORD ESLINGTON said, he must express his regret that in the calm and lucid statement of the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) he had not given utterance to some expression of regret for the language he had used with reference to the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Bates.) "It was never too late to mend," and a blow having been inflicted which affected that hon. Gentleman's reputation in the most cruel manner, he would still hope that the hon. Member for Derby would offer some expression of his regret to the hon. Member for Plymouth. He wished to make a few remarks as to the course indicated by the Government, and to make some remarks as to the regulations which prevailed in the Dominion of Canada relative to the loading of grain ships, and the carrying of timber deck loads. He did not wish to check the impulse of the House to legislate in that direction, but the question was not without difficulty, and he would remind the House that at Montreal, the principal port for the exportation of grain, the conduct of the shipping was under the absolute superintendence of a gentleman who brought 50 years' experience to the work, and who had obtained an amount of public confidence which could hardly be expected to be given to the officers of the Board of Trade. The law there was that every shipmaster preparing his ship for the carriage of corn should give notice to the superintendent or port warden, who took care that the dividing planks were properly fitted, and satisfied himself that the timber was properly seasoned and of a right description. These precautions were the result of a strict law, and therefore, in legislating on this subject on the spur of the moment, and in regard to cargoes shipped all over the world, they must not be too hopeful that their legislation would be all at once successful. No vessel leaving a Canadian port was allowed to have more than a certain quantity of grain without a bulkhead. These facts were ascertained and recorded by the harbour master. The House, however, must not be too sanguine in expecting the same results in legislating for cargoes shipped from ports all over the world. It was difficult to regulate the loading of grain ships from Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, for example, because our laws were inoperative in foreign ports. We could only proceed against those who had broken the law when they arrived at home, and we could merely empower our Custom House officers to initiate a prosecution. If, however, a ship arrived safely there would be great reluctance on the part of a jury to convict, and the success of the voyage would go a great way towards exculpating the shipowner. The House should remember that this was a trade on which millions of money depended, and if any restrictions were placed upon the importation of grain with the view of regulating it, they would have as loud an outcry against the arrival of ships bearing the people's food being impeded and restrained as they now had against overloading. Allusion had frequently been made to the number of ships that had passed off Lloyd's Register, and which, it was said, were to be numbered by thousands. The hon. Member for Derby spoke of these ships as having lost their class, and as being unclassed and unseaworthy. But many of these ships which passed off Lloyd's Register obtained classification from other societies; and it was to be presumed they only obtained such classification after survey. He would not vouch for the calculation; but he had heard it said that 60 per cent were registered in the books of the German Lloyd's and in other foreign registries, in every one of which classification could only be obtained by survey. When a demand was made for the strict survey of ships, it seemed to be taken for granted that the trade was in the hands of great firms. But the chief trainers of our seamen were the small shipowners, and if their enterprize were checked the monopoly of the trade would be thrown into the hands of the large shipowners. Small shipowners carried on the greater part of the coasting trade, and they were, perhaps, the most skilful navigators in the world. The small ships were oftened owned and navigated by a man with the help of his own sons and nephews. The trade formed a noble nursery of seamen, and, on the whole, it was safely conducted, and the House should be very careful not to interfere with it. He should be glad if the Government would insert some protecting words in the clause empowering one-fourth of the crew to call for a survey and prevent a ship from going to sea. The ordinary crew of a vessel of 500 tons was eight men; and if two of them were foreigners, or chanced to be ill-conditioned men who came on board in a state of intoxication, it would be dangerous to give them the power of threatening the master with a survey. He was very glad to hear from his right hon. Friend that words would be inserted in the Bill to prevent frivolous attempts to obtain a survey of ships about to proceed to sea.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he was sure that hon. Members speaking on this subject would bear in mind that it should be discussed in view of the fact that they were approaching the end of the Session, and without any attempt or desire to gain an advantage over the Government. It should be discussed in a tone entirely free from Party bias, and they should rather support the Government, and not put any unnecessary obstruction in their way. He feared that the object and wish of hon. Members on that side of the House were alike misunderstood by the Government. They had no desire to impose upon the Government any precise regulation or form of words, but only to induce them, in view of the feeling prevailing outside the House, to go that length which was necessary to give satisfaction to the country, because it was the duty of a Government to do all that was necessary to maintain public tranquillity. The Government were bound to consider what was most for the public benefit, but he regretted the very cautious and guarded speech which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. ["No, no!"] The Government had introduced a Bill on this subject, which they saw fit to withdraw, and it was not till there had been a strong expression of public feeling that a temporary measure was introduced. He repeated that he had listened with regret to the exceedingly guarded nature of the speech of the right hon. Gentleman. It was a speech well adapted to the introduction of a Bill at the commencement of a Session, but very badly adapted to the bringing in of a measure like that before the House at the end of a Session, and under the circumstances out of which it had arisen. When they were legislating on load lines and deck loads it was necessary to be very careful, but it was important to pass a measure which would cause satisfaction to the public. Notwithstanding all the guards with which the right hon. Gentleman had surrounded the subject, he (Mr. Reed) was glad that the Government in Committee would consider the question of grain cargoes and deck cargoes, and if they introduced clauses which would strike at the root of the evil their proposals would meet universal concurrence on that side of the House, and he, for one, did not care a single straw whether the words of the necessary Amendments were those of the President of the Board of Trade or those of which he had given Notice. He had, however, heard with much regret that the Government were not willing to entertain the questions of survey and load line during the present Session. They were thus about to act as though their own measure did not virtually involve the settlement of a load line for ships, and the consideration of whether ships were or were not seaworthy. A moment's reflection, however, would show that the measure must imply a definition of load line, and the question of soundness or unsoundness. Could the President of the Board of Trade or any agent acting for him lay hold of a ship on the ground that she was overloaded without defining the line beyond which she ought not to have been loaded? Assuredly not; and, therefore, what they asked, in the interest of trade and commerce and of the shipowners themselves, was that the Government should not wait till a particular ship was overloaded, but should, in the first instance, tell the shipowner the point beyond which he could not safely load the vessel. That was a more business-like and statesmanlike proceeding than that the authorities should step in just at the moment when a ship was on the point of being sent to sea. He trusted, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government would by some form of words of their own, in Committee carry out that which was really involved in the Bill. The same argument applied to the question of soundness. The President of the Board of Trade could not stop a ship on the ground of unseaworthiness without being in a position to show that she was unseaworthy. Why, then, should not that also be done long before the vessel was ready to proceed to sea? There might be reasons against the course he suggested, but if there were, they were Departmental reasons—reasons arising out of the labour and duty the measure would throw upon the Board of Trade. But that was no sufficient argument against the proposal, because the Board of Trade existed for the purpose of performing those duties, and he believed the right hon. Gentleman opposite the President of the Board of Trade would be the last man to shrink from the exercise of a public duty of this nature. Although he had high authority for believing that the removing of obstructions from the Committee was not necessary in this case, yet he considered it only respectful to the Government to omit from his Instruction all mention of deck cargoes and the stowage of grain cargoes; but he would be false to the views he had expressed, and to the support he had received, if he did not raise the questions of survey and load line, and he should, therefore, alter his Notice in that sense. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had alluded to the fact that the Government were guided in the matter by the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Unseaworthy Ships. For his part, he believed, and firmly believed, that that Report lay at the root of the errors which the Government had committed. He gave them credit for having followed strictly the recommendations of the Report, but to show that those recommendations were wrong, he had only to point to what the Commissioners had said as to load line. They said that undoubtedly the mere freeboard of a ship was not a proper thing by which to define its safety, and further, that the surplus buoyancy of a ship above water was the proper thing, or as near to the proper thing as could be got at, to define the safety of a ship. Thus, for the very reason that the House would have adopted the term "surplus buoyancy," it had been avoided in the Report of the Committee, who had finessed with small considerations and had avoided broad ones, thereby leading the Government into the greatest difficulties. In fact, he believed the Government would have drawn a much better Bill without than with the Report. In his opinion, the facts to which he had referred demanded that the House should step somewhat out of the usual course, and should see whether they could not pass a measure which would give general satisfaction. His conviction was that there was such a disposition on the Opposition side of the House as would enable the Government, if they chose, to pass a measure that would be generally approved. The hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood) had given a Notice of an Amendment with regard to the load line, which the Government would not be justified in rejecting, which went to the extent that the shipowner should be compelled to mark upon the side of his vessel such load line as he thought would fairly represent the carrying power of his ship. He believed that if the Government accepted the Amendment of his hon. Friend so that the Courts might be able to deal with them, in the event of any accident occurring, there would be no serious opposition to it. What had caused public agitation and resentment was, the fact that shipowners should go on overloading beyond all sense of decency and propriety; and what was asked for was not a scientific definition of a load line, but the fixing of a line beyond which it would be opprobrious to go. He trusted that the Government would receive in all sincerity what had fallen from hon. Members in Opposition as to their being a great disposition on their part to have concurrent action in this matter with a view to the passing of a measure which would give satisfaction to the country and meet the objects which all had at heart.

Mr. BENTINCK, in reference to the statement which had been made by the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), in apologizing to the House yesterday for the expressions he had used the previous week, said, he must express his surprise and regret that the hon. Member should not, either upon that occasion or when he rose to speak upon this Bill, have taken the opportunity of distinctly withdrawing the grave charges he had preferred against hon. Members of that House. He understood that the hon. Member, having preferred those charges, had not withdrawn them.

Mr. PLIMSOLL rose to Order. The hon. Member was discussing a subject that was not under the consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. Member for West Norfolk was in Order.

Mr. BENTINCK, continuing, said, he also regretted the fact that the hon. Member for Derby had not told them it was his intention to prosecute these charges. He (Mr. Bentinck) therefore hoped that the hon.Member for Plymouth would persevere in the course of which he had given Notice, and would move for a Committee, whose Report he hoped would entirely exonerate the latter from the charges made against him by the hon. Member for Derby, if they had not been already altogether refuted by the conclusive statements which had been made by the hon. Member for Plymouth to-day. He ventured to ask leave to say a few words with regard to this Bill, because it appeared to him that the further the House got into the subject the greater were the difficulties that had to be encountered, and the more hopeless did a settlement of the matter seem. With respect to grain loading, for instance, he was informed that loading corn in sacks would very much enhance its market price. The object of the House of Commons, stimulated as it was into action by the agitation now going on out-of-doors, was to prevent loss of life at sea; but it appeared to him that neither the original nor the present Bill of the Government, nor the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, really touched the main causes of that loss of life. It had been said by the highest authority that upon a careful examination of the Wreck Register it was a question whether any legislation could have an appreciable effect in diminishing the loss of life at sea. In all the three Bills he had referred to, it had been assumed that the loss of life at sea was mainly occasioned by the unseaworthiness of the ship; whereas that was, in reality, one of the minor causes of that loss. The main causes of the loss of life at sea were collisions, strandings, fires, shipping heavy seas, forcing quick passages, bad seamanship, icebergs, and floating wreck, none of which causes could be made subject to an Act of Parliament. There was another point which had to be considered in connection with the enormous loss of life. He meant the form of ships. A long ship propelled by steam would carry a large amount of cargo with comparatively a small amount of propelling power, and, therefore, she was a peculiarly profitable ship to send to sea for mercantile purposes. But that long ship when she fell in with bad weather ran an unusual risk of being lost. Scores and hundreds of vessels had gone down in stress of weather simply because they had been built out of all reasonable proportion. But was the House to be asked to deal with the form of ships? Then came the question of overloading. This was a question involving great difficulties. It was, perhaps, impossible for anyone who was not a scientific builder to say what was the proper load line for a ship. Were they going to leave this point to be decided by a Board of Trade surveyor, who probably had no knowledge of the subject whatever? And, if so, when was he to decide it—when the ship was built, or when she was going to sea? Then, if they dealt with the question of load line in one sense they must deal with it in the other. Hundreds of ships went to sea without sufficient ballast and were lost in consequence. Therefore, Parliament would have to consider the case of vessels which were not loaded enough. How were they going to deal with them? Were they going to say that a ship must be loaded up to a certain mark? It was obvious that they must take the question both ways. He believed that, if statistics could be procured as to the number of ships lost from being overloaded and the number lost from not being sufficiently loaded, the latter would be found to form the majority. He would not impede the progress of the Bill, because they were bound to carry something; but he hoped the House would bear in mind the warning of the noble Lord near him (Lord Eslington) that if the powers given were carried out in a spirit not conciliatory, the effect might be to destroy altogether our coasting trade. He had no wish to discourage those who might be appointed surveyors, but he could not help thinking of the immense powers they would wield, and of the enormous amount of capital over which they would exercise unlimited control, if they were allowed on their own responsibility and judgment to stop a ship from going to sea. Then as to this survey of which they had heard so much. A ship was to be stopped and was to be surveyed. Some hon. Members might not be aware, however, that in order to be properly surveyed a ship must discharge her cargo, must be taken into a dry dock, and must be stripped of her copper, and that might mean ruin to the shipowner. He hoped those to whom the work of inspection was entrusted would bear in mind the grave responsibility which devolved upon them and that in trying to do good they would not really do harm in carrying out the duties they had to perform. These were points for the consideration of the House, and whatever was done respecting them, he hoped that nothing would be carried out which would damage the great mercantile interests of this country.

MR. HERSCHELL, referring to the remarks of the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Sampson Lloyd) on the preceding evening, as to the number of Amendments placed on the Paper with reference to the Bill which had been withdrawn, denied that in doing so he had had any desire to obstruct the progress of the Bill. It had been said that they must give satisfaction to the country. What they ought to do, rather, was to give satisfation to their own consciences. Nothing could be more dangerous than a competition of philanthropy on this subject. It seemed to him that justice had hardly been done to the shipowners in the discussions which had taken place upon this subject. As far as he had seen, they had had no desire whatever to impede the progress of legislation, but, on the contrary, had been animated by an honest wish to make the Government measure as good as possible. He had seen none of that *esprit de corps*, blinding them to the vices of the present system, which had been suggested as the characteristic of these discussions. There might sometimes be a tendency on their part—and it was a natural tendency—to overrate the difficulties, but surely it would be in the highest degree unwise to ignore the suggestions which came from those shipowners, who had practical experience in the various matters which it was the duty of the House to consider, and who knew the subject best. With regard to the Bill before the House, he was one of those who felt that in adopting some of the measures which were recommended there was considerable danger, and did not think that those who were desirous of legislating on this matter would gain anything by shutting their eyes to those dangers. The question of a load line was one of the utmost importance, but was surrounded with grave difficulties. His hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) had said that every time a ship left port, the officials of the Board of Trade could fix a load line; but an enormous fallacy underlay that theory. The officials might, of course, tell when a ship was overloaded, but they could not, and did not, fix an exact line. The proposal that every shipowner should fix his own load line was not surrounded by so many disadvantages, although he did not believe that its employment could be so regulated as to secure that saving of human life which they all desired. There was considerable danger connected with legislating on the load line, and, therefore, the subject ought to be approached in a calm and dispassionate spirit. But, at the end of the Session, there would be a disposition to accept without discussion that which, at another time, would not be accepted. Then, with regard to the compulsory survey of unclassed ships, the danger was that, while diminishing the responsibility of the shipowner, they would only lull themselves into a false security, and would not get what they wanted. At the present moment there were 6,000 unclassed ships, and he asked where were they going to get the army of Inspectors to survey them? Shipowners who were wicked enough knowingly to send out unseaworthy ships would not stop short at an attempt to bribe the surveyors who might be appointed, and he thought it would be a matter almost of impossibility to obtain so large a number of surveyors as would be required for this purpose, and to be sure that they were all men of the necessary knowledge, and the necessary honour and probity. Besides, a survey perpetually carried on by the Government would be a dangerous thing. He had been engaged in a great many cases where the ship was undoubtedly unseaworthy, but where she had been surveyed and had excellent reports from persons who would be said to be competent. Therefore, let it not be supposed if we were to have a Government survey that we should have security. But if we had the machinery, it might be well to have occasional surveys. Just as general domiciliary visits would be objectionable, while a raid into a given district or street to put down crime would be allowable, so single surveys for the purpose of weeding out unseaworthy ships might be useful. But then as to another matter, the loading of grain in bulk, that was an evil which could be ascertained without that special skill and knowledge which would be required in the matters to which he had just alluded. Here it would be seen at once that the shipowner had not done his duty, and upon that point legislation was essential, seeing that the winter was coming on, that there was likely to be an enormous influx of grain, and that, if things were left as they were, numbers of our sailors might go to the bottom. Again, in the matter of deck cargoes, there was a source of danger to which we could not shut our eyes, and shipowners themselves admitted it. There was no insuperable difficulty in dealing with that evil, and he would urge the Government to deal with it. He earnestly hoped that the House might, before the close of the Session, pass a satisfactory measure—a measure which they might be able to look upon with satisfaction as likely to result in the saving of the lives of their fellow-subjects—the saving of the lives of a body of men to whose manly courage they were so much indebted, and who united with that courage an almost childish simplicity and helplessness which urgently called for sympathy and aid.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE said, he only rose to offer one suggestion to the right hon. Baronet the President of the Board of Trade, that the Inspectors to be appointed, while they looked after the seaworthiness of vessels, would also take care that a sufficient number of boats should be provided both for passengers and crew, in case of any disaster occurring at sea.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer must feel that the indulgence he bespoke for the Government measure had been accorded to it, and that considering the gravity of its provisions and its somewhat unusual character, the House had treated the measure with impartiality and fairness. The right hon. Gentleman, as some excuse for its imperfections, spoke of its being proposed in an emergency. No doubt, the emergency existed, and he (Mr. Goschen) would not inquire into the causes which had produced it; but the indulgence he bespoke for the Bill was, what might be asked for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act after Government had shown themselves unable properly to organize the police. This was practically a proposal to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act as regarded shipowners, and he thought the House generally would feel that the proposals of the Government Bill, stringent as they were, had been received with fairness by the shipowners. As what he stated on a former occasion had been referred to by the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood), he begged to explain that what he did say was that the Bill was not so stringent as might have been expected from the first announcement of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government. He did not give any opinion as to whether the Bill went too far or did not go far enough. Of course, it was a stringent Bill, and was only justified by the emergency in which the Government and the country found itself. The Bill must be treated from two points of view—from that which it included and from that which it excluded. The debate that day had rather been with regard to the topics which it excluded than upon the provisions which it contained. The Chancellor of the Exchequer very properly invited attention to the points which were omitted from the Bill—the regulation of grain cargoes, the regulation of deck cargoes, compulsory survey, and the question of the load line. The right hon. Gentleman assented to the discussion in Committee of deck loads and grain cargoes, but rather demurred to any discussion in Committee of the questions of compulsory survey and load line. The House, however, would remember that the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) refrained from pressing his own Bill, because he expected, and was led by the Government to expect, that he would be able to raise many principles embodied in his own Bill in Committee on the Government Bill, and it was because of that that he yielded discussion, and therefore he (Mr. Goschen) trusted the Government would not think it necessary to prevent the discussion of those points, whatever might be their own views upon them. Some parts of the question had been most ably discussed that day, and he congratulated the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell) upon the able speech he had just made on the subject of load line and compulsory survey, in which he had stated his opinions on what might be called the less popular side of the question with so much courage, frankness, and ability. It was most important that opinions should be expressed on both sides of these questions with freedom and frankness. The Government might be perfectly certain that even if those subjects were discussed, they would be discussed not with the view of obstructing, but facilitating the progress of the measure. A practical and business-like discussion on those subjects in the House of Commons would tend to quiet the public mind. It would also facilitate business if the Government had a distinct policy upon the question of deck loading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not disposed to admit that it could be dealt with; at the same time he had left it open to the Government to adopt regulations should it be the opinion of the House that such regulations should be passed. As it was evident they would make some regulations under pressure, it would be much more business-like and practical if they would at once set to work to prepare a clause to be introduced into their Bill. The same remark applied to the question of grain cargoes. The Bill would only deal with outward-bound ships; there was no provision in it which touched ships coming to this country. On that head, he did not think the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at all conclusive. It might be possible to deal with deck cargoes coming from foreign countries. Even at that time of the Session, he thought shipowners would be ready to accept of clauses, if carefully drawn, dealing with deck cargoes and cargoes of grain. The hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) understood it would be open to him to raise in Committee the questions to the discussion of which the Government assented, and which he hoped they would consent to deal with; and he retained his perfect freedom on the questions of compulsory survey and a load line, as to which it would be well that the public should not derive the impression that the discussion of those subjects had been shirked in any way. He (Mr. Goschen) trusted the Bill would pass that Session, and that the several matters to which he had drawn attention would be considered in Committee, with the view of making the measure as complete as possible under the circumstances.

Mr. MAC IVER said, that the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell), in his admirable and eloquent speech, had misstated the case of those who advocated survey and a load line. Referring to the speech of the noble Lord the Member for South Northumberland (Lord Eslington), he (Mr. MacIver) said, there was no difficulty in knowing what was done in Montreal. The same thing was done voluntarily at every port in the United States at which grain was shipped; there was no difficulty in saying what ought to be done, but there was difficulty in expressing it in the clauses of an Act of Parliament, and he guarded himself against accepting the proposals of the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) as they stood. He hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the Bill without a division; and he wished to congratulate the Government upon the excellent spirit and intention in which their measure was conceived. He thought it afforded a better opportunity for fairly debating the only questions of immediate importance than was possible with regard to the voluminous measure which had been abandoned. There were other questions of importance in regard to which he had ventured to give Notice yesterday, in the hope that, after matters had been sufficiently discussed amongst the parties interested, the Government would themselves bring in by-and-by a complete measure for consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to Merchant Shipping, and would also bear in mind that the increased duties which railways and shipping had brought upon the Board of Trade rendered every day more necessary some considerable change in regard to the economy of the Department. If the withdrawal of his proposed Amendments would facilitate in any way the passing of the measure, he would cheerfully place them on one side. He had just received a letter from a London solicitor of very considerable experience in regard to shipping, which was so entirely *apropos* that he would read an extract from it to the House. The writer said—

> "The saddle is being put on the wrong horse. The Government is not to blame; the late Government did exactly as they have done, or, indeed, they did worse. Sir Charles Adderley has done his best, and Mr. Disraeli very likely spoke the simple truth, when he said he withdrew the Bill with regret. The real blame rests with the permanent officials of the Board of Trade. They made the Royal Commission a delusion, and got the present Government first to propose a monstrous measure, and then to shrink from a discussion of it."

Those views were very widely held, and he had therefore taken the liberty of stating them to the House, but he did not mean to say that he entirely concurred with them. He had, personally, a great deal of respect for the able permanent officials of the Board of Trade, some of whom were personal friends; and he had no desire to bring any charge against them, except that he thought they were overworked, and that some considerable change in the internal economy of the Department was really required. He differed entirely from the Commissioners on the subject of classification and survey, and thought that the facts of the case were as clearly demonstrable as that two and two made four. Liverpool was second to no port in the Kingdom either as regarded its steamships or as regarded its sailing ships, and the simple truth of the matter was that almost every one of the magnificent vessels on which the Liverpool people prided themselves was already in some form or other surveyed. The splendid iron ships for which the Mersey was so well known were, almost without exception, already surveyed and classed, and he challenged his hon. Friend opposite (Mr. Rathbone) on the subject, as he had done on a former occasion. How, therefore, he asked, could it be reasonably maintained that the principle of survey was a bad one? In regard to load line, the opinion of the Royal Commissioners was equally decided, and he thought equally without foundation. In conclusion, he said he did not like the Act of 1873 at all. He thought its provisions in regard to the detention of unseaworthy ships had mainly been exercised against the poorer class of shipowners, and in a manner destructive to the coasting trade of the country. He said that the powers in regard to detaining ships were already excessively arbitrary, and far greater than they ought to be, and that what was really required was not that those powers should be increased, but that they should be more judiciously administered. He was quite sure, from what the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade had said on a former occasion, that the Government would be inclined to take that view of the subject, if it could be sustained in debate. He thought the question so little of a Party one, that he might tell the Government that, if they carried the Bill in its present form, the effect would be to worry the shipowners without protecting the men, and to discredit the Conservative party at every seaport in the Kingdom. But as the Government were evidently desirous that the measure should be made a good one, he hoped the House would agree to read the Bill a second time, without a division, and so enable the right hon. Gentleman (Sir Charles Adderley) to bring these questions to a satisfactory solution.

Mr. RATHBONE said, there were two Liverpool steamship-owners living who had been examined before the Royal Commission, and one of them was Mr. Charles Mac Iver. He (Mr. Rathbone) had seen a letter in a newspaper from an eminent shipowner stating that the load line had not so much importance as was generally ascribed to it.

Mr. MAC IVER interrupted, and said that his hon. Friend (Mr. Rathbone) had stopped in the middle of a sentence; and that the next few words, which it did not suit his hon. Friend to read, entirely altered the meaning.

Mr. DISRAELI: I wish, Sir, to impress upon the House the necessity of remembering that it is of the greatest importance, especially on a subject upon which we are mainly agreed—to read this Bill a second time, and I trust that the House will refrain from entering into a protracted debate, which might render it impossible to come to a final resolution before the usual hour of suspending our Sitting. I, myself, have expressed before—and I wish to express again—the painful regret with which my Colleagues and I felt it our duty, or rather our necessity, to give up our Shipping Bill. But I must say this—that I was convinced when we came to that decision that we had no other course. I am not going to impute to hon. Gentlemen opposite any feelings in putting Amendments on the Paper other than those arising from an imperative sense of duty, and I look upon such Amendments generally as evidence of the great interest which the House takes in the question. I believe, too, that very great advantage is gained by those who are responsible for the government of the country, in studying and treating with respect the suggestions of their opponents, who are only performing a Parliamentary duty in making those suggestions. But still, it was the duty of those who are responsible for the conduct of the Public Business to look at the number of Amendments of which Notice had been given, and when I remind the House that on the day when I had the mortification to announce to the House that it was impossible for the Government to proceed with this measure, the number of Amendments on this Bill was 178, and that 140 of them were suggested by hon. Gentlemen opposite, I think the House will acknowledge that on the 22nd of July that was evidence that could not be disregarded in coming to a conclusion on this subject. I shall not stop to allude to the accusations brought against the Government for preferring the conduct of another measure to that of the Merchant Shipping Bill. The Merchant Shipping Bill was not sacrificed in any way to the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. If we had resolved to attempt to proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill, neither of those measures could have been passed. These, however, are controversial questions into which I do not now wish to enter. We have been charged, also, with having introduced a merely temporary measure, and the accusation was, that we ought to have announced our intention when we withdrew the Merchant Shipping Bill. At present, that is an observation that may be made with very great success, even in this House, and it would be, no doubt, triumphantly received at public meetings. But if nothing had happened to stir up the feelings of the country, I should like to know what chance we should have had of passing a temporary Bill? I cannot conceive, and will not attempt to describe, the countenances of hon. Gentlemen opposite if we had made such an announcement; but the Government having been obliged to give up the measure, did not lose sight of the subject. They immediately considered whether it was not possible, under the existing law, which was passed by our Predecessors—but which fact will not prevent me from doing justice to its great merit, and the benefits which have accrued from it—whether it was not in our power, under the law of 1873, by increasing our staff, by drawing up new regulations, or by some other means, to effect some improvement in its administration, and obtain the result which we all desired. We felt—I will not say the absolute necessity, but the great desirability of some statutory assistance—and we had arrived at that conclusion, especially with the assistance of my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has shown to-day how deeply he is interested in the subject, and how well qualified he is to treat it. But we also felt that it was vain to come down to this House and ask for a short Bill to increase our powers. When, however, this excitement arose, we felt that we could appeal with some advantage to the House. And it is not under the pressure of public opinion, but with the assistance of public opinion that we have introduced this measure. The *Vox populi* has not coerced us, but has aided us, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I now see the possibility of passing a measure which I trust will be both salutary and sufficient. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen) treated the measure when it was first introduced as one of very slight proportions, and went out of his way to say that it had already disappointed the expectations held out by me when I first intimated our intention to bring it forward. I entirely adhere to the statement I then made to the House. For myself, I may say that I would not be responsible for the measure if it were to be permanent. Sir, the right hon. Gentleman now speaks in a very different way. He has compared the measure to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and certainly that is a description which hardly agrees with the terms in which he spoke of the Bill when it was first introduced to the notice of the House. But whatever may be its character—whatever may be its ultimate result, I trust—and indeed know—that we are all agreed upon one point—namely, that we should read the Bill a second time, and therefore I must point to the clock as showing that there are "breakers ahead," and that we must not lose any time in doing so. I hope, on Monday, we shall go into Committee—the most important part of the proceedings on the Bill—and arrive on that day at conclusions which will give satisfaction to the country.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *Monday* next.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS AMENDMENTS.

Lords Amendments *considered.*

Several *agreed to;* several amended, and *agreed to;* one *disagreed to.*

Committee *appointed,* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendment to which this House hath disagreed:"—Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, Mr. Secretary CROSS, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Mr. CLARE READ, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Mr. WILLIAM HOLMS, Mr. DYKE, and Mr. ROWLAND WINN:—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

It being now five minutes to Seven of the clock, the House suspended its Sitting.

The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE called attention to the Letter from the Lord President of the Council, requesting the opinion of the Medical Council on the subject of the exclusion of women from registration as practitioners of medicine, and wished to ask, Whether Her Majesty's Government contemplated the introduction of any measure on the subject in the next Session of Parliament? He felt that it would be indiscreet to occupy the time of the House by discussing at length this grievance; but he must remark that there were many young women of cultivated minds who had been looking out for a mode of supporting themselves independently, and who had directed their attention to the profession of medicine, while a large number of female patients found comfort in the attendance of doctors of their own sex. At that moment, there was in London a hospital and school of medicine, in which the patients, doctors, and teachers were women. Some of the lady practitioners had passed good examinations, and had degrees from Universities in France and Switzerland, but in the eye of the law they were outlaws. That did not arise from any direct provision in the law itself, but from the action of the Universities, who had, by their regulations about taking degrees, practically excluded women from the register. Under the Medical Act women could be registered; their practical exclusion was due to the Examining Bodies. One lady succeeded in passing the examination of the Society of Apothecaries; but when it was found that there was one licentiate in petticoats, the Society altered its rules so that no woman could henceforth receive its licence. Women being thus practically excluded from the register, though not excluded by the law, the Lord President of the Council had exercised a wise discretion in asking the General Medical Council, who represented the higher states of the medical profession, what should be done?—and he was glad to say that the Council made a suggestion which seemed very practical. They proposed not to interfere in any way with the existing examinations, or the existing studies, but that a new and special examination should be provided for female students who might wish to prove their competence for admission to the register. While the examination and the teaching would be distinct, both would be equal in quality to that which existed for men. This would give a legal power of practising to women who had passed the proper examinations, and the medical profession would then be no longer open to the charge of opposing a legitimate demand on the part of women for the purpose of preserving a monopoly to their own sex. He trusted that the Government, now that a new phase of the subject had been entered upon, would pursue the course which they had so judiciously taken up, and that in the next Session of Parliament they would propose some legislation, and relieve him of the duty of introducing another Bill to open the doors of the medical profession to such women as might undoubtedly be competent.

VISCOUNT SANDON said, that any observations which fall from his right hon. Friend the Member for South Hampshire in reference to medical examinations of women in this country must have great weight, as it was his action that led to the formation of the General Medical Council, which everybody agreed was now a most important body of medical practitioners in this country. He agreed with his right hon. Friend that it would be undesirable to raise on the present occasion a general discussion respecting the admission of women into the medical profession. For the first time, since the present Government came into office, this subject was brought under the notice of the House at the beginning of this Session. They felt it desirable, before forming any opinion upon it, to refer it to the consideration of the General Medical Council, which was one of the most distinguished Bodies of the United Kingdom, being composed of eminent medical men in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also representing the Universities. When, therefore, the right hon. Gentlemen the Members for Hampshire and Halifax brought the subject forward, Her Majesty's Government thought to would be better to get the impartial opinion of the General Medical Council with regard to it. That body, however, assembled only once a-year, but the matter was referred to it at the annual meeting in the month of June. They went into it with great care. Some of the most distinguished members of the Council took part in the debates, which lasted two or three days, and after a full and careful consideration of the question they addressed a letter to the Lord President of the Council. At this late period of the Session they did not feel themselves to be in a position to consider this important subject, but they would give it their best attention, and next Session they would be prepared to state whether, in their judgment, legislation was desirable or not. The Government felt the country had a right to know next Session what course they intended to pursue, and whether they would move in the matter themselves or leave the subject to be dealt with by an independent Member.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY thought the Government had adopted the best course in consulting the General Medical Council, and was glad to find that body, after long and anxious consideration, had expressed a decided opinion that women ought no longer to be excluded from the profession. After such a declaration one would hardly imagine that the existing state of things could remain unaltered.

MR. LYON PLAYFAIR asked, whether the Government would lay upon the Table of the House the correspondence which had passed between them and the General Medical Council on the subject?

VISCOUNT SANDON said, he should be most happy to do so, because he thought it very desirable that the House should have full information upon it.

THE INDIAN ARMY—CASE OF CAPTAIN CHATTERTON.

OBSERVATIONS.

SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, on rising to call attention to the case of Captain J. Balsir Chatterton, with the object of an inquiry being instituted into it, said, that gentleman, a perfect stranger to himself, belonged to the Indian Army. He was engaged in active warfare during the Indian Mutiny. Being wounded and carried to the rear in November, 1857, he was exposed to the night air and the cold. This originated a form of rheumatism well known in India, called muscular rheumatism. This disease came on at intervals; its progress was often very slow indeed, but it was of a lamentable character, and hopelessly crippled those who could not be cured of it. During a visit he (Sir Thomas Chambers) lately paid to the Hospital for Incurables at Putney, he found that a large number of the inmates were suffering from muscular rheumatism. Captain Chatterton had a severe attack in 1862 which obliged him to relinquish duty for a time. For this he was reported; a court-martial was held in his absence; and, on the evidence, he was found guilty of malingering or shirking his duty. When the sentence was read out to him at his bedside, he emphatically denied that he was malingering, and said he was then suffering from excruciating rheumatism. He was carried from Benares to Calcutta in his bed, and examined by the principal medical men there and four Presidency surgeons; they certified to the Indian Government that he was suffering from muscular rheumatism, and was unable to discharge his duty in consequence. Previously to the court-martial neither the surgeon nor the assistant-surgeon of the regiment examined him, though they said he was suffering from nervous irritability caused by indulgence. He came to England, and on his arrival the certificate of Sir William Fergusson and Mr. Canton stated that Captain Chatterton's inability to perform his duties was caused by his suffering from acute muscular rheumatism. Assuming that certificate to be a well-founded statement, it was a slander upon Captain Chatterton to assert that his inability was caused by his having lived too freely; but that had been asserted, and an order was sent from the Home Government to India that he should be put on half-pay; but he could not get even that until he reached England. He had undergone 13 surgical operations, and had incurred great expense in travelling for and obtaining surgical advice. He came to Europe for such advice, and some of the most eminent surgeons in Italy, France, and England were consulted by him. He was advised that if he would return to the warmer climate of India he might obtain some relief for his sufferings, and he accordingly returned to Calcutta, but he was soon turned out of the Calcutta hospital into the street. Now, the question was, which side told the truth? He (Sir Thomas Chambers) maintained that it was proved beyond a doubt that Captain Chatterton was suffering from rheumatism now, and had suffered from it in 1862, and therefore the verdict of the court-martial was wrong. Under these circumstances, it was the duty of the Government to either make a complete answer to the case if they could, or else confess that a serious wrong had been done to this gentleman. He (Sir Thomas Chambers) was not a soldier himself—and he was glad of it—he was only a lawyer; but, so far as he could see, the grievance he had brought under the notice of the House was a substantial one, and one which, at any rate, justified an inquiry being made into the circumstances of the case in order that the truth might be arrived at.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR said, he had always stood up in defence of his fellow-officers when he thought they had just cause of complaint on any ground; but, on the present occasion, he was far from thinking that any such ground had been made out. The facts of the case, as far as he knew them—and he had taken some pains to inquire into the matter—led him to think that, instead of being placed on half-pay, Captain Chatterton ought to have been required to leave the service long ago. He deeply regretted that the hon. and learned Member should have been induced to bring before the House this case of an officer who had been accused of malingering, a crime which, in the Army, was even worse than cowardice. It would be far better for a man to be in his grave than have so disgraceful a title. In the whole of his own experience in India he had never met with a single case of malingering. The hon. and learned Member had stated that this officer was wounded in India. The fact, however, seemed to be that he was simply carried to the rear among the wounded. Seven years after his trial he was, in 1869, again accused of malingering, and then removed from the Service; and now certain officers were maligned. The case was, therefore, one which ought not to have been brought before Parliament. He ventured to suggest to the Government that it would be better to allow cases of this kind to be dealt with by courts-martial in India than to follow the slow and cumbrous process now in existence.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said, that, of course, hon. Members had a perfect right to bring forward Motions of this kind for inquiry; but he submitted that before doing so, they should make themselves acquainted with the facts of the case which they undertook to advocate. He regretted that the hon. and learned Member for Marylebone had not done so in this case, for after the statement the hon. and learned Member had made, it would be necessary for him (Lord George Hamilton) to rake up certain facts, which both for the character of the person involved and the honour of the Service, had much better have remained unknown to the public. This officer never was tried for malingering. The facts of the present case were that Lieutenant Chatterton, who joined the Army in 1857, was tried by a general court-martial in 1862 for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and prejudicial to good order and military discipline in that, at Benares, he rendered himself unfit for duty by excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The evidence was very clear against the offender, and of the two witnesses called for the defence one said that Lieutenant Chatterton was not so drunk as to be unfit for duty, and the other was unable to give much stronger testimony in his favour. Lord Strathnairn, then Commander of the Forces in India, approved of the finding, and on a subsequent occasion, when Captain Chatterton sent in a memorial, the sentence, on inquiry made, was confirmed. Lord Sandhurst succeeded Lord Strathnairn in the command of the Forces, and he was inclined to take a more lenient view of the case. The charge and the evidence were therefore carefully considered by him, and subsequently sent home for the opinion of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and also confirmed by him. He (Lord George Hamilton) held in his hand a letter written by Lord Sandhurst, dated the 5th of January, 1869, in which he stated that this officer was totally unfit to be in the Service. There was not one item of evidence which the hon. and learned Gentleman had been able to adduce that could afford ground upon which to upset the verdict of the court-martial, if that was his object; and if it was not, he did not understand what case he had, since Captain Chatterton himself applied more than once to be allowed to retire from Indian Service. If the conduct of Army medical officers was to be made subject to examination and inquiry at a distance of 10 or 15 years, and without a particle of evidence to justify such a proceeding, the position of those gentlemen would become intolerable. If the inquiry now asked for were granted, it would afford an opportunity for making charges against a large number of officers in the Indian Service who had rendered good service to the country, which Captain Chatterton had not, when no ground whatever had been offered to the House for adopting such a course.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION, 1864.

OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. RITCHIE, in proceeding to call attention to the constant delays interposed by France in carrying out the Sugar Convention of 1864, and in fulfilling assurances repeatedly made to this country on the subject, said, his object was not to complain of the action of Her Majesty's Government, as represented by the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, or the hon. Gentleman who so successfully represented that Office in this House—for they had apparently done all that lay in their power for the best—but to strengthen their hands in any further representations they might make to induce the French Government to carry out their engagements. The question was one of great commercial importance to this country, as the House would see when he stated that the quantity of sugar refined annually amounted to 650,000 tons, and was of the value of from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling. Until within a few years past the English sugar refining trade had been growing and prosperous, but it had now fallen into decline. That decline was not owing to any want of skill or of enterprize on the part of the refiners, but to the unfair competition which France was enabled to carry on by the system of bounties. The duty was levied in France not on the sugar refined, but on the quantity of raw sugar that went into the refiners' houses, which was supposed to make a certain yield of refined sugar, and that supposed yield was charged. It was important, therefore, that that yield should be exactly ascertained. He could show from the admission of the French themselves that the actual yield was greater by 10 per cent than the estimated yield. The French refiner thus paid no duty on this excess yield, but on exportation he received a drawback equal to the duty he was supposed to have paid, and the French sugar refiners were thus enabled to undersell the English refiners. The industry and skill of our refiners had long enabled them to stand even this competition, but the system had now come to be intolerable. It was a rule with regard to raw sugar that the deeper the colour the less was the yield, and the French refiners had turned this to their advantage, by artificially deepening the colour of the raw sugar and obtaining a much greater yield than was officially calculated. In the case of the ordinary cane sugar the disadvantage resulting to English refiners from this manipulation of the raw sugar was great, but in the case of beet root sugar, which was largely manufactured in France, it was ten-fold greater. One might say that this was a matter which France would soon open her eyes to. As a matter of fact, she did open her eyes to it as far back as 1864, for it was at her instance that the Convention of 1864 with England, Holland, and Belgium was entered into. Under that Convention a certain scale was drawn up, which it was said would meet the requirements of the case. The English Government had loyally carried out the terms of the Convention; but France, which had originally proposed it as the champion of the abolition of bounties, from that time to the present had systematically evaded her obligations. It was consistently insisted on the part of England that refining in bond was the only way to give effect to the Convention of 1864, and a proposition was made in the French Assembly in 1874 proposing to establish that system on the 1st of May. The proposition was rejected by a small majority, but so strong was the feeling on the subject that it was again brought forward with the consent of the French Government in the same year, and carried by a large majority. It was then decided that refining in bond should commence on the 1st of July, 1875, at the very latest; but it was also declared that every exertion should be used to bring the system into operation at the earliest possible moment after the passing of the law. That engagement was not entered into with us, because our *locus standi* was the Convention of 1864, for which, however, we were willing to accept refining in bond as a substitute. There was a long correspondence on the subject between Lord Derby, Lord Lyons, and the Duc Decazes; but, notwithstanding all remonstrances, France had systematically evaded that which she had promised to do, and we were now in the position that the Convention of 1864, which, as he had said, was our only *locus standi*, would expire to-morrow, while France declined to act upon the law which she herself had passed, and now actually proposed to do nothing in the matter until the 1st of March. What reason did she give for this course? Within the last month or two there had been another conference between England, France, Holland, and Belgium, with the view of inducing Holland and Belgium also to refine in bond. A Convention to that effect was agreed to, and the 1st of March was named in it, because it was necessary that Holland and Belgium should get a law passed by their respective Assemblies in order to carry out the provisions of the Convention, and that could not very well be done much earlier than March. But then that excuse did not apply to the case of France because she had already passed a law for refining in bond; and further, the French delegate at the opening of the Conference, had expressly stated that whatever dates Holland and Belgium fixed for the commencement of refining in bond, France was bound to commence that system not later than 31st July so that the delay now proposed was a distinct breach of this understanding. He had not the slightest faith that France would carry out refining in bond even in March; but even if she did, it was a most ruinous thing for our sugar refiners to have to stand against those bounties for another six months. If the present state of things were not remedied, he did not believe that in another month there would be a sugar-refiner at work in the whole Kingdom. It had been said, why should they object to the French taxing themselves to give us cheap sugar? But it really was not a consumer's question, for the consumer did not derive any benefit from the system. The drawback received by the French refiner was £3 or £4 per ton, but he only reduced his price just below the price at which sugar could be made by our refiners; that was to say, he reduced it not more than £1 per ton. or at about the rate of 1-16*d.* per lb. This was sufficient to close our refiners, but not enough to enable the consumer to buy his sugar cheaper. Besides the serious injury done to our refiners, there was the great injury inflicted on our sugar-producing colonies and also on our carrying trade. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not long ago expressed a hope that England would become the great emporium of the sugar trade; but that was out of the question if refining was to be put an end to in this country. Was all that ruin to be suffered for the sake of £1 a ton upon 120,000 tons of sugar, the quantity of loaf sugar per annum consumed here? After France had obtained the entire monopoly of the sugar trade, she would be able to dictate to us what price we were to pay. What was to be done in that matter ought, he urged, to be done quickly, because the Convention expired to-morrow. What would be the effect if France applied the same principle as she did in the case of sugar to all the other manufactures of this country? It would be of little avail that we could buy her commodities at a little below cost price, if our people had nothing with which to buy them, in consequence of the destruction of the industries by which they had hitherto been supported. He was not so foolish as to think that we should go to war for the sake of that treaty, but the present case was one of so exceptional a character as to require some exceptional treatment. Our sugar refiners were not afraid of fair and open competition. This was not the case of another country being able to produce an article cheaper than we could do, but that of a large manufacturing industry of ours being destroyed by a bounty. He was afraid to speak about our putting on countervailing duties, but the circumstances were so exceptional that we might be justified in doing something of that kind. We might tell France that until she fulfilled her engagements, we would not allow her sugar to come into our market, or we might put on a duty representing the exact amount of the bounty she gave her refiners when they sent their sugar to this country. Unless we were prepared to see hundreds and thousands of our people driven from their employment and an enormous amount of capital lost, it was absolutely necessary, whether by remonstrances or by other means, to bring France to a sense of her obligations. He, therefore, earnestly trusted that the Government would adopt some method by which the injury he had described would be remedied, and a prosperous branch of manufacture in this country saved from utter extinction.

MR. SAMUDA said, he would not go over the same ground as his hon. Colleague had; but this he must say, that the amount of injury which had been done to this country by France in the sugar refinery question was very great. He did not want the House or the Government to pursue any course that would be against the consumers' interest; but this was a long-pending question between the people of France and this country. France had been much favoured by this country, but she had broken all her engagements with England. Lord Derby had put the matter to her in the simplest and broadest way when he said this was not a consumers' question; it was more than that; it was a question in which the action pursued by the Government of France had almost entirely destroyed the sugar-refining interest of this country and the whole of the capital that had been invested in it; and unless something was done speedily to remedy the evil, the sugar manufacturers in this country would be obliged to shut up their houses. He believed his hon. Colleague had under-stated rather than over-stated the magnitude of the mischief done by France to one of the largest sugar-refining districts of this country. It was melancholy to witness the way in which the sugar manufactories in the Tower Hamlets had one by one succumbed, owing to the causes so well described in the admirable exposition to which the House had just listened. The course that France was adopting was the simple one of bearing down, by unfair competition, the sugar-refining trade of this country, in which so much capital was invested, with the hope of recouping herself subsequently, when she had got the whole trade in her hands, by charging a large additional price for her sugar all over the Continent. It so happened that the soil of France was peculiarly suitable for the growth of beet, and that after the sugar had been extracted from that root, the residue was nearly as valuable for feeding cattle as the root in its original state. Therefore, the French Government, by being enabled to throw into beet cultivation an enormous quantity of their land and to employ a large number of labourers in the sugar-refining trade, were able to recoup themselves for the large sum which they most unfairly paid out of public money to their sugar refiners. In these circumstances we ought not to stand upon formalities, and it would be advisable that the French Government should be informed that the course of action they had adopted was contrary to all good faith and to their express agreement, and that until they put themselves in the right, we should no longer consider that we were under any obligation to regard them as entitled to be dealt with under the most-favoured nation clause of the Treaty.

Mr. M'LAREN said, the question was one that was possessed of much interest for the Northern part of the Kingdom, where things were coming to a crisis with regard to it. There was only one sugar refinery in Edinburgh, and it had been working at a loss for a considerable time, and within the last day or two the proprietors had given notice to their workmen of their intention to stop the works altogether. His hon. Friend the Member for Greenock (Mr. Grieve), who was a partner in the largest sugar-refining business in the Kingdom, told him that things were in the same state in his part of the country, and that many houses thought of giving up their business altogether, which would cause thousands of men earning good wages to go idle. The mode adopted by France partook too much of the nature of the Old Bailey practice, of making a promise to-morrow in order to break it the next day, and the time had come when our Government ought to meet the matter in a very decided manner, and should teach the French Government to act like honest men. Within the last few years we had largely reduced the duty on the importation of French wines, as compared with those of Spain and Portugal, and we should take care that it was known that it was not too late for us to retrace our steps in that matter.

Sir JOSEPH M'KENNA said, that France had been greatly favoured with respect to the duties on wine to the prejudice of the distillers of this country, and it ought to go forth to the Ministry of France that every part of the United Kingdom was agreed upon this point—that the system of allowing a drawback to the manufacturers in France, in order that they might compete with us on unfair terms, was a system which could not be tolerated by any country which respected itself. The growth of beet and the manufacture of sugar in Ireland might be profitably carried on were it not for the undue advantage that France gave to her sugar refiners.

Mr. BOURKE said, he was sure that no one could be surprised that the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Ritchie) had brought this subject before the House, because, if other hon. Members had seen and heard as much of the condition of the sugar refiners of this country as he had done within the last three or four months, they would be glad that the question had fallen into such able hands as those of the hon. Member. Nothing could be more conclusive than the hon. Member's statement, and he thanked him for the kind way in which he had spoken of the action which Her Majesty's Government had already taken in this matter, and for the terms in which he had referred to him personally. All he could say was, that it had given the greatest pain at the Foreign Office to hear of the great distress in the sugar-refining trade that existed in all parts of the United Kingdom, and he could assure the House that the Foreign Office had from time to time in the last few months repeatedly remonstrated with the French Government upon this question as it affected England, Ireland, and Scotland. At that hour of the night, he would not weary the House by going into the bygone story of the classification of sugar, but the debate must have reminded many of the older hon. Members of the time when the whole subject of the classification of sugar was gone into very fully, first by Sir Robert Peel, and subsequently by a Select Committee of the House in 1862. It was owing to the Report of that Committee, which the then French Minister of Finance had had translated into French, that the pernicious system that was then in force there was put an end to, and that sounder views on this question were entertained all over Europe. From 1864 to 1871 we were anxious to establish a system of classification, but no one could doubt that in reality that system broke down, for unless carried out with great fidelity, it opened the door to a large amount of fraud. In 1871, when France said she would establish a system satisfactory to us, it was found impossible to proceed with our classification system. Up to the present time France had not kept the engagements which we had a right to expect she would keep. Owing probably to circumstances over which she had no control, she said recently that she wished the time for establishing refining in bond to be extended, and now this time was fixed for March 1, 1876. Although we might feel much disappointment with the course taken by France, she had given strong pledges that she would introduce the system of refining in bond at the time fixed. Negotiations were also going on with Holland on the same subject, but until the proposal which would be made by Holland actually reached Her Majesty's Government it would be imprudent to refer to it. He might say, however, that Her Majesty's Government would be cautious how they entered into any other Convention on the subject. When the House saw the correspondence, he thought they would come to the conclusion that the Government had taken the only course open to them in withholding their consent from the proposal made to us quite lately by the four Powers. A countervailing duty upon refined sugar had been suggested, but Her Majesty's Government would not think it right to adopt this course, nor would it be sanctioned by public opinion. It also appeared to the Government that such a step would be one of doubtful policy, when in nine months they hoped to see an end to the evil now complained of. The system of bounties was a very vicious one. The only persons who could benefit by it in France were, not the beet-growers, but the refiners. It was absolutely ruinous to attempt to prop up an industry of this kind by artificial means, for when deprived of the stimulus the industry would be more depressed than ever. The system of bounties was the worst system of the most aggravated kind of protection, for whereas a system of protection in some countries and some cases might fill the treasury, a system of bounties must in all cases empty the treasury. Moreover, the taxpayer was in all cases obliged to pay the bounty, and an additional tax was placed on the article subject to that bounty. The result was that the consumption of sugar in France, owing to the heavy duties, was far less than in England, being only 17 lbs per head as against 57 lbs per head here. The French people, he believed, would soon find out that the system they were now pursuing was ruinous, and they would then urge upon their Government the necessity of putting an end to it. If the bounty system were extended in the way its advocates desired, the burden on the Exchequer would increase so largely that it would be impossible for any country to bear it. Before long, in all probability, France, Holland, Belgium, and other countries which had adopted this vicious system would find that our example was the true one to follow. The Conventions expired this very day, and France might turn round upon us and say—"We are bound to you no longer." All we could therefore do was to establish the system which we were bound to establish, and which we thought was the best for our country; and he believed that if we could show to France that that was the best system we should produce a greater effect than could be produced in any other way.

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH said, he was sorry to find that, although it was admitted a wrong had been done to the English refiners, there seemed to be no idea of providing a remedy for it. While our sugar refiners were being ruined, the only suggestion of the Government was that they should be kept waiting still longer, until the trade was ruined entirely. He should have liked to hear something more satisfactory than the declaration that bounties were bad things in general, and that Her Majesty's Government intended to adopt some course which would have compelled France to do the right thing by us. He did not wish to see a commercial enterprize of that sort destroyed in England, and he hoped our Government would be wise in time.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

SUPPLY *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £486,560, to complete the sum for the Army Purchase Commission.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in proposing the Vote, said, that when he came into office a Commission appointed under the auspices of his predecessor, almost judicial in its character, was inquiring into certain grievances on which the officers had memorialized the Government. Her Majesty's Government had desired to carry out the provisions of the Army Regulation Act, not in letter only, but in spirit, and he had adopted as far as he possibly could the recommendations of that Commission, but the questions raised by them as to the desirability of keeping up the system of promotion as it existed during the existence of Purchase was now being investigated by another Commission. The Committee would find under the sub-heads of this Vote that there were three new Votes to be taken. One was for what was called bonus, which was a sum which was paid to officers who retired. As had been said by the Royal Commission, there was no sound distinction between an exceptional over-regulation price and an exceptional bonus. Practically, it was an over-regulation price which was not permitted under the Army Regulation Act, but which the Royal Commission unanimously recommended should be paid. The second Vote was for over-regulation prices granted to officers who were on full-pay at the time of the passing of the Act. The third Vote was one which he was sure the Committee would readily accept, which was recommended by the Royal Commission—namely, that those officers who had been put compulsorily on half-pay, many of whom had performed distinguished services, particularly those who had served in India, should, on being brought on full-pay, receive over-regulation prices.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he was glad the right hon. Gentleman proposed to carry out the arrangements of Lord Cardwell. He thought a list should be furnished of the names of the officers who had received money under this Commission in order that the effect of the arrangement might be known.

MR. CAMPBELL - BANNERMAN hoped that no objection would be made to the proposition of the right hon. Gentleman in favour of the officers in question, who had a strong equitable claim.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK urged the claims of those officers who had been compelled by the passing of the Act to retire on half-pay, although they had been previously selected for Staff appointments and the rank of major.

MR. STANLEY pointed out that the case of the officers referred to had been fully investigated by the Royal Commissioners, who reported that the claim they put forward was of too vague a character to be entertained. His right hon. Friend was, on the one hand, anxious to give the fullest consideration to claims which were favourably reported on, and, on the other, to guard the House from a too wide and over liberal extension of the terms on which the original procedure in this matter was taken.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK expressed his regret that the case of officers who had, in his opinion, a just claim for compensation had not been favourably considered.

Vote *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £745,037, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Constabulary Force in Ireland."

MR. ERRINGTON hoped the Chief Secretary for Ireland would take into consideration the claims of those members of the Constabulary Force in Ireland who retired compulsorily or voluntarily between 1873 and the end of 1874, in the interval between the passing of two Acts for granting increased pensions to those who retired, and who were thus deprived of the extra benefits secured by the latter Act.

MR. WHALLEY demanded to know why, in the name of common sense, they paid £1,000,000 a-year for police in Ireland, and yet trifled with the earnest warning of the German Ambassador. [*Cries of* "Oh!"] Further, the Prime Minister had ignored altogether the statement of the Lord Chief Justice, who stated that the Queen did not reign in Ireland; it was the Pope. ["Oh, oh!"] He called upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland to explain what the Vote was for, if it were not to counteract the foreign power of the Pope in Ireland. [*Cries of* "Agreed!"] In consequence of the determined interruption he would not pursue the subject further; he had liberated his conscience.

MR. MELLOR objected to the large sum paid away in pensions, and asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland to explain the principle on which superannuations were granted.

MR. MELDON called attention to what he regarded as an injustice in the giving of pensions. The pensions for the Irish Constabulary were calculated on the rate of pay when they entered the service, while the pensions of the metropolitan police were calculated on the rate of pay they received at the time they retired. The pensions in the latter case would be much higher. Both bodies were appointed under the same Act; then why should this difference exist as to the mode of calculating their pensions?

MR. MITCHELL HENRY reminded the Committee that the constables for whom this money was voted would be more properly denominated a military force. He should always consider it a standing disgrace to this country that it was necessary that this enormous sum should be voted for the purpose of keeping up such a force for Ireland; and he believed that it would be entirely unnecessary if they would concede to the Irish people their just rights.

MR. WHITWELL wished to know whether the right hon. Gentleman's attention had been directed to the high rents of police barracks?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, his attention had been called to the cost of barracks for the Constabulary, but the matter was more difficult than it seemed to be at first sight. It was desirable when the circumstances were favourable that the barracks should be public property. As to the remark of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Mitchell Henry) he believed that whatever might be the armament or drill of the Irish Constabulary, the present state of Ireland bore no slight testimony to their efficiency as a police force. As to the pension list, if they found, on the one hand, that it was objected to as too large, and on the other as too small, they might fairly conclude that it was about what it ought be. All the pensions were computed upon Acts of Parliament open to the inspection of the hon. Member for Ashton-under-Lyne (Mr. Mellor.) It should be remembered that the constables in this force were picked men, and that Ireland having a healthy climate, pensioners possibly lived there longer than they did in other countries. In reply to the hon. Members for Kildare (Mr. Meldon) and Longford (Mr. Errington), he wished to say that although he felt unable to comply with the desires expressed in the memorials hitherto sent in, he was ready to take any fresh point into consideration, and to make the proper recommendations with regard to it.

MR. RONAYNE contended that the police of Ireland were a well-organized military force, and were not good as detective or as ordinary police constables. Its members were to be found even at flower shows with rifles on their shoulders and swords by their sides. Their conduct, however, he must admit, was unimpeachable, and they acted with great consideration towards the people, considering the large powers which they possessed under certain Acts of Parliament.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS moved that Progress should be reported. Hon. Members had been 10 hours in that House, and three distinguished Members—those for Taunton, Rochester, and Carlisle—were already fast asleep. The House had been sitting for 10 hours, and it was desirable that they should know to what extent the endurance of private Members was to be called upon at that period of the Session.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Charles Lewis.*)

MR. BERESFORD HOPE believed that if the hon. Member for Londonderry wished to go home to bed, they would all wish him a very good night.

MR. R. POWER said, there were more than 90 Members in the House, and as only three were asleep, there could be no objection to their going on. On the Treasury Bench they were particularly wide awake.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY hoped that the Motion for reporting Progress would not be pressed at that early hour. The three hon. Members who had been referred to as being asleep were always found very particularly wide awake when any subject they were interested in was being discussed, and it was a privilege of that House, which he hoped would always continue, that hon. Members might go to sleep when they did not wish to listen to what was being said.

Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING bore testimony to the excellence and efficiency of the police force in Ireland.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(3.) £52,366, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Legal Charges, Ireland.

Class IV.—Education, Science, and Art.

(4.) £6,726, to complete the sum for the National Gallery.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE complained of the insufficient accommodation provided for the Gallery, and offered suggestions to the Government, with a view to improved arrangements.

Vote *agreed to.*

(5.) £1,506, to complete the sum for the National Portrait Gallery.

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,550, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for Grants in aid of the Expenditure of certain Learned Societies in Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. M'LAGAN (for Mr. Malcolm) moved the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £1,000. He did not consider that the money spent by the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society was as profitably administered as it might be, and he contended that the Meteorological Society of Scotland ought to have a share of this grant. The Society of London had acknowledged the value of the work being done by the Society of Scotland, which had applied itself to agricultural and other pursuits.

Mr. R. Power

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That the Item of £10,000, for the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society, be reduced by £1,000."—(*Mr. M'Lagan.*)

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR said, a previous Treasury had expressed its opinion that the Meteorological Society of Scotland ought to have a portion of the grant, because of the good work it was doing.

Mr. M'LAREN said, the people of Scotland did not ask for any largesse from the people of England or Ireland, because if the £1,000 was given to Scotland, she would only be getting her share of the taxes to which she contributed one tenth part.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR supported the Amendment, on the important condition that the observations by the Meteorological Society of Scotland were more varied than those of the office in London, and were practically of a character very different from that of the Society in London; being also applied to develop an industry of great value to Scotland—that of ascertaining the influence of the weather and the temperature of the sea on the herring fishery. There were other important objects to which the Scotch Society directed their inquiries, and it would be easy to arrange that the investigations of the London and Edinburgh Societies should co-operate for the general good, and thus prevent conflicts or rivalries. The acquisition of the knowledge which might guide the fishermen in following up the shoals of herrings might prove the means of yielding large profits to the nation; moreover, the collections which were at present made by the fee for the brand affixed to the herring barrels yielded nearly £9,000, and this money should, as a matter of course, be employed for the benefit of the trade, instead of being used to swell the Miscellaneous Revenue receipts.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said, the money was not given to the Meteorological Society of England, but to a Committee of the Royal Society. The Treasury were well aware of the value of the services of the Meteorological Society of Scotland, and during the autumn they would inquire into the circumstances of the grant, and see whether it was fitting and proper that a portion of the money should go to Scotland.

Mr. RAMSAY said, it was quite evident that the money was not being administered as well as it might be, Captain MILNE-HOME said, that at so advanced an hour he had no wish to detain the Committee more than a very few moments, especially after the clear and detailed statement made by hon. Members opposite. He would merely draw attention to the wording of the Vote before the Committee, which was for—

> "The Meteorological Committee, appointed by the Royal Society, at the request of the Government, who conduct Meteorological Observations and Experiments on behalf of the Government."

He reminded the Committee that the Meteorological Society of Scotland had been instituted in 1854, it might be said at the instigation of the Government of the day, in order to furnish weather Returns to the Scotch Registrar General. These Returns had been regularly supplied for the last 20 years, at an estimated annual cost of £250, which had to come out from an income of under £400, subscribed entirely from private sources. He therefore thought it was high time, on this ground alone, that Parliament should supplement the funds of the Society. He would not occupy the time of the Committee any longer, except to add, that though sitting on that side of the House, he fully endorsed the views which had been so well expressed by Scotch Members opposite.

Qustion put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 43; Noes 56: Majority 13.

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Monk.*)

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 21; Noes 79: Majority 58.

(7.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £7,668, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Salaries and Expenses of the University of London."

Whereupon Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

House *resumed.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow;* Committee to sit again *To-morrow.*

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS AMENDMENTS.

Lords Amendments *considered.*

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving to disagree with the Lords Amendment reducing the amount for which the lives of children under five years of age might be insured for from £6 to £3, said, the Bill provided securities to keep in check any tendency towards culpable neglect of young children, and the Government had evidence before them that the £3 would not in all cases cover *bonâ fide* medical and funeral expenses. The opinion of a large majority of hon. Members of this House on this point had been overruled by a very small majority of the House of Lords, and, under those circumstances, he would move that the Lords Amendment should be disagreed with.

Mr. A. H. BROWN hoped the House would agree with the Lords Amendment.

Motion *agreed to.*

Several Amendments *agreed to;* several amended, and *agreed to;* several *disagreed to;* and consequential Amendments made to the Bill.

Committee *appointed,* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments to which this House hath disagreed:"—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Secretary Hardy, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Lord John Manners, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Stanley, Mr. William Henry Smith, Sir Henry Havelock, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Rowland Winn, and Mr. Alexander Brown:—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

House adjourned at Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 31st July, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Supply—*considered in Committee*—Civil Service Estimates.

Public Bills — *Ordered* — *First Reading* — National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) * [279].

Second Reading—Eclesiastical Fees Redistribution * [258].

Committee—*Report*—Ecclesiastical Commission Act Amendment * [266].

Third Reading—Government Officers Security* [188]; House Occupiers Disqualification Removal [164], *debate adjourned;* Infanticide* [43], *debate adjourned:* Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers* [32], and *passed.*
Withdrawn—Coroners (Ireland)* [36].

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

COUNTY COURTS — IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT—CASE OF WILLIAM SMALLBONES.—RESOLUTION.

Mr. CHARLES LEWIS rose to move—

"That this House has learnt with concern and regret that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of 'The Debtors Act, 1869,' the County Court Judge at Farnham committed to prison one William Smallbones for non-payment of a sum of costs awarded against him in a suit in equity, such imprisonment being, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, stated to this House on the 23rd of July, wholly illegal, and extending continuously over eight months; That, inasmuch as it appears that such imprisonment took place under an order of the Judge made as upon the Commission of a contempt of Court, this House is of opinion that the exercise of the power of committal for contempt of Court by County Court Judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint."

The hon. Member observed, that this matter related to a grievous infringement of the liberty of the subject, and it was one which ought not to be passed over in silence. The answer which he received yesterday from the Attorney General was, he did not say intentionally, but unnecessarily offensive, and that seemed to him another reason why the matter should be pressed a little further. Under the existing law a County Court Judge might imprison a man who refused to obey an order for the payment of a debt which there was reason to believe he could pay, but the order for committal was limited to a period of six weeks. In this case William Smallbones, a farm labourer 72 years of age, had been detained in prison for eight calendar months, under an irregular order of the County Court Judge. When, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Smallbones was brought before Mr. Baron Huddleston, he discharged him from custody on the ground that he had been illegally arrested and illegally imprisoned. The Attorney General had stated that the learned Judge discharged him because of his ill health and inability to pay; but he had since admitted that those on whose authority he had made that statement had grossly misinformed him. He regretted that the Attorney General had declined to make any inquiry as to the cause of the inaccuracy of the information which had been communicated to him. It was a matter of the greatest importance that Judges should be kept within their power and authority; and, therefore, he (Mr. Lewis) asked the House to express its disapprobation of the conduct of the County Court Judge in having for eight months unlawfully imprisoned this man.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House has learnt with concern and regret that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of 'The Debtors Act, 1869,' the County Court Judge at Farnham committed to prison one William Smallbones for non-payment of a sum of costs awarded against him in a suit in equity, such imprisonment being, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, stated to this House on the 22nd of July, wholly illegal, and extending continuously over eight months; and that, inasmuch as it appears that such imprisonment took place under an order of the judge made as upon the commission of a contempt of court, this House is of opinion that the exercise of the power of committal for contempt of court by County Court judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint," — (*Mr. Charles Lewis,*)

—instead thereof.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he had been charged by the hon. Member for Londonderry with discourtesy; but he appealed to the House whether it was his ordinary habit in answering Questions to act discourteously. He had always endeavoured to give full and complete answers where the public interest allowed it to be done, and he was at a loss to understand how the hon. Member or other hon. Members could consider his answer on the occasion alluded to as curt or discourteous. The hon. Member had urged as his reason for pressing his Motion that it related to an infringement of the liberty of the subject: this was true, but the man who had been illegally imprisoned had obtained his release. Having been misinformed as to the real facts of the case, he (the Attorney General) had made in the first instance an inaccurate statement to the House as to the grounds upon which Smallbones had been released from prison; as soon as he discovered the mistake into which he had been led, he stated the fact to the House, and made what he had intended to be a full and complete apology for his mis-statement. He had since endeavoured to discover how he had been misled. He only got notice of the fact on Tuesday, and hon. Members, who were aware how greatly he had been occupied since, would know how very little time had been left him for making an investigation into such a matter. The County Court Judges were not responsible to him, and, as he had stated the day before, however anxious he might be to procure information, he could not do it himself, but only through the aid of others. With regard to the Motion itself, every hon. Member of the House must regret that a man should have been illegally imprisoned for eight months; but the House would hardly pass a Resolution affirming so obvious a fact. As regarded the second part of the Motion, its first paragraph appeared to answer the second, for when the House was called upon to affirm that what the County Court Judge had done in the way of committal, was contrary to law, he did not see why the power of committal should be placed under greater legislative restraint.

MR. W. M. TORRENS, while admitting the courtesy of the Attorney General, contended that even if the law were sufficient and there had been an infraction of it, the House of Commons was the place where the matter should be taken notice of. He asked whether it was consistent with recent legislation that a County Court Judge should commit a man for not paying an instalment, should commit him again and again for the same reason, and so by repeated committals re-impose the law of imprisonment for debt? When an infraction of the law had been made by any Judge, it was the duty of the House to mark its sense of the matter as a warning to others.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, as to the personal question every one who knew how his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General conducted himself in the House would feel that there was no intentional discourtesy shown by him in the matter, nor in reality any discourtesy at all. With regard to the more important principle of the question raised by the hon. Member for Londonderry, he thought the House ought to bear in mind that it was a somewhat delicate matter for one House of Parliament to interfere in a question relating to the administration of justice. And although he could not say that there there might be cases in which it would be quite right for the House of Commons to pass a Resolution reflecting on the conduct of the Judges, it was a matter in which the House ought to proceed upon full and authentic information. At present he considered they were not in possession of such authentic and full information as to enable them to interfere in the matter. The County Court Judges were not responsible to the House of Commons, but to the Lord Chancellor, and hon. Members did not know what information the Lord Chancellor might have on the subject. He hoped his hon. Friend would accept the assurance that the matter should not be allowed to pass without inquiry, and would be content that the case should be left in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, to whom it properly belonged.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 74; Noes 18: Majority 56.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £13,950, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for Grants to Scottish Universities."

DR. C. CAMERON moved the reduction of the Vote by £200, being the amount proposed for a Chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching in Edinburgh University. He did so, because no information had been vouchsafed to the Scottish public as to the nature of the scheme proposed by Government, and how far it would interfere with the present system of Normal Training Colleges, and because, in the absence of such information, it appeared to him that the proposed Chair was likely to do more harm than good. They were aware that the mass of the schoolmasters and mistresses of Scotland were educated at the Normal Training Colleges—institutions kept up at an expense to the country of £21,000 a-year. In these Training Colleges the students not only received instruction in those branches of education which they would afterwards be called upon to teach, but they were exercised in the art of imparting their knowledge in the practising schools attached to the Training Colleges. Under the Scotch Education Code, provision was already made whereby students desirous of combining attendance on University Chairs with the instruction afforded them at their Training Colleges could do so; but unfortunately the pecuniary conditions imposed by the Department in case of this attendance were such that it was far from being the interest of the Training Colleges to encourage the students to avail themselves of the permission. Now, if it had been proposed to remedy this, and by means of scholarships or otherwise to encourage the students of Training Colleges to possess themselves of a University education, he would not have grudged a much larger sum of money than that proposed. As it was, however, the student at a Training College who at present tried to combine attendance on the prescribed University classes with his other studies, found that his time barely sufficed for the work laid before him. If, then, it was proposed to render attendance on the Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching compulsory, this could only be done by substituting them for one of the other courses of University lectures among which the student was at present permitted to select, and the result would be that so far from increasing the general range of the education of the teachers of Scotland, the proposed new Chair would have a directly contrary tendency. But, in order to understand the full significance of the proposal before the Committee, it was necessary to look at its history. Some years ago the trustees of the Bell Bequest decided to devote a portion of their funds to the endowment of Chairs of the Theory and Practice of Education in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. In order to make their money go as far as possible, they resolved to make their endowments conditional upon the Government consenting to supplement it from the Imperial funds; and in order to induce Government to do this, they attempted to obtain a recommendation to that effect from the Scotch Endowed Schools Commissioners. A considerable amount of evidence in support of the project was accordingly brought before these gentlemen. It was, however, of the vaguest and most general description, and failed, he believed, to convince an influential section of the Commissioners that the proposed Chair was at all desirable. On that point, however, they did not report; but upon the point before the Committee they reported in the most unqualified terms, for the information of the Government, that they saw no prospect of being able to recommend the application of any fund towards the foundation of such Chairs in addition to what the Bell Trustees were prepared to provide. It was hardly to be expected that the Universities concerned would rest satisfied with this refusal, and accordingly a deputation waited on the Duke of Richmond in the May of last year, with a view of pressing the matter upon Government. The noble Duke expressed himself as quite inclined to give the matter a favourable consideration, and requested the deputation to get the four Scotch Universities to draw up a definite scheme and lay it before him. Accordingly they did so in June, 1874, and a copy of that scheme he held in his hand. Now, it was a remarkable feature in connection with that scheme that the Chair of Education figured in it as a mere accident, and that in all its essential parts it could be carried out just as well without that Chair as with it. It proposed that Queen's scholars should have the option, under certain conditions, of attending a University instead of a Normal School, and of attaining at the end of a two years' curriculum a diploma which should be accepted as a certificate of competency. It proposed that during their attendance at the University these students should receive instruction in the Theory and Practice of Education, either from a Professor of the subject, where such a

Professorship existed—namely, at Edinburgh and St. Andrews, or at the Normal Schools, or otherwise as might be arranged between the Department and the Universities where there were no such Chairs, as at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The scheme further recommended that any student obtaining the degree of M.A. should, on complying with certain conditions, be entitled to a teacher's certificate of the highest class awarded by the Department. And the remarkable thing in this part of the scheme was that the new Chair was never mentioned in connection with it. He would not stop to argue the merits of the joint proposal of the Scotch Universities, and he would merely say that if it was to be adopted it should be adopted after consideration and discussion, and not in silence, under cover of a paltry Vote like that before the Committee. If Government had not resolved to adopt the joint scheme, it was as premature to ask Parliament to vote this money as it would have been when the deputation waited on the Duke of Richmond in May last year. Even if Government had resolved to adopt the scheme proposed by the Universities, he had shown that the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Education was a mere accident in it; and if it was desirable to try the Chairs as an experiment in connection with it, that could be easily done by means of the funds at the command of the Bell Trustees. Meanwhile, he held that it was altogether premature to ask them to saddle the country with an expenditure of £400 a-year—£200 for Edinburgh and £200 for St. Andrews—and contended that the House should not be asked to consent to any change in a matter so important to the training of the teachers of Scotland without a much fuller and more satisfactory explanation of the intentions of the Government than had as yet been afforded them.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £13,750, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for Grants to Scottish Universities."—(*Dr. Cameron.*)

MR. WHITELAW supported the proposal of his hon. Colleague, as he could not regard the institution of the proposed Chairs otherwise than as calculated to clash with the existing system of educating teachers. At present teachers were trained in the Training Colleges. These Colleges were admitted to be doing their work well, and they were approvingly referred to in the recently-issued Report of the Scotch Education Department. They had accommodation for 800 students, male and female, and sent out annually between 400 and 500 male teachers, which was far more than enough to supply the vacancies in the schools. Last December there were no fewer than 537 newly-certificated teachers, and that was equal to a staff of teachers in the country of about 9,000, for he understood that 6 per cent annually was the number of vacancies that occurred. The total number of certificated masters in the schools of Scotland at present was only 2,357, so the Training Colleges were, as he had said, far more than able to supply the number of teachers which was required. The Report of the Education Department took notice of this fact, and mentioned that the time might soon come when it would be necessary for them to restrict the number of pupils. If, then, the Normal Colleges already provided sufficient means for educating teachers, why should they have a new system forced on the country? Besides, they had no evidence whatever that the Education Department had ever considered the matter of this Chair. The Scotch Education Act provided for the recognition of graduates from the Universities as qualified, to a large extent, to receive certificates of competency as teachers, and he was glad to say that some graduates were taking advantages of the facilities that were offered them. The great difficulty about the proposed Chair was that nobody knew what it was for. He had heard a great variety of opinions as to how it was to be carried on. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them, on a former occasion, that it was to be confined to theory; but, on the other hand, he had heard the promoters of the scheme speak as if it were intended to combine theory and practice. All this went to show that there was no definite agreement as to how the Chair was to be carried on. At any rate, Parliament had had no statement laid before it as to what was to be the constitution of the Chair; and he did not think it wise for Parliament to vote money without knowing what was to be done with it. It was desirable that Parliament should take cognisance of the fact that new appointments would have to be made, and surely it was inadvisable they should be made, thereby creating vested interests, until Parliament had satisfied itself whether or not they were desirable. If a modification of the existing system of providing a supply of teachers were desirable, then, surely, such a scheme should be prepared and digested by the Education Department, and submitted to Parliament for approval, in order that they might have some means of judging of the wisdom of the proposal. At present they had no indication whatever as to the views of the Education Department. Again, the Normal Colleges existed chiefly by voluntary support, and he thought they had a right to know the exact proposals in regard to this Chair. It would be most unfair to them to proceed to institute a Chair that would compete with them without making them aware of what it was proposed to do. There was another point. In each of the Normal Colleges there were three, four, or five lecturers on the subject of Practical Teaching, and if so many were required at present, he did not see how the same purpose was to be effected by the appointment of one Professor. The University education of teachers was going on at present in connection with the rules of the Education Department, and in conformity with the Education Act. In fact, as he had already stated, considerable facilities were provided for University students qualifying as teachers; and if it were desirable to increase them, he ventured to think it could be done in some better way than that now proposed. Let the Education Department prepare and digest a scheme, and submit it to Parliament. Then, he submitted, it would be time enough to ask Parliament to vote money. For his own part, he thought the best plan to adopt would be one in which the present system was left pretty much as it was, and greater facilities and encouragement given to students to attend art classes in the University at the same time as they were receiving their pedagogic training at the Normal Colleges. The Normal Schools of Scotland were kept up and governed by its Church Bodies, and it was well known that Scotland desired religious teaching. Well, he would like to know how the teachers could get training for religious teaching in the Universities, and how, further, even if they did get it, it could be tested? Altogether he disapproved of the proposal to found the Chair, and he hoped the Committee would support his hon. Colleague in the Motion he had made.

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR: My hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) mixes up two questions which are essentially distinct. Much could be said by me for, and my hon. Friend has said all he could against, a scheme for educating primary schoolmasters at the Scotch Universities; but that question is not before us. I might, for instance, remind him that for generations, long before Training Schools existed, the Universities of Scotland formed the only training ground for parochial teachers. In fact, in the best days of the history of Scotch schools, when the parish schoolmaster was the great civilizing agent, the Universities formed the only means through which he was trained to his work. At that time the Church of of Scotland made it a pious duty of the Presbyteries to send up young men to the Universities to be trained as teachers and ministers. I would have thought that the hon. Member for Glasgow who sits on the opposite side (Mr. Whitelaw), would have been inspired by these Conservative traditions of his Church, and I expected him to welcome the foundation of this Chair of Education as a most Conservative measure. The denominational Training Schools, of which there are now six in Scotland, are quite modern institutions. They have done their past work well, and are doing their existing work admirably. From these schools a certain number of their teachers in training are sent to the Universities to receive a higher education than they themselves profess to give. I hope that the Training Schools and Universities will long co-operate in advancing the important work of training teachers. My hon. Friend (Dr. Cameron) opposes this Vote as a source of danger to the Training Schools, because he points to a scheme which the four Universities sent to the Education Department, offering themselves also as training institutions for such teachers as the Education Department might wish to send to them. Is it surprising that they should do so? They had proved their ability to train teachers before Training Colleges existed, and all that they asked was that teachers might have the option of attending the Universities or Training Colleges, according to their own liking and future destination. But the Education Department declined their proposal, and there is an end of the matter. That is not the question before us at all. It never could be sanctioned without a Minute of the Education Department, and that must be inserted in the Scotch Code, which is laid before Parliament. The Universities have no power to take one pupil from a Training College, and their proposal to join in the work of primary training, though it was justified by their ancient experience, has been refused. My hon. Friend is, therefore, attacking a phantom. But the disappearance of that prospect does not the less render necessary a Chair of Education. The Scotch Universities have always aimed at being Technical Schools for the training of professions. They have various duties of this kind. They train ministers for different Churches, and grant Divinity degrees without exacting any profession of faith. They train doctors of medicine in large numbers, and they also train lawyers. They train farmers and engineers. All these professions have a curriculum of a liberal education, embracing many subjects, but all also have their one or more technical Chairs capping the curriculum. The doctors and the lawyers have various technical Chairs. The ministers have their Professor of Divinity; the farmers their Professor of Agriculture; the engineers their Professor of Engineering. But the profession of teacher has hitherto had no technical Professor of his art to cap his useful and noble profession. One thousand of the teachers of Scotland have petitioned that their profession should be treated in the same way as the other professions are in the Scotch Universities. They know that the technic of teaching has a gathered experience of ages, and of many lands. They desire that the results of the experience of mankind relative to the teacher's art should be brought together and systematized. And they now have the opportunity, by the offer of Bell's Trustees, to found two Chairs, provided that they are supported by the Government. And when this boon is offered to the great body of teachers in Scotland, to dignify their profession and put it on the same standing as other technical professions, we find Scotch Members on both sides of the House opposing the proposal. I am quite sure that they do so in ignorance of the object contemplated. If no primary schoolmasters were to avail themselves of this Chair at all, there would be ample justification for it in the fact that the Scotch Universities train all the teachers for secondary schools in Scotland, and also a great many of those who go to schools and Colleges in our Colonies. In regard to these the Training Colleges do not in any way come into competition. But the effect of such Chairs will not be confined to the secondary schools. As I have said, the Training Colleges and the Education Department send increasing numbers of their scholars to the Universities, and these will also obtain the benefit of the Chairs of Education. They may form a useful supplement to them; but they no more interfere with them than the existing Chairs of Latin and Greek do. A Chair of Education may facilitate cooperation, but it cannot increase antagonism. It is but one step further, though it is an important one, to enable teachers to supplement their Training School course, and thus preserve the traditionary character of Scotch schools. The House ought to recollect that the Scotch Education Act fully recognized University training as fit for their purposes. These Chairs of Education will complete the technic of this training; but they do not profess to impart practice in teaching, any more than the Professorship of Engineering professes to make a man a practical engineer. But what they do intend to accomplish is, to complete the curriculum of the profession of teaching in the same way as the Scotch Universities have done with regard to the other learned professions. We feel very grateful to Her Majesty's Government for their enlightened policy in this respect, and I can assure them that the passing of this Vote will be hailed by the large body of teachers throughout Scotland as a boon to them, and as a deserved compliment to their important profession.

MR. MARK STEWART said, he had spoken to numbers of Gentlemen inside the House and outside of it, but he had only heard one expression of feeling, which was that the proposal of the Government was unsatisfactory, and was not wanted in Scotland, or by the people of Scotland. With her Normal Schools Scotland was quite satisfied ; and the way in which those schools were conducted did not render this step necessary, as it was well known that whether Established or Free Church, these schools were admirably conducted ; and what fell from his hon. Friend (Mr. Whitelaw) was entitled to great weight, especiully when they knew how Scotland had been distracted by the educational controversy. They had heard a great deal about the religious question. This, it should be understood, was not shelved in Normal Schools, and the proposal of the Government was held by persons holding Liberal views, neither to be a Liberal or Conservative measure to bring before the House. Although the right hon. Gentleman in introducing the Vote had spoken at great length, he did not express any opinion on the part of the Government with regard to the scheme, and he sincerely trusted that they now would not use the power they had to press it forward, but allow Scotch Members another year to digest the question, and in order that they might thoroughly consider the proposal.

Mr. RAMSAY observed, that his object was to urge on the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate to express the views of the Government and to state the arrangements they proposed to make, by which they were to secure the Chairs they wished to establish, and that in such a manner that they would not injure existing Normal Schools. The inquiry was not now before the House for the first time. Questions were asked regarding it some months ago. They were then told that arrangements would be made before the subject was again brought before the House. However, they had not heard since anything about, nor were they that day informed what the arrangements were to be, and how the Chairs were to be made useful in instructing teachers, while, at the same time, they did not injure existing institutions. How then, he asked again, were the Chairs to be made practically useful? He was not opposed to the Vote, if it could be shown that teachers would derive advantage from it. Until this was shown, he was bound to say that without a distinct expression of opinion from Her Majesty's Government, it was impossible to vote upon the question, nor could they properly discuss the matter, to enable them to decide one way or the other. As he had said, he would not oppose the Vote, while, at the same time, he was not willing to support it, until they knew what was going to be done.

Mr. M'LAREN said, he had endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the feelings of the parties interested, but he had been unable to meet with any general expression of opinion favourable to the plan. The general opinions he had heard expressed divided themselves into two classes only—the one class held that the money, if voted, would be quite thrown away; while the other class said that the expenditure would be positively injurious, by destroying, to a certain extent, the usefulness of the Training Colleges. He had come to this conclusion himself; while the fact that no general representation favourable to the scheme had come from Scotland proved conclusively that Scotland did not want it. He would not touch on matters other hon. Members had argued, but would observe that the grant was not merely £200, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself had said that if this Vote was given to Edinburgh the same sum must be given to St. Andrews, which was inadvertently left out this year. This, then, was £400 per annum, which meant a grant in perpetuity of a capital sum of £10,000. Well, were the House prepared to give this sum. To do so without consulting the parties interested would be a very unwise step. But apart from the merits of the grant, he should like to call attention to the collateral circumstances. This £400, he understood, was to be supplemented by the like sum from the Dr. Bell's Trustees. It, however, would behove them to be cautious, for they had the Report of the Endowed School Commissioners for Scotland, stating that it was questionable whether the trustees had the right to give the money in this way without a special Act of Parliament. In fact, it would amount to, in his opinion, misappropriation of the money in their charge. Dr. Bell's bequests were given for special purposes, and were not applicable for thus supplementing the grants of Parliament for Professorships. He had a still further objection against such a scheme. This £400 would have to be taken from a most useful object. It was now applied, as they all knew, to the small and poor parishes in the Highlands to supplement the sums paid as salaries to the teachers. For years it had been thus applied, and although perhaps not so useful as the Dick bequest, it had done immense good by coming in aid of very small salaries. He understood that Dr. Bell's Trustees argued that in consequence of the passing of the Education Act there would be plenty of money to supply the education of the country. Was that so? He thought he could show exactly the opposite. They had heard that in some parishes in Scotland the rate was 2*s*. and 3*s*. in the pound, while in others it had even reached 4*s*. Therefore, he considered the money left by this bequest was never more required than at the present moment to supplement the salaries of the teachers in the poor Highland parishes. Upon this point, he might read an extract from the Report of the Endowed School Commissioners, who, referring to the Bell Trust, said the Trust funds were destined—

> "To be applied to maintaining, carrying forward, and following up the system of education which he considered to have been introduced by him."

Well, he would ask, was the House to favour the getting rid of this destination by a kind of side-wind—to favour a breach of the trust, that other schemes might be benefited—the one which was now proposed being, he ventured to think, never contemplated in the original grant? Then, in support of his views, they had in another part of the Report of the Commissioners a statement that the income of the Trust was £600 a-year, and that it was applied in aid of education in the Orkney and Shetland Isles and the Highlands of Scotland in connection with the Church of Scotland. What more, then, was required? Surely the House would not sanction the transfer of the money from such an useful purpose to benefit a mere problematical scheme—one which, if not actually of no use, was, in the opinion of many, thought to be of little benefit. He would now take the liberty of calling the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to another fact. They had the previous night a long discussion about a scientific grant for Scotland. He was quite willing to accept this £400 for Scotland, but let it be given to another purpose—let it be given to the Meteorological Society. They had heard much of the usefulness of that institution, and why not give them a grant? This he put in solemn seriousness to the right hon. Gentleman; and further, he would call upon him to remember this fact—that no legislation could be good which was made for a community that did not require it, and when the benefits of such legislation were merely problematical. Upon the Scotch Vote the previous evening only one Member from Scotland followed the lead of the Government in the division, while the two Scotch Members of the Government went out before the division took place in order to escape the odium of voting with their Colleagues in the Government. This afforded them a test of the opinion of the Scottish Members, and he was convinced that the proposed grant would be far more appreciated if it was devoted, as he had said, to the Meteorological Society. Again, it would be well to remember how narrowly the Government escaped being left in a minority the previous night. ["No, no!"] It was "yes, yes," for deducting the names of the Members of the Government, they were in an actual minority. He therefore did hope they would re-consider this question.

MR. CAMPBELL - BANNERMAN while admitting that those who were not acquainted with the details of the teaching profession might, at first, have some difficulty in forming a very precise conception of the duties which would be discharged by a Professor of Education, yet thought that his right hon. Friend (Mr. Lyon Playfair) had shown that a gap existed in the present training system of Scotland, which would be filled by the creation of this Professorship. He quite agreed, however, with his hon. Friend the Member for Falkirk (Mr. Ramsay) that they were entitled to expect from the Government full information as to the definite functions of the new Professor, and he had no doubt that the Government could give that information, otherwise they would surely not have inserted the item in the Vote. There was no wish in any quarter to do anything to injure those excellent institutions, the Normal Schools. The proposal before the Committee was, in fact, supplementary and not antagonistic, to the Normal Schools; but he believed that, in fact, the opposition arose mainly from jealousy on the part of the supporters of those institutions, and this jealousy found its spring, as so many divisions in Scotland did, in Ecclesiastical differences. The Normal Schools were in connection either with the Established or the Free Church, and those bodies were anxious that they should remain intact. Now Parliament had established, two years ago, a national system of education in Scotland, superseding the denominational system which had previously existed, and it appeared to him most desirable that there should be some means whereby teachers might be trained other than denominational Colleges. He was aware that these opinions were now in disfavour in the House; but they afforded to him one of the strongest reasons for supporting this Vote. Besides, there was this important consideration—that the Normal Schools furnished no means of training for their duties the teachers of secondary schools. Secondary education was in a very backward condition in Scotland; efforts were now being made to improve it; and he believed that the higher training which this Chair would be the means of giving to teachers would be essential for that purpose.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE asked who was to have the right of appointment to these Chairs?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, there seemed all along to have been some little mistake about the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government. No doubt, the object of Bell's Trustees was a very good one in wishing to establish those Chairs. The proper way, however, would have been to have come to himself or the Lord Advocate in order to elicit the feeling of the Government in the matter; but the cart seemed to have been put before the horse, and the question was brought before the Chancellor of the Exchequer not as a matter of policy but as a matter of money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no reason why the money should not be granted, assuming that all other matters had been settled before they came to him. But there were great difficulties about this matter. There were great difficulties in framing such a system for the foundation of these Chairs as should be consistent with the present state of education and the preservation of the Normal Schools. He had had a good deal of correspondence on this matter, not only on the question of the Chairs, but who was to have the appointments, and he found that there were great differences of opinion, not only among Professors in Scotland, but also among students. Unless the foundations were very distinctly drawn up, so as not to interfere with the local authorities, it would depend very much on the first appointment as to what the character of the Chair was. This was a matter that deserved very great and serious consideration. So far as he could understand, if the appointment was by the Crown there would be a disposition on the part of the Trustees to say they would like to have the first appointment. Very great difficulties might arise on that point. Since the matter had been before the attention of Her Majesty's Government, they had had the Report of the Endowed School Commissioners laid before them, and certain suggestions had been given to them extending beyond what in his own notion appeared to be desirable. Especial reference was made to the aim and intention of Dr. Bell. The Endowed School Commissioners certainly did not recommend the foundation of these Chairs, and the Government had since been very anxious to hear the opinions of Scotch Members on this matter with respect to the Vote before the Committee. He therefore thought, having heard the discussion, the decidedly wiser course would be to give further time for consideration, and to withdraw the Vote for this year in order that Scotland might have an opportunity of considering the matter in all its bearings, so that when it was brought forward another year it might be clearly understood what the foundations of these Chairs were to be.

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR said, he had heard the statement of the Home Secretary with equal surprise and regret. In his Parliamentary experience he did not know of a case where the Government having, after mature consideration, recommended, on their responsibility, a Vote to the House, dropped it without saying a word in its favour, or without any explanation as to the grounds on which they originally proposed it. But he regretted still more the attitude which had been taken by several Liberal Members on this side of the House, for he was certain before long they would see that their opposition to the Vote had played into the hands of Conservative Members opposite, and that they had made a serious mistake in Liberal policy.

MR. MAITLAND remembered a proposal similar to this being made a few years ago. A deputation went to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of London (Mr. Lowe) stating that a sum of money had been provided for a Chair of this kind on condition that the right hon. Gentleman would give permission. The right hon. Gentleman said there was no such thing as the science of pedagogy, and he must say the opinions he had heard that day, and the opinions he had heard before, led him to take the same view. Therefore, he should be sorry to see or hear of the foundation of a Chair in the University of Edinburgh for a science which he believed did not exist. There was a sum in the Estimates having reference to a sum of £6,000 paid by the Trustees of the late Dr. Bell for the foundation of a Chair in one of the Universities, and their desire to obtain Parliamentary sanction and recognition of the proposal. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary and the House would give no Parliamentary sanction for misapplying funds intended for one purpose to another purpose.

MR. MUNDELLA said, he had heard with surprise the decision of the Home Secretary. He had looked forward to the establishment of this Chair of pedagogy in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Huxley, in one of the ablest lectures ever given, said the science of teaching was one of the utmost importance, yet this was the science from which the Government proposed to withdraw the shabby grant of £200. It was notorious that our system of teaching in England was not a good one. It involved much waste of power. Children did not make as much progress as they ought, and did not make the most beneficial use of their time at school. Here was an opportunity for a Chair for developing the best system of teaching, and he was sorry to see the Government was withdrawing the grant. He believed the nation would be in every way the losers, because though the Scotch people were much in advance of the English in education, they had still something to learn on this question, and through them a better system of teaching might have spread itself to England.

DR. C. CAMERON said, that the system of pedagogy pursued in Germany was essentially and entirely different from that instituted in the Scotch Universities. Moreover, so far from any definite idea existing in Scotland as to what the Professor was to teach, the whole evidence before the Commission showed that no two agreed as to what the object of this Chair was. The Government had acted in the only way open to them since the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK urged that the arguments made use of really showed the necessity for something of this kind. Hon. Members had said they did not know what a science of education consisted of. Surely that was a reason why there should be some such Chair as this. At the same time, he could not wonder, in the face of great diversity of opinion among Scotch Members, that Government should have determined withdraw the vote; but he hoped the House might understand that they did not withdraw altogether, for some such Chair would no doubt afford valuable aid to the cause of education. An hon. Member below him (Mr. Maitland) said there was no such thing as the science of education. Such a state of things ought not to be, and if there was no science of education, the sooner they investigated the subject and got some such science, the better it would be for the country. There was a well-founded belief that the money spent on our schools was not so well spent as it should be, and if this matter were thoroughly understood he had no doubt the money might be bestowed to greater advantage. He should hope, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government, although they withdrew the matter at present, would take it into their serious consideration, in the hope of making some such proposal hereafter.

MR. MAITLAND explained that he did not intend to say there was no such science, but that a great authority had said so.

Mr. M'LAREN, assuming that it was a good object to establish such a Chair as this, would recommend the Universities of England with an income of £750,000—a great deal of which they did not know what to do with—to try the experiment. If the hon. Baronet would use his influence with Oxford and Cambridge to establish such a Chair, if he thought it was useful, he might, having done that in his own country, then go to Scotland and preach to them to do so likewise.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE rose to move a further reduction in the Vote. Many of the Professorships in Scotland were in the hands of Trustees, and some in the hands of private persons, and he wanted to ask the opinion of the Committee whether it was desirable to take the money of Parliament for Professorships the appointments to which were in private hands? Special attention had been called to St. Andrews University, where an appointment to the Professorship of Humanity was in the gift of the Duke of Portland as representing John Scott, who, in 1620, gave a foundation for that Chair. The effect was that the fittest men would not come forward for appointments which they believed were not made on merit, but by private interest. He should move the reduction of the Vote by £120.

The CHAIRMAN explained that it was incompetent for the hon. Member to move an Amendment on an Amendment in Committee. He would suggest that the Government, accepting the Amendment of the hon. Member for Glasgow, should withdraw the Vote and put it in a reduced form.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £13,750, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for Grants to Scottish Universities."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,630, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for Grants to Scottish Universities."—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke.*)

The LORD ADVOCATE said, this was a question which had been moved without any Notice, and he ventured to submit it was not competent for the hon. Member to move it—at all events, in the present inconvenient form. No doubt there was a Professorship in St. Andrews of which the appointment was vested in the Duke of Portland, one of his ancestors having endowed that Professorship. Under the Act of 1858, the University Commissioners founded the Professorship of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews, and a proposition was made, and carried into effect, that £120 should be added to the endowment by the ancestor of the Duke of Portland, in order to maintain the Professor in a suitable manner. Why should the Professor be punished in this manner because the appointment was vested in a private patron? If it was thought expedient to transfer the patronage from the Duke of Portland to any other body, the proper course would be to bring in a Bill to vest the patronage in the Crown, compensation being given to the Duke; but he really submitted that they had no right to punish this unfortunate Professor for what he was not responsible for. It was an inconvenient proposal, and he believed it was not competent to be moved.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the hon. Member for Chelsea had a perfect right to move the reduction of the Vote irrespective of any reasons he might give.

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR said, he was unfortunately absent, sending a telegram on the late unfortunate event, and did not hear the speech of the hon. Member for Chelsea; but he understood he had made a proposal which in its results would be very serious to the Universities of Scotland, because there was not only this one but many others in the same position. There were various Professorships in Edinburgh in the same position. The Commissioners had, however, wisely recommended that attempts should be made to get these private Professorships converted into public Professorships, and no doubt the Government would desire to give effect to these recommendations. On this ground, he hoped the hon. Baronet would be satisfied with a protest against the practice.

Mr. RAMSAY merely rose for the purpose of appealing to the hon. Baronet to withdraw this Motion, because if it were passed they would not only be guilty of inflicting great injury upon an individual, but they would deprive the University of St. Andrews of this Chair of Humanity, which was not a desirable thing to do. He sympathized fully with the views of the hon. Baronet, and he disliked as much as he did private presentation to University Chairs; but he suggested the question should not be raised in this form.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 12; Noes 111: Majority 99.

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(2.) £1,500, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, &c., Scotland.

(3.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £488,668, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland."

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, he regretted that this Estimate had not come under the consideration of the Committee at an earlier date. But the delay had enabled them to have access not only to the original, but the Supplementary Estimate, as well as the Bill of the Government with regard to the income of national school teachers, and the Report of the National Board of Irish Education for 1874. They were, therefore, enabled more usefully to discuss the great question before them than they could have done at an earlier period of the Session. He would not detain the Committee with many general remarks on the question of Irish national education; but it was right he should state shortly that it appeared from the Report of 1874 the system was progressing and extending throughout the country. The number of schools was now 7,357, being an increase of 97; and of children on the roll 1,006,511, an increase of 31,815; the average attendance was 395,390, being an increase of 22,019, in spite of a considerable outbreak of scarlatina, which would tend to increase the irregularity of attendance. He did not say that he looked on that average attendance of children on the roll as satisfactory; but Ireland was not alone at fault in showing unsatisfactory proportions of this kind. It must be remembered that Ireland was an agricultural country with 300,000 holdings under £8 value; and the defective attendance of the agricultural population was one of the great difficulties they had to deal with in England. No doubt an average attendance of 395,390 with 1,006,511 on the roll looked very bad. But the numbers on the roll were not, as in England, those who appeared on it on the last day of the month preceding the examination—they comprised every child who had made a single attendance during the year. Emigration and change of school must also make this most inaccurate; it showed obviously not the actual number of individual pupils, the same child appearing probably on several rolls. He thought it would be well if in future a better opportunity could be given of comparing the results in the two countries, for at present very erroneous deductions might be drawn. With reference to Ireland it was stated that only 36 per cent of the children on the rolls attended instruction, and that 64 per cent were "conspicuous by their absence;" but that Estimate must be interpreted by the circumstance to which he had just referred. They had been told that in Great Britain 42 per cent of the children on the rolls passed in reading, while in Ireland the proportion was 18 per cent; but in discussing this question the disparity should be borne in mind. In Ireland, in 1869, out of 243,288 children 171,291 passed in reading, being 70 per cent of the number examined, while of 130,791 examined in writing 71,824 passed, or 55 per cent; and he believed that if they dealt merely with the proportion of passes Ireland would show a very good result as compared with England. In Ireland, in 1872, 87·6 per cent passed in reading, 82·0 per cent passed in writing, and in arithmetic 71·2 per cent; while in England there passed 88·6 per cent in reading, 82·3 per cent in writing, and in arithmetic 72·2 per cent. In Ireland, in 1873, 87·7 per cent passed in reading, 83·3 per cent in writing, and in arithmetic 70·4 per cent; while in England there passed in 1873 in reading 88·6 per cent, in writing 81·6 per cent, and in arithmetic 72·1 per cent; and in 1874 in Ireland there passed in reading 86·8 per cent, in writing 86·7 per cent, and in arithmetic 69·0 per cent;

while in England there passed in reading 88·3 per cent, in writing 80·5 per cent, and in arithmetic 70·9 per cent. The percentage of examined who passed in all three subjects was in Ireland 62·7 per cent, and in England 59·2 per cent, and it should be remembered that the standard of Irish education would not compare unfavourably with that of England. It had been said that, in consequence of the alleged unsatisfactory condition of national education in Ireland, a very large proportion of the Irish people were illiterate. It could not be denied that the Census of 1871 showed a very large proportion of illiteracy in Ireland; but, in the first place, it was not quite fair to take all above five years of age and say that the proportion of illiterate persons above that age was due to the defective system of education in Ireland. Few children of any class under five years could read and write. But they must not forget that no Educational Census of the people ever had been taken in Great Britain; but in Ireland they had had an Educational Census, and if it were attempted in England its results might not be very dissimilar from those shown in Ireland. But, more than that, the illiteracy of Ireland could be distinctly shown by the Census of the last four decennial periods to have diminished, and that in spite of the large emigration that had occurred, that emigration being largely composed of the better educated of the lower class. He found that in the first Educational Census of 1841 there were in Ireland 52·7 per cent of illiterate persons; in 1851 46·8 per cent; in 1861 38·7 per cent; and in 1871 33·4 per cent. Whatever value they might attach to these figures, they at least showed that a satisfactory improvement was going on. Besides, nothing could be more unfair than to attribute to the national system of education any large proportion of the illiteracy of Ireland; for, after all, it was only during comparatively the last few years that the system had assumed the proportions that would entitle it to be called national. In 1833, when the Parliamentary grant for the school system was £25,000, the number of children of school-going age was 1,963,000; the number of children at the national schools was 107,042. In 1843 the Parliamentary grant was £50,000; the children of school-going age were 2,060,000, and the children at the national schools were 355,320. In 1853 the Parliamentary grant was £182,000; the children of school-going age were 1,550,000; the children at the national schools were 550,631. In 1863 the Parliamentary grant was £306,000; the children of school-going age were 1,430,000; the children at the national schools were 840,569; and in 1873, when the Parliamentary grant was £542,000, and the children of school-going age 1,335,000, the children at the national school were 974,696. A Census should be taken of persons between 15 and 20 of those who might have been in the national schools from 1861, when half the children were on the rolls, to 1871, when three-fourths were on the rolls. In 1861 the percentage of those who could not read or write was 27·3; in 1871 the percentage was 17·5. It was not fair, he repeated, to charge on the national system of education all the illiteracy of Ireland. In fact, the system was only struggling until 1853. The great proportion of emigrants from 1851 to 1873 were literates; the most illiterate stopped behind. How, he asked, could the national system be responsible for the 1,856,000 children who were in the country in 1833, but not at its schools, or for the 1,705,000 children in the country in 1843? It was not until 1863 that they could fairly say that a considerable proportion of the whole number of children in Ireland came under the influence of the system of national education. He had detained the Committee upon these two points because many statements had been made as to the general failure of the Irish national system of education, and he thought it only fair to show that there had been, at any rate, much exaggeration in the statements which had been made against it. But he must not be taken as expressing an opinion that the condition of national education in Ireland was satisfactory, or that the system was not capable of very considerable and substantial improvement. He would therefore proceed to deal with the figures of the Estimate now before the Committee, and in doing so he hoped he should be able to show how he considered it possible to make improvements in the system as regarded the condition of those engaged in administering it and also to lead to a better and more thorough education. He would not dwell on those portions of the Estimate in which the sums proposed to be voted were similar to those of the preceding year, but would content himself with drawing attention to the difference which existed between the last and the present year. He would first allude to the increase under the two heads administration and inspection. That arose from an addition to the salaries of clerks and inspectors, which had been completely earned, and which was recommended by the Treasury Committee which sat upon the subject. Further, there was a decrease of charge of £3,000 under the head of Book Department. That arose from a change which had been recommended by the Committee upon the educational system, by which the full price of the books was now charged to those who purchased them for their children. There was no longer a loss to the Treasury on that head. He then came to the great distinction between the Estimate of the present year and that of last year—that was that while, on the one hand, there appeared in the Estimate of this year an increase of £5,000 for the residences of vested national schools, there was a decrease of £115,000 under the head of payments for results. He thought it right here to deal with those three questions which had been so prominently brought before the House on several occasions—he meant proposals to grant pensions to teachers of national schools in Ireland, to improve their existing residences or provide new ones, and to increase their annual incomes. First with regard to pensions—that was a question of very great difficulty. He stated in March last that he would bring a scheme on the subject before the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but there were difficulties involved in it, and he regretted to say that he had not been able this year to make any proposal. On the question of residences, the Government made certain proposals which he thought were likely to have a very beneficial effect. This question was, to his mind, of more importance than either of the other two. Nothing was more likely to destroy the efficiency of the teachers or place them in a more unpleasant condition than the fact of being unable to procure a decent residence within a proper distance or the necessity of occupying an unsuitable one, which could not increase the respect of their pupils for them. They proposed to meet this deficiency in two ways—one way was more easy to deal with it than the other. With regard to vested and non-vested schools, of which there were over 5,000 in Ireland, with only 183 residences provided, it had been proposed, as would be seen by the correspondence already published, to place the provision as to residences for teachers of non-vested schools on the same footing as the provision for vested schools, and that grants should be made not exceeding £100, or half the cost of each residence to aid in their erection. That was comparatively simple. But with regard to non-vested schools the question was more complicated. They had no security that those schools, or anything connected with them, would be permanently devoted to educational purposes; and it was impossible that grants in aid of residences which might in a year or two be turned to other purposes than education could be made. Therefore, a suggestion of the National Board of Education had been adopted, which he hoped would be attended with beneficial results. He had to-day a Notice on the Paper for the introduction of a short Bill which would include the provision of residences for teachers of non-vested national schools among the objects for which the Board of Works in Ireland were authorized to lend money at 5 per cent, repayable in 35 years. If by such loans, or in any other way, proper residences could be provided for the teachers of non-vested schools, the National Board of Education would be enabled by a Vote of £5,000 in the Supplementary Estimates to pay a certain proportion of the annual sum for the repayment of these loans not exceeding one-half, and then to share with the locality, as with the persons interested in each school, the burden of the provision for the residence of the teachers. But in the cases of the vested and non-vested schools care would be taken that the teacher should not suffer and that the boon given in this way really went to his benefit. The Government had acted on the principle that local resources should be taxed in order to evoke aid from the State. With regard to the increase of the national school teachers, they found in last year's Estimate a sum which had been proposed three years ago by the late Government, and which in the year 1874 had risen to £117,000, for payments to teachers by way of results. They considered that they ought to deal with this question as they found it; but, at the same time, they felt that the whole of this sum being devoted to payment by results, the teachers of small schools in thinly-populated districts were placed at a disadvantage. Therefore, instead of renewing that whole sum for payment of results, they proposed to make an addition of £60,000 a-year to the salaries of the national school teachers, and grant a certain sum by way of result fees in what might be called half the schools in which result fees were last year given. At the present moment the total annual emoluments of male teachers of the first class, first division, were £116 17*s.* 10*d.*, of which £52 was salary. The first class, second division, £83 7*s.* 7*d.*, of which £38 was salary. In the second class, £62 2*s.* 4*d.*, of which £30 was salary; and in the third class, £43 13*s.* 5*d.*, of which £24 was salary. In the first class of female teachers, first division, £93 2*s.* 5*d.*, of which £42 was salary; first class, second division, £69 5*s.* 3*d.*, of which £30 was salary; second class, £48 0*s.* 10*d.*, of which £24 was salary; and in the third class, £37 11*s.* 8*d.*, of which £20 was salary. In many cases also the teachers of smaller schools, who were mainly the lower-classed teachers, had ample time to obtain a part of their livelihood from other sources. Now, the Vote of £60,000 to which he had alluded for additional salaries would give the following increase to the national school teachers:—Roughly speaking, it would give to each male teacher of the first class £6; second class, £8; and third class, £8: and to each female teacher of the first class, £6; of the second class, £6; and of the third class, £5. The assistant teachers would, of course, be included in the provision to which he had referred. Having made this allocation of the sum which they considered they had a right to deal with, as it appeared in the Estimate which was last year voted for Irish national education by Parliament, they had to go further and consider in what other way they could propose to make that increase in the income of the teachers which was sought for above that amount. It appeared to them that in making any such increase nothing could be more unreasonable than to make it entirely from Imperial resources; and if local resources were to be brought in, they could only practically be so in two shapes—either by way of rates or school fees. With regard to rates, he thought if the Committee looked back to the past history of Irish national education they would see that from the very beginning it was contemplated that local aid should form a very considerable proportion of the expenditure for that purpose. There was a letter from the late Lord Derby which showed, as clearly as possible, that he contemplated that local subscriptions should form a fair proportion of that amount. A Report of the National Commissioners for Education showed the same thing, and it was also recognized by his Predecessor in office (the Marquess of Hartington) in a letter addressed by him to the National Board of Irish Education on the 1st of July, 1872. That letter stated that—

> "Her Majesty's Government have observed with great regret the small amount of local contributions to the cost of national education in Ireland. It appears from the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Primary Education in Ireland, that, in the year 1868, the whole expense of the maintenance of the teachers amounted to £323,795, and that the sum of £270,724 was contributed by the Government, whilst only £45,308 was obtained from school fees, and £11,993 from subscriptions and donations, including small endowments."

There had been scarcely any increase to local contributions. He found from the Report of the National Board for 1874 that while the teachers received £448,000 from the Government, only £57,355 was received in school fees, and only £16,196 from local contributions. During last year the payments by pupils increased by £3,383, and voluntary contributions increased by £1,240, while the residences the teachers possessed were valued at £6,400. The National Board, in their Report this year, stated that of the whole sums received by the teachers, 85·8 per cent was paid by the State, and only 14·2 paid by local contributions; and, therefore, the Government had felt that the time had come when it was absolutely necessary to check this continued increase of Imperial grants for Irish education without any corresponding increase in the sum derived from local resources. These local contributions had not been forthcoming and never had been insisted upon. It had been assumed in Ireland that nearly the whole cost of national education in that country was to be provided by the Government. This feeling was deeply and widely spread. Looking to this policy and to the fact of the very small amount of local contributions now provided, the Government thought it impossible at present to propose a compulsory rate for education in Ireland. They preferred to do what they could to evoke voluntary contributions before taking what should be the last resort of all; and in the Bill which had been placed before the House they made the proposal which they thought would aid those interested in calling forth what might fairly be called voluntary contributions towards increasing the salaries of teachers, which it was admitted by all must come from some source or other. Objections had been made to imposing this duty on the Guardians of the unions in Ireland. It might be said that it would tend to encourage sectarian disputes at the Boards of Guardians which had hitherto been free from them. But as the Guardians were obliged to decide whether they would vote their proportion of the additional payment for results for all the schools in their union or for none, and as schools would be found of two principal types of religious opinion in Ireland, it could hardly be made a religious question whether this rate should be voted or not. It was also said that if they imposed this duty on the Guardians, where they voted money they should have some share in the management of the school. That objection would have some force if what was proposed was a compulsory rate. The payment was not for the general maintenance of schools, but for payment of result-fees to teachers; and the Guardians would receive full value for their money in a thorough official inspection. They had already instances of bodies in Ireland with taxing powers. The Grand Juries voted not small sums towards the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, in the management of which they had no voice; and it was not unreasonable to suppose, if they were so ready to support the education of destitute or criminal persons, the same influence would prompt the Guardians to do their share towards the education of those in whom they might naturally have a more local, and therefore stronger, interest. To the objection that the proposal would not settle the question, because if Boards of Guardians did not vote these annual sums the teachers would be no better off than now, he answered that the plan was deserving of a fair trial. It must not be forgotten that Boards of Guardians would be influenced very strongly by not only a feeling in favour of the improvement of education in their particular districts and a reduction of pauperism, but also by the lower but powerful feeling that if they devoted their money to this purpose they would invoke a corresponding grant from the Government, and the teachers would not be slow to lay blame on Boards of Guardians if they hesitated to make so great an improvement in the position of the teachers at the small cost of an additional rate of 1*d.* in the pound. But he looked to a still more potent motive to influence the Boards of Guardians. He had stated how, through the whole history of this system, although local aid had been theoretically insisted on, it had never been practically obtained. Why? Because, first, those charged with the working of the system had to struggle against a very powerful opposition. They were not supported by the feelings of more than one religious body, and they hesitated to deprive localities of education because they could not derive from them local assistance. But the case was no longer the same. The system which formerly had to struggle for its existence had now more than 1,000,000 of Irish children on the roll of its schools. It could no longer be said of it that it was not a national system, or that the people of Ireland ought not to support it from their local resources. Within last year they had had indications that a very powerful body—those connected with the disestablished Church—would before long bring their schools under the national system; and there was no reason to believe that, looking to the experience of education which the people throughout the country now had, they would be unwilling to tax themselves for the means of supporting that system. He thought, also, it was time that the National Board of Education in Ireland should consider whether or not it should more rigidly impose the conditions recommended by the Commissioners on National Education, that only in very exceptional cases certain local aid should be the condition of a Parliamentary grant. The change proposed should be made gradually, and not suddenly. Every allowance should be made for those localities where, from poverty or other reasons, it was impossible to raise sufficient funds, but much might be done, and if the rule was rigidly acted on he could conceive no greater inducement to authorities like Boards of Guardians to exercise the powers which the Bill would put into their hands. He had detained the Committee too long, but there remained one question—the question of school fees. That question might be dealt with in two ways. The aid from local resources might come from rates or more general payments by way of school fees. He thought there was an over multiplication of schools in Ireland, and it would be a valuable reform in the system if they could discourage more than at present the multiplication and existence of very small schools. It was hardly likely that the education in them could be good; the teachers in them probably would be badly paid, and, making every allowance for such schools in places thinly-populated, he believed there were many cases in which they were absolutely unnecessary. He had thus entered at length into the reasons which had induced the Government to make the proposals which were embodied in the Estimate before the Committee, and in the Bill before the House. He trusted those proposals would meet with the fair consideration of the Committee and the House. The proposals might be successful, or they might fail; but they were—at any rate, as far as they went—based on the sound principle that additional grants for Irish education should only be evoked by aid from local resources in Ireland. If the scheme now submitted failed in this respect, it would be for the House to consider next year how it could best and most safely be amended.

Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR: I had not intended to address the House on this occasion, but I am compelled to do so, because the Irish Secretary has challenged the truth of my depreciatory remarks in last March as to the success of the Irish national system of education. A noble Lord (Lord Oranmore and Browne) had already done so in "another place," and the Commissioners themselves devote a considerable portion of their Report to the same end. If I remained silent, my silence might be construed as an admission that I had been rash and inaccurate. Yet the attack which has caused this commotion was not in reality mine, but was that of the Commission on Primary Education in Ireland. That Commission was composed of distinguished Irishmen. Its statements were simply quoted by me, and the National Board do not presume to dispute them, though they try to explain away their force. The main contention of the National Board is that it is fallacious to make unfavourable deductions from the number of children on the roll of schools in Ireland, because that does not represent the same thing as it does in England. This may be, and probably is so, but it does not mend matters. The Board claim 1,000,000 of children as being on the roll of the schools. Well, that would be highly satisfactory did we not find that less than 400,000 attend with any regularity. If the latter number be the truer picture of education in Ireland, it is eminently unsatisfactory. That it is so appears borne out by the Census of 1871, which found during one week in June 430,000 at school. If the 1,000,000 on the roll be true, the national system has got hold of the Irish people; if the Census be true, it has not done so. The National Board now refuse me permission to draw any conclusions from their roll, so I decline to believe in their success. They point out that of those who come up for examination as many pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic as in England. But this is worth nothing at all unless I can get at the proportion of passes to children at school, and the National Board now say that, for such a purpose, their statistics are worthless. The Irish Secretary rests his case mainly on the decrease of illiteracy in the period between 1861 and 1871, and he strikes me with these statistics, as he conceives, a severe blow. But statistics are a double-edged sword, and I now intend to smite with the other side. What does the term illiteracy mean in the Irish Census? It does not include persons who cannot read and write, but only those who can do neither. This is a preposterously low test. Nor would I think the ability to read and write proved much as to the diffusion of education throughout a country, though it is undoubted that the inability to read and write is a sure test of ignorance. How, then, does Ireland bear the application of this test of ignorance? Only 43 per cent of the whole population can read and write, and therefore 57 per cent are ignorant. And this is the result of a national system which has lasted 44 years! In Great Britain we have no direct method of comparison. But as it may be assumed that if a person can write he can read, the marriage registers give us a rough means for comparison. In 1871, 42 per cent of persons married in Ireland signed with marks; 23 per cent in England, and 15 per cent in Scotland were in a like state of ignorance, so that illiteracy in Ireland is about twice as great as it is in England, though in this country a national system of education is only five years old. Well, now, I take the Irish Secretary's argument that there is a marked decrease of illiteracy between 1861 and 1871. He attributes that wholly to schools, while I attribute it largely to emigration. Of the migratory population who leave for foreign countries many are educated; but of the great bulk who come to England and Scotland few are educated, and the proofs are not difficult. But I wish to explain the nature of my argument before I give the proofs. If Ireland throws off its ignorant residuum on the shores of Great Britain, it must be clear that it gives a fictitious value to the education of those who remain in Ireland. If, on the other hand, the immigrants to this country are more educated than those who remain in Ireland, that country would be unfairly charged with an undue amount of ignorance. How can we test this question? Let us consider what object the State has to educate the people. The purpose is to make them good and orderly citizens. The professed reason why the priests of all denominations in Ireland have assumed control over education is to improve the morals of the people. Have they succeeded with the masses which swarm from Ireland to our shores? In England we have, in round numbers, 500,000 of Irish. We can test their education by their morals. At the rate of English crime, this 500,000 of Irish immigrants might be expected to furnish between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners to our prisons. But, as a fact, it furnishes five times as many, or 22,100. Such an extraordinary difference is only explicable on the fact that the Irish immigrants are steeped in ignorance. There is no other explanation, because adult crime in Ireland itself is not high, though juvenile crime as represented in the industrial schools is excessive. An hon. Member near me suggests another explanation, that the Irish go out of Ireland good, but are corrupted in England. Well, that can be tested at Liverpool, where they first arrive. If they are good on their arrival, Liverpool should not suffer. But the borough gaol of Liverpool has 30 per cent of Irish prisoners, while all England has 14 per cent. I cannot carry out this argument to Scotland, because the judicial statistics do not give us the information. But I am informed by prison authorities in Scotland that for serious crimes the proportion of Irish prisoners is higher than in England. There is an indirect method of testing it for Scotland through the religion of the prisoners. The Roman Catholics form a small part of the population, yet of the prisoners one-third are of this religion. But it is only in the towns of Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Airdrie, Edinburgh, and Dundee, in which Irish immigrants abound, that there is such a large accession of Catholic prisoners. In the Catholic counties of Inverness and Banff there is no undue proportion between Catholics and Protestants. But of the prisoners whose religion is known in the towns I have mentioned no less than 40 per cent are Catholic. There are 200,000 Irish in Scotland, and there are 10,000 Catholic prisoners. The conclusion which I draw from these facts is very obvious. The National Board will not accept the 500,000 Irish in England, or the 200,000 in Scotland, as fairly representing the results of their school training. They must reject them as an ignorant residuum, or they must confess a lamentable failure of their system in making good and orderly citizens. But if they admit that the bulk of this 500,000 form an ignorant residuum, all their arguments as to the efficiency of their system, as evidenced by the diminution of illiteracy, fall away. For since 1861 no fewer than 866,000 persons have left Ireland, and yet with this sifting out of the ignorant, and the raising the educational proportion of those who remain, the result is that 57 per cent in Ireland cannot yet read and write! If the National Board are satisfied with this result, they are content with small mercies. I am sorry, therefore, that I can retract nothing of what I said in March last, for I still think that Irish national education, when tested by its fruits, is a signal failure. But I repeat what I said then, that the cause of this failure I attribute to the practical abandonment of the national system by the Board, in order to give its control to the various denominations. A Board which pays 86 per cent of the salaries of teachers, and yet yields all power over them to the priest of the parish, need not be surprised if it occasionally find a Parliamentary critic doubtful as to its administrative capacity. I do not underrate its difficulties. It had a clamant and powerful body in the Catholic Bishops, who always claim a superintendence of schools in order to protect faith and morals. Well, now, the National Board may begin to doubt the success as to morals after what I have said as to crime. But let me ask them to look to another fact. As a general result, statists find that education lessens crime largely. In English and Scotch prisons only from 4 to 5 per cent of male adult prisoners read and write well; but in Ireland no less than 44½ per cent are in this condition. In every other country this result would be incomprehensible, but Ireland has its own peculiarities. It may, however, make us reasonably doubt whether the State-aided education is producing its fruits by securing to us good and orderly citizens. I have so far discussed the general question in support of the views which I gave in March, and which have produced so much irritation in Ireland. This sensitiveness to criticism is a hopeful sign, because it shows what a powerful effect would be produced in Ireland if the National Board were made responsible to Parliament through the President of the Council, in the same way that the National Board of Scotland now is. I turn now to the immediate proposals in the Supplementary Estimates, and to the Bill based upon them, and make no objection either to their amount or proposed method of distribution. No Votes for education in Ireland could be too large if we got our money worth out of them by an efficient administration. The augmented payment of teachers' salaries, and the increased payment on results contingent on a sum to be raised by local rating, are both good features of the scheme. The present salaries of teachers are too low. It is quite true that they attract the men and keep up the supply. Of course, I keep in mind the remarks as to the resignations and waste of teachers. But Irish Members who are alarmed at this waste forget to compare it with our English experience. The waste in Ireland upon the list of teachers is really not so great as it is in Great Britain. Here the annual waste is about 7 per cent; in Ireland it is only 5·3 per cent among trained and 5·2 per cent among untrained teachers. Still, as the salaries are only about half those of the teachers in Great Britain, you cannot expect the 16,000 Irish teachers to be a source of stability to the State, burdened as they are with cares, and discontented as they are with their position. But why are their salaries so low? Not from want of generosity on the part of the State, but because the landowners and the ratepayers of Ireland will not put their hands in their pockets to assist in the work of educating the people. The grand total of subscriptions and endowments in Ireland for the National schools amounts to £16,000. The salaries of teachers should undoubtedly be increased, but the money for this increase should be supplied from local contributions, and not from the Imperial purse. The proposal of the Government now before us is to grant an additional sum of £60,000 for results, provided that the respective localities raise a like sum by permissive rates. The experiment is, indeed, a mild one; but will it succeed? I do not know Ireland intimately enough to answer the question. But if it fail, there will be ample justification for converting the permissive into compulsory rating. It is, at all events, an experiment worth trying, and I gladly support the Bill, which, I presume, will pass as as a matter of form if we carry the Vote. The present dependence of the upper classes in Ireland upon the Imperial treasury is lamentable enough generally, but more especially in regard to education, for in this subject the interests of the lower classes are especially involved. And they are not slow in following a bad example. Hitherto they have shown a commendable independence of public aid, for Irish pauperism is much lower than English pauperism. How can they be encouraged to preserve this independence when they see the upper classes, in relation to education, relying on the State for everything, and themselves doing nothing. The Bill on the Order Book puts in a very thin end of the wedge; but if Parliament be firm, the Government may be encouraged to drive it home. At all events, it is an experiment in the right direction, and I congratulate my right hon. Friend the Secretary for Ireland upon the resolution which he has shown in resisting the pressure put upon him to render the £60,000 grant absolute, by making it conditional on a like sum being found out of local rating.

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK said, he did not intend to follow the Chief Secretary for Ireland through the various matters he had discussed because, necessarily, a vast amount of difference of opinion must naturally arise with respect to them; and the discussion of these questions in detail would occupy considerable time, and would depend very much on Returns and other documents which would require careful investigation. As regarded the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Edinburgh (Mr. Lyon Playfair), in order to show that the ignorance in Ireland was greater than that which existed in Great Britain, he was not sorry to have heard it, for, if it were true, the more truth let in upon the question the better. The right hon. Gentleman complained of the want of local support; but he would remind him that unless the Boards of Guardians were perfectly satisfied with the system to be introduced in the various localities over which they had pecuniary control, they could not expect their zealous assistance or their cordial co-operation. They must have a system which would recommend itself to the people, and to the paying population of Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had said that the great mistake made by the Commissioners of National Education was that they had not sufficiently nationalized the system. He supposed that the right hon. Gentleman meant that there must be an exclusion of anything approaching a denominational education, and that the system which should receive the support of the Commissioners was that of mixed education, in which the youth of all denominations were to meet in peace, quiet, and good fellowship. He (Mr. Sherlock) had gone into no national school in Ireland which was not substantially a denominational school. Certain restraints were, however, imposed which prevented that system being accepted by the people as their right. To persist in believing that the system was one in which no denominational education was introduced was to shut one's eyes to the fact that the people of Ireland required a denominational system and gave their confidence to no other system. Hence it was that when they came to apply to Boards of Guardians to supplement by voluntary votes the sums paid to teachers, they would have them inquiring what was the system to be sustained in these institutions? With regard to the inefficiency of the pupils, that was accounted for by the inefficiency of the teachers; and it would, therefore, be well for the Commissioners to increase the status of the latter, in order to raise the standard of education among the former. He trusted that the Bill to which the Chief Secretary had referred would have the effect of inducing the landed proprietors and those interested in the education of their tenantry to better the condition of the teachers. With regard to the Irish who had emigrated to England and Scotland, many of them had succeeded in life by energy and integrity; others, unfortunately, were the worst specimens of the race, and he objected to the rest of his countrymen being judged by such a standard.

MR. MELDON said, he did not question the accuracy of the figures recited by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Edinburgh (Mr. Lyon Playfair), but he maintained that the deductions which he drew from them were erroneous. The number of scholars upon the roll in Ireland last year was over 1,000,000, which represented the number of attendances throughout the entire schools of the country, and nothing else; while the average attendance, 395,390, represented the number of scholars who had attended during the year. In England the system was different, because the attendance was given of one particular day of the year. In 1867, of the number of children in the national schools, 86 per cent were able to read, and 78 per cent to both read and write. In that year, 243,288 children had been examined in reading, and of these 176,299, or 72 per cent, passed the examination. The number examined in writing was 130,781, and of them 71,824, or 73 per cent, passed the examination. Taking the examination of the three R's, he found that in Ireland the proportion of those who passed it was 62·7; whereas in England it was only 59·2. These figures showed that the Irish national system was not the complete failure it was represented to be. It also showed that the quality of the education imparted to the children was superior in quality to that which was given in the schools of this country. Favourable as were those Returns, he believed they would be still more favourable if a stimulus were given to education by increasing the salaries of the teachers, a body of men who laboured hard for the State. Some of them he knew walked from 10 to 12 miles a-day in going to and from the school-houses. They had hoped, and had felt little doubt, that a grievance which was an admitted injustice would be removed. They expected something would have been done in 1874, but were disappointed. This year they knew that further inquiries were prosecuted, and on the 5th of March, when the question was brought forward in the House, the Government appeared to have matured a scheme which had since been made public. The right hon. Baronet the Chief Secretary, however, did not venture to offer an opinion as to the result of that scheme; if he had he would probably have said that not a penny of the proposed local rate would be levied. Since 1838 it had been the aim of the Government to prevent any addition being made to the local rates. It was equally hopeless to expect that all sects would combine to make the present system a really national one. Ever since 1838 successive Governments had done everything they could to divorce religion from education, and to frustrate the original design of Mr. Stanley, by depriving education of voluntary supporters; and if the schools were denominational, as they were, it was because the Government had been beaten. The national system had been declared against by nearly all the Boards of Guardians in Ireland, and many of the Irish people were more deeply pledged to a denominational system than to anything else. The right hon. Baronet was, indeed, sanguine if he thought that local aid under a Permissive Bill would do anything to save the system now. The first objection to the proposal that the Board of Guardians might, if they wished, contribute towards the payment of teachers, was that dependence on the will of the Guardians would make a teacher uncertain of his income from year to year, for the Guardians might withdraw their aid from any school not managed to their satisfaction; and with their aid the Treasury grant to meet it would be withheld, and the teacher deprived of two-thirds of his income. Another objection was that this plan would take the management of the schools out of the hands of the patrons and place it in the hands of the Guardians, and thus it would happen that where the Guardians were Protestants they would not aid in schools where the children were Roman Catholics; and again, where the Guardians were Roman Catholics, they would refuse to assist in schools where the children were Protestants. But, apart from all that, it was, he considered, a gross insult to Ireland that the children attending the national schools should be treated as paupers. He would not say that the scheme was an absurd one; but the right hon. Baronet had more confidence in his powers of inducing the Irish people to adopt the system than he had. They had almost got rid of religious differences in Ireland; but if the scheme was passed, an apple of discord would be thrown in, and would produce results which it would be impossible to conceive. The way in which the Government proposed to give relief was so manifestly unfair that he trusted it would not be persisted in. Payment by results was injurious to education in Ireland, and the larger the payment that depended upon them, the worse would the results be. Hitherto it had done most for the large schools in the towns, which were well attended, and least for the smaller schools in rural places, where the attendance was less regular; and the managers of 1,140 schools had petitioned against the extension of the system. If the teachers were to have further relief, he would suggest that it should be in the form of augmentation for class salaries, to which half of the amount to be now devoted under the scheme for payment by results might be appropriated.

In conclusion, he repeated that this was not a national system of education at all. It must be remembered that a large class of people in Ireland would have nothing whatever to do with it. A large number of children were educated at the cost of their families, and so did not take one penny from the State. The Church Education Society had schools all over the country, which were entirely independent of Government assistance, and in which thousands of children were educated of whom no return was made to that House. Again, they had in Ireland the assistance of the Christian Brothers, than whom there was no better society in Europe for the purpose of education. They had bodies giving education, erecting buildings for educational purposes, and many schools were carried forward in opposition to the national system, as it was termed. The Christian Brethren had been extending their operations, and were taking a number of children from the national schools. Indeed, the Report of the Commissioners admitted that the voluntary aid outside the national system amounted to no less than £108,000—a fact which constituted a sufficient answer to the statement that no local contributions were made towards the maintenance of schools. The alleged inefficiency of Irish teachers was sufficiently accounted for by their being denied training, except on conditions which, as Catholics, they could not accept. The disparity between the salaries of Irish teachers and those of English teachers was glaringly unjust. In England there were very few salaries under £50; but in Ireland there were 2,886 under £24, 1,577 under £30, 471 under £38, and 132 under £50, and Irish teachers had responsibilities thrown upon them in respect of securing attendance and collecting fees which were not cast upon English teachers. Was it any wonder that in the past their minds had been diverted from their work to agitation for the improvement of their condition? Now they were told, not that their agitation was to cease, but that they must influence the Guardians and the landlords. As it was almost certain the Guardians would do nothing, he appealed to the Government to give £120,000 this year—one half as payment for results, and the other half as an addition to salaries.

MR. WARD said, that if the Government asked the people of Ireland to assist education by a local rate they ought consentaneously to give them local control. Until they did so the Government were not entitled to claim any local aid at all. He complained that the national education in Ireland was administered on a bureau system altogether foreign to the feelings of the Irish people.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, he thought the scheme of the Government would not be acceptable to the people of Ireland. It was not desirable to further extend the system of payment by results, because in a vast number of instances the schools derived no benefit whatever from that system. In the country districts during the harvest and spring time a number of the children were, of necessity, taken away to aid their parents in the cultivation of the land, and the consequence was that the average attendance could not be kept up. If it were proposed to give fair and permanent salaries to the teachers the scheme would be much more likely to be received with favour. Guardians would not adopt the proposed plan, except for the increase of salaries, unless it were made compulsory, and the adoption of it in isolated cases would cause great dissatisfaction in neighbouring Unions where it was not applied. The advance of education in Ireland was shown by the Census Returns of those who could not read or write; who were 52 per cent in 1841, 47 per cent in 1851, 38 per cent in 1861, and 33 per cent in 1871. The making of marks at marriages proved rather the unwillingness than the inability of persons to write their names.

MR. O'CLERY said, the question resolved itself into one of the State endeavouring to force on the people a system of education they were unwilling to receive. They would be content with nothing less than denominational education, and it was unfair to ask them to contribute towards a system they would not accept. The Christian Brothers had over and over again declined to receive State aid, because they knew what it would involve, and the schools of the Christian Brothers were used in preference to the National Schools. That proved not only that the people favoured denominationalism, but that they were prepared to pay dearly for it. Let the Government be consistent, and deal with Ireland as it did with England—let them face the subject of denominational education, and leave its teaching to the natural leaders of the people.

Mr. **WHALLEY** called upon the House to take note that the advocates of a denominational system, who described the National Schools as denominational, were mainly anxious now for the increase of the salaries of those teachers respecting some of whom it had been avowed in that House that they were not allowed to live in contact with Protestants. The discussion plainly indicated that the conspiracy of priestcraft, which in the O'Keeffe case asserted the supremacy of the Pope in the administration of the law, was doing the same in education, and that this Vote of £500,000 was being used to promote disaffection and disloyalty.

Mr. **PARNELL** complained that the Vote was brought forward at a period of the Session when not more than one-fifth of the Irish Members were able to attend. It had been stated that the results of the system of Irish education had not been very satisfactory, though it had been established 44 years ago. He did not believe that the system could be estimated by a comparison of the number of children that passed in reading and writing, nor the number that attended school. As to the feeling of the people of England or Scotland, who had a system of education of which they approved, had one been forced upon them of which they did not approve they would protest against the principle just as much as Irish Members protested to-day. The representatives of the ratepayers in Ireland should not be called upon to levy a tax for an object of which they did not approve, and he felt certain that the Poor Law Guardians would not raise the tax; and, in conclusion, he insisted that if England wanted to force a system of education on Ireland to which the people objected, England should pay it herself.

Sir **PATRICK O'BRIEN** reminded hon. Members that the question before the Committee was not as to the merits of denominationalism. He should be prepared to support that principle when it was presented to the House. The question had reference to the changes proposed to be made in the interests of national teachers, whose condition all parties concurred in deeming deplorable. For his own part, he was ready to acknowledge the deep obligations which the country owed to those who introduced that system which, in the past, had effected so much for the educational improvement of the Irish people, and incidentally improved their material interests, by enabling them successfully to compete for public employment. The important question then under consideration was whether the teachers were to receive increased salaries? and with regard to that point he regretted that the Chief Secretary had not seen his way to do more in that direction than he proposed to do. He did not think it was likely that the Boards of Guardians would meet the Government in regard to the contribution of £60,000; and if they did not, what would be the position of the teachers in Ireland?

Mr. **M'LAREN** said, he thought the Government would have done better if they had proposed a small compulsory tax on land, such as was levied in Scotland; but he saw no objection to this rate being collected, like many others, with the poor rate, which was the law in Scotland. Substantially, the proposal was fair and reasonable; because in Ireland out of every £100 paid for education £14 only was raised by local contributions, and £86 was paid out of the taxation of the United Kingdom. In Scotland, out of every £100 paid to teachers, £73 was derived from local rates, and in England £63 per cent was paid from local sources.

Mr. **MELDON** said there were still many important points for discussion. He moved that the Chairman should report Progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)

Sir **MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH** trusted the hon. Member would withdraw his Motion. There was no objection to the amount of the Vote, and he suggested that the hon. Member might on the Report take exception to any principle on which it was based.

Sir **ANDREW LUSK** hoped that now the House was in Committee it might be allowed to go on with the Votes.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed.

Mr. MELDON moved to reduce the Vote by £2,350 for Post Office orders for the salaries of teachers. The item was a very objectionable one, the Post Office making a profit at the expense of national education. There should be some other method devised of paying the salaries.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £486,318, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, though this item appeared to swell the cost of education, it was only a matter of account. The Post Office charged for the service it rendered to any other Department. Even if this ought to be altered, it would be inconvenient to do it now, and the only result would be that the teachers would be mulcted in the cost of the Post Office orders.

Mr. MELDON withdrew his opposition for the present, but gave Notice that he would bring the matter forward next year.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed.

Mr. WARD moved the reduction of the Vote by £30,114—the cost of the Model Schools, which the Royal Commissioners had pronounced to be a failure.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £458,554, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland."—(*Mr. Ward.*)

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, the subject might be very usefully discussed on a separate Motion, for there was a difference of opinion upon it, and in the North of Ireland Model Schools were regarded as efficient; but it would be inconvenient to dispose of so large a matter on this Vote.

Mr. WHITWELL said, there were other points affecting the system of education in Ireland.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolutions to be reported upon *Monday;*

Committee to sit again upon *Monday.*

HOUSE OCCUPIERS DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL BILL.—[Bill 164]

(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Callender, Mr. Ryder.*)

THIRD READING.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff.*)

Mr. DODDS said, the Bill proposed to make a great change, which ought not to be made unless it were accompanied by other changes. On that ground, he and others were determined to resist the further progress of the Bill; but as there was not time to discuss it now, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. HAYTER seconded the Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned." —(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF said, the only object of the Bill was to simplify registration in boroughs. It cut both ways; it gave no advantage to either political Party; and, as the House had already expressed an opinion in its favour, he should endeavour to pass it.

Mr. ONSLOW said, he hoped the progress of the Bill would not be resisted. There had been a division on a previous stage, in which it was carried by a large majority.

Question put.

The House *divided:*—Ayes 27; Noes 87: Majority 60.

Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

Mr. DILLWYN, remarking that they met on Saturday to forward Government Business, moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, remarking that the Government had supported the Bill, advised the hon. Gentleman in charge of it, to consent to the adjournment of the debate.

MR. MONK suggested the re-committal of the Bill for the purpose of making a small Amendment, which would get rid of further opposition.

MR. DILLWYN said, he would withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

Debate *adjourned* till *Monday.*

INFANTICIDE BILL.—[BILL 43.]

(*Mr. Charley, Mr. Whitwell.*)

THIRD READING.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Mr. Charley.*)

MR. VANCE moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. CHARLEY said, he was quite ready to meet the hon. Member in the Lobby. He suggested, however, whether these repeated Motions for Adjournment were fair fighting. The effect would be to make the Bill too late for the other House. The hon. Member was not acting fairly.

MR. VANCE desired to say, in reply to the charge of unfairness, that he had wished to oppose the Bill at an earlier stage, the passing of which was secured by stealth. [" Order, order ! "]

MR. SPEAKER said, the hon. Member had used an expression which was not in Order.

MR. VANCE: As that decision had been given, he would say that a former stage of this Bill was obtained inadvertently, so as to evade the opposition which he was in his place to offer; and therefore, the hon. and learned Member had no right to complain of opposition at this stage.

MR. ONSLOW said, he fully intended to oppose the Bill in its previous stage, but by a process which he as a new Member, did not understand he was precluded from doing so. He opposed the Bill now, disapproving of its principle, and he hoped it would not pass this Session.

Motion *agreed to.*

Debate *adjourned* till *Tuesday* next.

MR. BATES.

MOTION FOR A SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. BATES formally moved, without comment, in terms of the Notice he had on the Paper, for a Select Committee "to inquire into certain charges made by Mr. Plimsoll, Member for Derby, against Mr. Bates, Member for Plymouth."

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into certain charges made by Mr. Plimsoll, Member for Derby, against Mr. Bates, Member for Plymouth."—(*Mr. Bates.*)

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I should not wish to set myself in any way against the opinion of the House if it appears that the general opinion is that this Committee ought to be granted; but I hope there is no harm in making a few observations, so that we may see really where we are going. In the first place, I should say that the terms of the Motion are very vague indeed for a Motion of this kind. There are "certain charges" made against the hon. Member for Plymouth. I think we ought to have a more detailed statement of what the Committee is to do before we decide upon appointing it. It has been said by the Prime Minister, and quite correctly, that " every man is the guardian of his own honour;" and I have no doubt that the hon. Member for Plymouth thinks it necessary for the protection of his honour that this Committee should be granted. At the same time, before we accede to his request, the House should consider whether he is taking the very best course for securing the object he has in view. As I understand, the case stands thus:—The hon. Member opposite was charged by the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) with—to put it shortly—not making proper provision for the safety of the lives of those whom he sent out to sea in his ships. The hon. Member for Plymouth has already twice had an opportunity in this House of defending himself against the charge. The Prime Minister on one occasion moved that the House report Progress on an important Bill—the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill—at an early hour in order to give the hon. Member the opportunity, and the hon. Member entered upon a full defence before this

House. Why are we to have a Committee to inquire into the charges made by the hon. Member for Derby against the hon. Member opposite and not to have one to make inquiries into the charges made against hon. Members sitting on this side of the House? ["Name!"] I cannot name them because the hon. Member for Derby did not name them; but he alluded to Members sitting on this side of the House. The only Committee which we are asked for now is to inquire into the charges made against the hon. Member opposite, who has fully and, to my mind, amply defended himself already from these charges. Well, Sir, we must look to what took place in this matter. I really was most surprised at what took place in this House yesterday. Upon the debate on the Merchant Shipping Bill the hon. Member opposite got up, and made what appeared to be a full and convincing refutation of the charges which had been brought against him. More than that, he stated most distinctly and openly in the House that the charges brought against him by the hon. Member for Derby were "cruel, unwarrantable, untruthful, and unjust." When I heard that I, of course, thought that the hon. Member for Derby would be bound to substantiate his charges. But what happened? The moment the hon. Member for Plymouth sat down the hon. Member for Derby got up, and made a speech about load lines and deck cargoes, and other matters connected with merchant shipping, and did not say one word to refute the statement made by the hon. Member for Plymouth, but, at the conclusion of his remarks on the Bill, took up his hat and walked out of the House. As far as this House is concerned, the vindication of the hon. Member for Plymouth is ample; and until I have some more information—and I make these remarks for the purpose of eliciting information from those who are responsible for the management of this House and its Business—I do not see what better we shall be, in having a Committee to inquire into charges from which this House believes the hon. Member has most amply vindicated himself. I think we have got into some trouble and inconvenience already through having Committees to inquire into personal matters this Session. I do not want to see half-a-dozen influential Members spending time on a matter of this sort. I really think the hon. Member will best consult his own interest by leaving this matter where it is. No one could get up in this House and dispute the statement he made yesterday. I cannot conceive that any hon. Member would come forward and make such a detailed statement without having ample warrant for all he stated; and if we grant the Committee asked for by the hon. Member, it is clearly implying that we do not believe him; but I do believe him, and I do not think that the House should waste its time for the purpose of seeing how that matter stands. Therefore, to raise discussion, and hear how we stand in the matter, I shall venture to move, as an Amendment—

"That this House deems it unnecessary at present to occupy itself with a special inquiry into the matters in dispute between the honourable Member for Derby and the honourable Member for Plymouth."

MR. E. J. REED seconded the Motion.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House deems it unnecessary at present to occupy itself with a special inquiry into the matters in dispute between the honourable Member for Derby and the honourable Member for Plymouth,"—(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: Sir, there is no doubt that the proceeding which we are now asked to take is of an exceptional character; but the circumstances are very exceptional. There may have been cases—no doubt there have been cases—in which imputations have been thrown out in this House by one hon. Member against the character of another. But these cases have been met and dealt with at once. My hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth has twice, as the hon. Member for Carlisle has truly stated, emphatically and in detail, and in a manner which commanded the sympathy and impressed the judgment of the House, distinctly denied—and not only denied, but has given proof in support of his denial of these charges. And, Sir, so far as the opinion of the House is concerned—that is to say, the opinion, as I believe, of every individual Member of this House—my hon. Friend has been perfectly cleared, and is even the more entitled to our respect in consequence of the manly and dignified manner in which, I may say, he has made out his case in this matter. Under circumstances which might have justified expressions of great heat and anger, my hon. Friend has preserved his calmness, not because he has not acutely felt what has been said, but because he has felt that he was superior to the charges which have been made. But let us consider, for a moment, in what position my hon. Friend stands with regard to the House as a whole. Now, the House, as a whole, has not pronounced—nor has it been called upon to pronounce—one sentence upon this matter. The hon. Member for Derby has, in his place in the House, advanced, in the most unmistakable manner, a gross and most severe charge against my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth. The hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle says he also insinuated charges against other persons. It is true that he insinuated that he was able to make charges against other persons, but he did not do so. As the hon. Baronet himself says, he did not name them; and therefore it is impossible for anyone to take those charges to himself. There may or may not have been persons whom he would have proceeded to name; but as he did not do so, they are perfectly out of the question. But my hon. Friend has been singled out. A charge has been made; he has denied the charge—once in the absence of the hon. Member for Derby, and again, more emphatically, and in stronger language, in his presence. In what position are we? The hon. Member for Derby has neither withdrawn the charge nor offered to substantiate it. Can the House leave the matter in the position where it now stands? Two courses only, I think, are open to us; and if my hon. Friend should press for either one or the other to be pursued, I think that, with a just feeling of wounded honour, he has a right to do so. If the House is not satisfied, we may have an inquiry, and set my hon. Friend right by a vote of the House itself, in respect of the matter with which he has been so charged; or, if the House thought fit, we might, by a vote, at once declare that the House considers that those charges are disproved, and that my hon. Friend stands entirely clear in the matter. The Motion of the hon. Member for Carlisle does not reach to that point, and if it were passed it would still be open to anyone who chose to say out-of-doors—"A charge was made; it was not retracted; it was never inquired into; and we have only the *ipse dixit* of one Member against the *ipse dixit* of another." I think, under these circumstances, my hon. Friend has shown himself not more than reasonably jealous of his own honour in making this demand; and most assuredly, if he feels bound to make it, I think the House, which is justly jealous of the honour of all its Members, ought, as a matter of Parliamentary justice and feeling, to grant the demand. I am exceedingly sorry that my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister is not present to-day; but I am expressing his own very strong feelings in what I say, and I hope that the House will have no hesitation in agreeing to this Motion.

Mr. E. J. REED: It seems to me to be a very unfortunate thing that we should be discussing the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into charges which are not before the House in any specific terms. I was present in the House when the language complained of by the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Bates) was used by the hon. Member for Derby. It was to the effect that it was his intention to put a Question to the President of the Board of Trade as to whether the hon. Member for Plymouth was the owner of certain ships. He turned to this side of the House and said it was his intention to put certain questions, or bring out certain things, reflecting on Members on this side also. There were certain sounds made in the House at the time, and the hon. Member for Derby, having already been considerably excited, became considerably more so; and then indulged in language which was, no doubt, highly improper, and no doubt conveyed a most undeserved reflection upon the hon. Member for Plymouth and upon other Members of this House whose names were not given. Since then the hon. Member for Derby has appeared in this House and has apologized for the employment of those expressions. ["No, no!"] Well, I am only speaking in the same sense as the Prime Minister spoke after the hon. Member's apology had been delivered; and I say I am at a loss to understand on what principle an hon. Member of this House is to appear in it, to apologize for language used, to receive the compliments of the Prime Minister for having made his apology ample and full, and is then afterwards, when he is not present and is in a state of health which does not enable him to attend here, to have a question of this kind raised with respect to him. Sir, I think that if there was any deficiency in the apology of the hon. Member for Derby, the right time to call attention to it was when he was present in his place to answer any complaint brought against him. But I will go on to say that I would not for a single moment oppose myself to a Committee of this nature if I thought that the compliance of this House with the proposal put before it would result in the simple satisfaction of one hon. Member of this House and have no other results. I think, however, that the results of the appointment of this Committee would be of a most pernicious and most widespread character; and, apart from this, there are good reasons why no such inquiry as is here proposed can by any possibility be satisfactory at the present moment. The first reason is that the hon. Member for Derby is in a state of health which prevents him from attending in his place here, and equally prevents him from entering into such an inquiry, or appearing before such a Committee to give or to produce evidence, or to take any part in its proceedings. I have had a statement of his ill-health and inability to attend to public business from his own hand communicated to me to-day by a nobleman who has been in communication with him, and who himself impressed upon me the extreme importance of the hon. Member for Derby not undergoing further public excitement at the present time, lest his health or brain should suffer. Therefore, I say it is very unfair to the hon. Member for Derby, if this inquiry is not strictly and absolutely necessary, to enter upon it while he is in that condition; because the conclusion of the Committee must, of necessity, be formed when the hon. Member for Derby cannot avail himself of the opportunity to substantiate his statements by any of those facts which hon. Gentlemen seemed to think he reserved when he made his apology. Another reason is that any Select Committee of this House which has to inquire into the business or usages of a shipowner must necessarily inquire into many circumstances and details other than the condition of the ships shown in those documents which were produced here; and such an inquiry to be satisfactory at all must necessarily be a lengthy one. But if you appoint a Committee, and elicit a Report which would merely go the length of removing from the hon. Member for Plymouth any species of imputation which might rest upon him—if that Committee should seem by any language it might employ to give protection, or anything like protection, to negligent shipowners in regard to matters which involve life or the risk of life, your Committee will do more harm than good. We are sitting under very unusual circumstances for the purpose of pacifying the public mind and allaying agitation in regard to the loss of life in mercantile shipping; and I venture to say that by appointing this Committee, with the hon. Member for Derby in his present state of health, and at this period of the Session, you will raise a series of discussions and agitations during the Recess which will do no one any good, which will greatly disturb the public tranquillity of this country, and which will greatly embarrass Parliament in its future actions. Having said so much, I am free to admit that no one of the considerations which I have mentioned would have the slightest weight in inducing me to oppose this request, if I believed for a single moment that anything which fell from the hon. Member for Derby during his moments of excitement had really cast or left a taint, or the slightest stain, upon the hon. Member for Plymouth. I have not met with a single Member of this House, except the hon. Gentleman himself, who does believe that any stain whatever has been left upon his reputation by the language which fell, in a moment of excitement, from the hon. Member for Derby; and I ask whether it is reasonable or right that an Assembly like the British House of Commons should enter upon a questionable course, such as the appointment of this Committee would involve, for the purpose of giving satisfaction to a single hon. Member, who already has the satisfaction of hearing from every Friend and Colleague in this House that his character is under no stain, and that his reputation needs no vindication.

After what has fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after observing, as I have done, the extreme reluctance of Government to make any modification in their proposals, I despair of appealing successfully to anyone except the hon. Member for Plymouth himself. After what has fallen from the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle, and after what I have said, I do hope that he himself will feel that in moving for this Committee he is calling upon the House to undertake alike an unnecessary and undesirable duty. I think that this debate may, if I am not wholly mistaken, in itself be taken as a sufficient and perfect assurance to the hon. Member for Plymouth that in this House, at any rate, no stain whatever rests upon his character in consequence of the hasty, improper, and violent words which fell from the hon. Member for Derby in a moment of excitement. That excitement having been fully acknowledged, I appeal to the hon. Member—and I hope other hon. Members will join me in seeking to induce him—not to press his Motion, because it may do harm, and cannot by any possibility do any good, and because the hon. Member's character needs no such vindication as this Committee's inquiry can afford.

Viscount SANDON: As a friend of some years' standing of the hon. Member for Plymouth, I hope the House will allow me to say a few words upon this question; and I will endeavour to add nothing to the feeling of natural excitement which prevailed a few days ago. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the facts as they are before us. The hon. Gentleman who has just sat down has spoken of the attack made upon my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth as if it were one solitary attack made in a moment of excitement. I would entreat the House to remember that when the hon. Member for Derby returned, after a week's retirement, to this House, and after he heard the deliberate assertion of my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth as to the facts connected with the loss of his ships, the hon. Member for Derby rose in his place, and calmly and quietly made a deliberate and well-considered speech. But not one word of apology, not one word of regret, not one word of withdrawal or qualification did the hon. Member for Derby utter with regard to those attacks—those cruel attacks—upon the fair fame of the hon. Member for Plymouth.

Mr. E. J. REED: One word of explanation. I regret having omitted to state that on the occasion of his presence in this House on Thursday last the hon. Member for Derby was under the greatest possible pressure on the part of his friends, to avoid being drawn into any personal altercation. I am sure the House will wish to bear in mind this fact. I say that the hon. Member for Derby appeared here in a condition of thorough ill-health, and under the greatest possible pressure on the part of many of his friends, who advised him as to the course he should pursue. I believe the noble Lord will be generous enough to admit that, in rigidly conforming to the advice of his friends, the hon. Member for Derby was exercising discretion; although I freely confess that I should not probably have been content to leave the matter as he did.

Viscount SANDON: I am the last person to wish to press hardly upon the hon. Member for Derby; but I have to consider the fair fame and reputation of another hon. Member of this House. And I would remind the House that that took place on Thursday; and there is no reason why a letter should not have passed since Thursday expressing at least a qualified regret for what had been said of the hon. Member for Plymouth; but the hon. Member for Derby closed the handsome apology he made by saying he withdrew none of the facts he had previously mentioned. The accusation against my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth was one of fact—his alleged misconduct was the loss of certain ships. I do say we are treating the hon. Member for Plymouth with very great want of consideration if we overlook the cruel position in which it is proposed to leave him as a Member of this House representing a marine, a mercantile, a seafaring constituency, and if under these circumstances we decline to occupy ourselves with the matters in dispute between him and the hon. Member for Derby. According to the hon. Member for Carlisle, they are to hang over his head during the winter, and perhaps be brought forward next year. This is one of those cases in which we are bound to assent to inquiry. We have to be as jealous of the character of every Member of this House as of our own individual characters, and I cannot see why after all that has passed we should not, with regard to the character of this House as well as to that of the hon. Member for Plymouth, allow a Committee to sit, and that appears to be the simplest course. But, whatever happens, it seems to me to be perfectly impossible to leave any hon. Member in such a position as my hon. Friend would be left in during the winter with this accusation hanging over him.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: I cannot agree with what has fallen from the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) and the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed), that we can properly pass over this matter on this occasion. The point I wish to bring under the consideration of the House is the manner in which other Members stand affected by the language of the hon. Member for Derby. No doubt it may be said that they were not singled out by name. The hon. Member for Derby distinctly stated that he would put the Question whether the Edward Bates who owned certain ships was a Member of this House, and though there may have been something objectionable in the form of putting that question, there was nothing objectionable in the notice that need have led to disputes of this kind nor to investigation by a Committee. There is nothing more in the charge which has been made than in several charges which, by implication, the hon. Member for Derby has on former occasions brought against other persons and even against Members of this House. But he went on to say—"I shall ask a question, too, about Members sitting on this side of the House." Then, with reference, as it appears to me, to both the intended questions, and not to one alone, he said—"I will unmask the villains who send sailors to their death; I am determined to expose them." He was asked whether he applied these words to Members of the House, and he said he did. It seems to me that, in every sense except that of merely mentioning the name of the hon. Member for Plymouth, the hon. Member for Derby did apply these expressions of extreme violence to certain Members sitting on this side, as well as to the hon. Member opposite: and it would, I think, be most unfortunate, taking the point raised by the noble Lord the Member for Liverpool (Viscount Sandon), that a Committee of this kind should be appointed to consider only a charge against one hon. Member, because as the noble Lord has said, we owe it to this House to clear the character of the House as a whole and of every Member of it. But if the Committee sat to examine into those charges, possibly the hon. Member for Derby might not pursue them, and the Committee would have to report that they had no evidence. The Committee ought to go further, and, as these charges have been made, if we appoint a Committee, we might also instruct them to go further and report, "Aye" or "No," whether there is any foundation for the charges made against other hon. Members. With the view of raising the question I would move, if the Amendment of the hon. Member for Carlisle should be negatived, to add to the Motion the words, "And against other Members of this House."

MR. BENTINCK: My hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) will forgive me if I tell him that he has not stated his case with his usual force. He says we are discussing charges and questions which are not really before the House; but the charges made by the hon. Member for Derby were not only made before the House, but were persevered in in a manner somewhat unusual in this House. And I would appeal to the House to say whether there have not been ample opportunities for retracting those charges of which the hon. Member for Derby has not availed himself. My hon. Friend says the hon. Member for Derby has made an apology; but I contend that, so far from it being an apology for the attack made upon the hon. Member for Plymouth and other Members not named, he virtually—by the words in which he offered an apology to the House for irregularity in his conduct—confirmed his intention of preferring those charges; and therefore, so far from giving an apology, the hon. Member had aggravated the case by the manner in which he apologized for his misconduct. I agree with the noble Lord who has just spoken (Viscount Sandon). I should be the last man to wish to bear hardly on any Member of this House or upon any man suffering from ill-health; but I think that plea scarcely holds good in the present case. We regret exceedingly, I am sure, to hear that the hon. Member for Derby is suffering from ill-health; but surely his condition is not such as to justify or explain the course which he has pursued. The hon. Member for Derby upon three separate occasions had the opportunity of withdrawing the charges which he preferred against my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth, and in the most pointed manner he declined to do so. My hon. Friend opposite (Mr. E. J. Reed) says, in effect, that the House has entirely acquitted my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth of any and every imputation which has been made against him. Well, that is perfectly true; but that is not sufficient to satisfy a man properly and justly jealous of his own honour. My hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth is perfectly right in claiming the only means by which these charges against him may be investigated, and either justified or negatived; and I venture to say that the House would be guilty of a gross act of injustice if it refuses the opportunity which he seeks. But I would say one word more. I wish to speak with every possible feeling of deference for the distinguished Assembly of which I have so long had the honour to be a Member; but I cannot help feeling that in the present case the course pursued by the House of Commons has not been a fortunate one. I consider that an hon. Member having risen in his place to prefer charges against another hon. Member in language of the most violent character, and the House having censured such a course, it is scarcely right to allow the Member making the charge to retire without explanation or apology. I say this with every feeling of regret that any action on the part of the House should diminish the high position which it has always maintained; and I regret and feel that the mode in which this House has dealt with this case has been extremely unfortunate.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: It is impossible to avoid sympathizing with the hon. Member for Plymouth, against whom charges have been made from which it is quite natural he should take an early opportunity of freeing himself. I sympathize not only with him, but also with the other hon. Members who have been alluded to scarcely less pointedly than the hon. Member for Plymouth himself. At the same time, I must say I sympathize also with the motives which have induced the hon. Member for Plymouth to take the course which he is now taking, in preference to that which I will endeavour to point out, and which I think would have been a more strictly correct and Parliamentary course. I must acknowledge I very much agree with the hon. Member who has just sat down that the course which was taken by this House on Thursday last, although marked with great and proper consideration for the hon. Member for Derby, was not, strictly speaking, a technically correct one. The hon. Member for Derby apologized to the House in the most ample manner for the language which he had used. He, however, distinctly stated that he withdrew no statement of fact. Thereupon, after a short debate, the Order of the Day relating to him was discharged. I confess I sympathize with the motives which prevented the hon. Members attacked from taking an opportunity which I think, if they had desired, they would have been justified in taking at that moment to vindicate themselves. If the hon. Member for Plymouth had wished the House to consider that it was necessary for his reputation that further notice should be taken of these charges, it would have been competent to him to rise in his place at that time and ask the House, before they absolved the hon. Member for Derby from the consequences of his conduct, to require him either to withdraw or to substantiate the statements he had made. The hon. Member did not take that course. I sympathize with the motives which induced him not to take that course, and not prolong a painful discussion which had been brought about by the conduct of the hon. Member for Derby. At the same time, I cannot help feeling that the course he is now taking is one which is calculated to lead the House into a position of some difficulty. I must say I entirely agree with the hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) as to the indefiniteness of the terms of the Motion. The hon. Member (Mr. Bates) moves for a Committee to inquire into certain charges which have been made by one hon. Member against another. I really am not aware what these charges are; I am not aware in what form they are to be found. The words of the hon. Member for Derby were not taken down.

Is that which is to be inquired into to be furnished by a newspaper report; or is the Committee, as indicated by one speech made this evening, to meet in order to call upon the hon. Member for Derby to substantiate certain charges, and, if he does not come forward, is it to report without taking evidence? I cannot think that would be any satisfaction to the hon. Member for Plymouth; and really, if that is not the course to be pursued, I am at a loss to know what are the charges, and where they are to be found, which the Committee is to be appointed to investigate. Even if the charges are to be found in a more definite shape than they are, it appears that would be a most inconvenient course. I do not know there is any precedent, except, perhaps, one, for the course of appointing a Committee to inquire into charges against a Member of this House for acts not done in his capacity as a Member of this House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that the case is an exceptional one and the circumstances rare. I do not know that the circumstances are so extremely exceptional. In my opinion, they are not altogether dissimilar from circumstances which have already occurred during the course of this present Session. The House has found itself placed in a position of difficulty already. Questions of Privilege have been raised through statements made, and questions of Privilege have been raised affecting the character of hon. Members through acts not done in their capacity as Members of this House; and I think what has occurred at an earlier period of this Session should induce the House to be rather careful before they proceed to make a precedent in such a matter as this. There was the case of Thirtell Harvey, in which a Committee was appointed to inquire into circumstances affecting his character; and, although I cannot say I am well acquainted with the facts of the case, I believe that in the opinion of some authorities a mistake had been made by the House in going into questions which the Committee went into on that occasion. Now, this is a subject, no doubt, on which it is extremely desirable that the House should come to an unanimous decision if possible, and I have pointed out what I think the inconveniences of the course recommended by the hon. Member and the Government. If, however, the Leader of the House recommends the House to take this course, I should be most unwilling to offer opposition; but I do not think it can be one that can be satisfactory to the House or to the hon. Member for Plymouth. From the fact of a Committee being appointed at this period of the Session, it is, of course, impossible that we can enter into a minute investigation as to the mode in which the hon. Member for Plymouth conducts his business. If it is merely to inquire into the fate of certain ships, I do not think that, without fuller information, there can be given such an inquiry as would be altogether satisfactory. I venture, however, to hope that if the Motion for a Committee is persevered in, it will not be impossible to suggest some terms of Reference more precise than those now before the House.

Mr. HUNT: I wish to call the attention of the House to the position in which the hon. Member stands at the present moment. If the accusation and insinuation made by the hon. Member for Derby had been made against my hon. Friend outside the House, my hon. Friend would have had his remedy by an action at law. He might have applied for a criminal information against the utterer of the calumny, or he might have sued for damages. But the charges having been made in this House, the only way in which my hon. Friend can clear himself on the present occasion in this House, and in the absence of retractation, is the one he has adopted, and I think that he is fully justified in the course he has taken. It is asked, what were the charges? Hon. Members and the noble Lord who has just sat down endeavoured to mix up the case against the hon. Member for Plymouth with charges made against other Members who were not named. But what are the facts? The hon. Member for Derby said "he gave Notice of a Question that he would put on Tuesday next to the President of the Board of Trade," and then he mentioned certain ships by name, and the years in which they were lost, and the number of lives that were lost in them, and then he went on to say—"I will ask whether the owner of these particular ships — whether the owner—Edward Bates—is a Member for Parliament, or some other person of the same name." Now, there was a particularity in the charge made against the hon. Member for Plymouth which was not to be found in the case of a charge made against any other Member of this House, nor was any other Member of this House named. My hon. Friend has taken every opportunity afforded by the Forms of the House of setting himself right with the House and the public, and after his speech the other night, straightforward and manly as it was, it was the bounden duty of the hon. Member for Derby, whatever his health was, to have either retracted his accusation or have been prepared to substantiate it. I want to know what is the meaning of the Amendment which has been put into the hands of the Speaker by the hon. Member for Carlisle. He says that this House deems it unnecessary at present to occupy itself with a special inquiry into the matters in dispute between the hon. Member for Derby and the hon. Member for Plymouth. What would be the effect of carrying such an Amendment? Why, it would be in effect that, in the opinion of this House, there are still matters in dispute between the two Members—that is to say, that the House, if they passed it, would refuse to admit the truth of the statements made by the hon. Member for Plymouth, and would admit the possibility of the accusations of the hon. Member for Derby being true. I say it would be unsupportable for my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth to sit down under such a Resolution as that. What says the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed)? He gets up to support this, leaving open the question whether the charges are true or not. He says the hon. Member for Derby, by the apology he made, virtually withdrew the charges against the hon. Member for Plymouth.

Mr. E. J. REED: To the satisfaction of the Prime Minister, I said.

Mr. HUNT: No, I do not want to know what he did to the satisfaction of the Prime Minister. Did he withdraw the charges, or did he not?

Mr. E. J. REED: The Prime Minister said he did.

Mr. HUNT: The hon. Member for Derby was guilty of disorderly conduct by reason of the expressions he used with regard to Members of this House. He used the expressions "villains" and "murderous shipowners." He was out of Order by reason of the terms he used; but he was not out of Order by reason of saying that my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth was the owner of ships sent to sea in an improper state; he would not have been out of Order in making such a statement as that. He was called to Order by the Speaker; a Motion was made that he should be reprimanded for having used un-Parliamentary expressions in making these charges; and the apology he made had reference to the un-Parliamentary character of the language he used, and had nothing to do with the question as to what was the direct statement of fact he had made. The hon. Member for Derby by his apology satisfied the House by withdrawing the un-Parliamentary expressions he had used; but at the end of it he expressly said he did not withdraw any statement of fact. I want to know whether the hon. Member for Pembroke, who appears to represent the hon. Member for Derby, is now prepared on his behalf to withdraw and retract the accusations made by the hon. Member for Derby.

Mr. E. J. REED: In reply to that question, I am perfectly prepared to look over the question he puts, and, if I see nothing improper in it, I am prepared to answer.

Mr. HUNT: I ask the hon. Member whether, on behalf of the hon. Member for Derby, whom he appears to represent, he is prepared to withdraw and retract those expressions and accusations which the hon. Gentleman made?

Mr. E. J. REED: What accusations?

Mr. HUNT: The accusations that the hon. Member for Derby made.

Mr. E. J. REED: What are they?

Mr. HUNT: Well, the accusations that were made.

Mr. E. J. REED: I ask, what are they?

Mr. HUNT: The accusations that the hon. Member for Derby made against the hon. Member for Plymouth with respect to a person named Edward Bates sending six ships to sea in 1874 and 1875 which were lost, and the interrogation whether the hon. Member for Plymouth was the owner of those ships. Language of this kind was also used—"I am determined to unmask the villains who sent these sailors to death."

Mr. E. J. REED: I am prepared, on the authority of the hon. Member for Derby himself, to affirm the accusations

—if he calls them accusations—as to matters of fact, which is all the hon. Member did.

MR. HUNT: Is the hon. Gentleman prepared, on behalf of the hon. Member for Derby, now to retract and withdraw the accusations and insinuations made on the occasion in question?

MR. E. J. REED: What are they?

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind the hon. Gentleman that the right hon. Gentleman is in possession of the House. If the hon. Gentleman desires to make any explanation he may do so with the consent of the House, so soon as the right hon. Gentleman has concluded his speech.

MR. HUNT: What I want to know is, whether these accusations are withdrawn and retracted, or are they not? I think the hon. Member for Plymouth has a right to know that. The hon. Member for Pembroke concluded by saying that after the explanation of the hon. Member for Plymouth there was no stain on his character. Will the hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) withdraw his Amendment? And will the hon. Member for Pembroke propose a Resolution as an Amendment to the Motion of the hon. Member for Plymouth, declaring that this House, having heard the explanation of the hon. Member for Plymouth, is of opinion that no stain rests on the hon. Gentleman's character with regard to sending these ships to sea which were lost in 1874 and 1875? If the hon. Gentleman will take that course, and the House will approve it, the honour of the hon. Member for Plymouth will be satisfied, and there will be no occasion to ask for a Committee.

MR. E. J. REED: Mr. Speaker, before you put the Question, I have no hesitation whatever in responding to the appeal which the right hon. Gentleman has made in conformity with what I have already stated. I am not aware of any accusations, except such—["Oh, oh!"] If we are not to discuss this subject, we had better adjourn the debate at once. I say that, so far as I know, I am not aware of any accusations, and the right hon. Gentleman has not been able to produce any, except those of two classes, one class of which the hon. Member for Plymouth has himself confirmed—if you please to call them accusations—I mean he has confirmed all the recitals contained in the question of the hon. Member for Derby. With regard to those of the second class, I say that the hon. Member for Derby has withdrawn all those offensive imputations conveyed in that offensive language. ["No, no!"] Very well, I say he has; and in proof of my conviction that I am not misinterpreting his intentions as well as his words, I feel perfectly at liberty to move a Resolution to this effect—

> "That, in the opinion of this House, the imputations conveyed against the character of the hon. Member for Plymouth on a certain occasion have not been in any degree substantiated before this House."

I think it would be very wrong of the right hon. Gentleman, or of any Member of this House to proceed——

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is exceeding the bounds of an explanation. He cannot speak a second time upon the Question before the House.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: Although a humble Member of this House, I hope I may be allowed to put in a word of protest against the mistake the Government are about to commit by sanctioning a Committee of Inquiry. I must confess that I have a feeling of sympathy with the hon. Member for Plymouth, and I feel that if the hon. Member demands this Committee he is almost entitled to it; but I think that if Her Majesty's Government and Members of this House go into a judicial investigation of this sort without any idea of the data before them, or any knowledge of what they are doing, they will not only find themselves in a great difficulty, but they will be embarking on an inquiry which would last six months. What did the hon. Member for Derby, in his intemperate attack, say? He said six ships were lost, and that they belonged to Mr. Bates, and then he proceeded to use violent language, which I will not repeat. He is called upon to apologize. He does so in this way—"I withdraw everything I said which could be offensive, except the facts." Now, what were the facts? The only residuum of facts are the facts that Mr. Bates, a Member of this House, owned six ships that went to the bottom. ["Oh, oh!"] The hon. Member for Plymouth has acknowledged that to be the fact, and has given us a satisfactory explanation of what the cause has been. What could this Committee do, unless it is to pass a

Vote of Censure on the hon. Member for Derby? and I suppose, from the feeling displayed by the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hunt), that that is what is meant. Are you to have an inquiry like a Board of Trade inquiry, with nautical assessors, into the case of every one of these six ships to find out the cause of its loss? Let any hon. Gentleman look at the difficulties—the technical difficulties—in the way—the gathering of evidence scattered all over the world, which would require to be brought together. Do you think that such a Committee could possibly report before we meet again next February? If this is a Committee to pass a Vote of Censure on the hon. Member for Derby for his want of taste in not coming forward and saying—"I retract," although there is nothing to inquire into; if it is nothing but that, you will get into a most horrible difficulty, and you will find us at the end of a week not knowing what to say, or what to do.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON: Of course I only proposed my Amendment to get at the opinion of the House on this Committee. It is far from my wish to set my opinion against that of the House, although I still maintain my own opinion that a Committee will be an unsatisfactory affair. Seeing what is the general opinion of the House, I ask leave to withdraw my Amendment. Some one said it would be wrong to leave the charges hanging over the head of the hon. Member for Plymouth. I put the words "at present" into my Amendment in order that it might be open to move for a Committee if the charges were renewed.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. E. J. REED: After what has passed, I hope the House will support this Motion as an Amendment which I now move—

"That, in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the hon. Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the hon. Member for Derby."

Mr. HUNT: Will you add the date?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Thursday, the 22nd of July.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE: I will move an Amendment to that. I move to amend the Amendment, by inserting, after the word "Plymouth," the following words:—"or on that of any other Member of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House must first of all dispose of one Amendment. After that the words can be added.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July,"—(*Mr. E. J. Reed,*)

—instead thereof.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I cannot tell how my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth may look upon this proposal, and we ought to very much consider the mode in which it has struck him; but, for my own part, taking it at very short notice, and connecting what has been moved with the unanimous expression of opinion elicited from all parts of the House, I think my hon. Friend would not be doing any wrong to his own honour in accepting it. At the same time, I think this is one of those matters in which, as has been well said, every man must be the guardian of his own honour; and if my hon. Friend is of opinion that he still desires a more formal inquiry, or that he desires time for the consideration of the proposal, I should certainly desire to consult and meet his wishes. But I again repeat that, looking at the course of the discussion, at the unanimous expressions of feeling which have been elicited, and at the fact that no kind of excuse has been offered for the language of the hon. Member for Derby, except that very peculiar excuse of the state of his health and the excitement under which he was labouring, which makes it more difficult to deal with this charge than if it had been brought forward under other circumstances, I think my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth will not be doing himself any wrong, and that there can be no misconception as to his motives, if he were to accept the proposal which is now made. If he does accept it, it must not be understood that my hon. Friend, in so acting, shrinks, in the slightest degree, from that which he himself would prefer—the most searching and full inquiry into the whole of these transactions. That is a most natural and honourable feeling on his part; and, recognizing that feeling, I think the whole House will understand that if he accepts the Amendment he does so as a full acquittal and apology, or rather a full vindication of his conduct on the part of that body of which he is a Member.

MR. BATES: I think, Sir, I shall best consult the feeling of the House, especially after the statement that has been made as to the health of the hon. Member for Derby, and knowing as I do from what I saw the state he was in when he made his remarks, if I accept this Amendment.

MR. BENTINCK: I cannot but think that if we leave the question where it now stands we shall be in an unsatisfactory position. Let me remind the House that, so far as the hon. Member for Plymouth is concerned, his vindication is complete; but what I want to ask the House is this—Is the House prepared to sanction as a precedent that any hon. Member should make charges against another and then refuse to retract those charges? Would it not be a precedent of a most dangerous character? I would submit, as an Amendment to the Motion of the hon. Member for Pembroke, the addition of the following words—

"And this House condemns the conduct of the hon. Member for Derby in preferring charges which he was not prepared to substantiate."

MR. BATES: I would ask my hon. Friend not to move the addition of those words. I have always gone upon the principle of not kicking a man when he is down.

MR. BIGGAR thought it unreasonable that the House should be called upon to declare these charges unsupported, without any evidence upon the subject having been submitted to them. He should prefer the original Motion to either of the Amendments, because to get a full acquittal in the eyes of the world there should be a full inquiry at a time when the hon. Member for Derby could be present to substantiate any charges, if he could.

MR. BENTINCK: I understand that my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth accepts the Motion of the hon. Member for Pembroke, and in that case I beg, at his request, to withdraw the Amendment which I have moved. At the same time, I think it right to add that nothing but a personal request made to me by the hon. Member for Plymouth would have induced me to withdraw it. I must express my regret that the House has not thought it incumbent on them to censure the conduct of the hon. Member for Derby.

Amendment (*Mr. Bentinck*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. WHALLEY was understood to say that he could not allow this matter to pass without referring to the statement of the hon. Member for Plymouth when he said, in reference to the hon. Member for Derby, that "he would not kick a man when he was down." He could not admit that the hon. Member for Derby was in any respect "down." With respect to the charges made, the Board of Trade were continually stopping ships, and the fact that six ships went down in one year, or a little more, although it might have been an insufficient ground for these statements, must be accepted in extenuation. He was not about to justify those statements, and he considered the explanation of the hon. Member for Plymouth most satisfactory to his own character and credit.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived.*

Question proposed,

"That the words 'in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July,' be added to the word 'That' in the Original Question."

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to insert, after the word "Plymouth," the words "or that of any other Member of this House."—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke.*)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I think that these words are very much out of place; they seem to put my hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth into a very difficult and rather false position. We have been endeavouring to meet his just sense of wrong. My hon. Friend has been singled out by a special and definite charge, and I think he has shown great judgment and forbearance in accepting, as he has done, the Amendment which was proposed by the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) in the spirit in which it was tendered. If we are to mix up definite and distinct charges with matters which, though they were not expressed in the form of charges, were insinuated in a manner even more painful than direct charges, because they are more difficult actually to bring to book—if we are to mix up these charges with the insinuations which it is stated the hon. Member for Derby was going to make against other Members of this House, we entirely change the character of the situation. My hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth has accepted the proposal which has been made; but I am not at all sure that he would have accepted an addition which would entirely alter the Motion. The suggestion was that there should be a Committee to examine into very distinct and definite charges, and the proposal now made would neutralize that by dealing with charges which are not of a distinct character.

Mr. DILLWYN: I have only one word to say I think it is absolutely necessary that we should insert the words which my hon. Friend the Member for Chelsea has moved. The hon. Member for Plymouth has, in the opinion of the House, satisfactorily answered the charges which have been made against him; but the words of the charge preferred by the hon. Member for Derby were these—"I am going to unmask the villains who send these sailors to their death, and I intend to expose them." Coupled with that charge was one against the hon. Member for Plymouth, of having, I think, sent six ships to sea in an unseaworthy state. I think, if the House is prepared to exculpate the hon. Member from that charge, it should also be prepared to exculpate other hon. Members on this side who were involved in the allegations.

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF observed that the hon. Member for Plymouth had been referred to by name, and had explained the circumstances satisfactorily; but hon. Members who had not been referred to by name had had no opportunity of explaining.

Mr. BIGGAR said, the Leader of the Opposition ought to fight for his supporters as strongly as the Government did for Tory shipowners. He thought that if this Amendment were agreed to, they would be whitewashing the whole party without the slightest evidence.

Sir HENRY JAMES: I am anxious to explain the reason why I shall vote against the Amendment of my hon. Friend the Member for Chelsea. The hon. Member for Plymouth has asked for a Committee in relation to certain charges made against him, and the hon. Member for Pembroke has moved that no stain rests upon the hon. Member in reference to those charges. But both the Motion and the Amendment relate to the hon. Member for Plymouth; and if the Amendment of the hon. Baronet is thought necessary, it ought to be brought forward as an affirmative Motion, and not as an Amendment to a Motion having reference to the hon. Member for Plymouth. There is another reason why I shall vote against the Amendment of the hon. Baronet the Member for Chelsea. It appears by implication to carry a censure on the hon. Member for Derby further than the hon. Member for Plymouth and his Friends would wish to go. We feel it is just to the hon. Member for Plymouth to accept this Amendment; but we have had no explanation from any other shipowner, and probably the reason is that their consciences do not accuse them, and therefore they need not make any answer. Having heard the hon. Member for Plymouth, I am not disposed to put everybody else in the same category, and to declare that everybody is entirely free when no one else has come forward to offer an explanation.

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *negatived.*

Words added to the word "That" in the Original Question.

Main Question, as amended, proposed,

"That, in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July."

Mr. MONK: I beg to move to add to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Pembroke the words, "and unsupported by evidence." I think the House ought to give the ground on which it makes the affirmation contained in the Amendment, and that ground is that no evidence has been adduced by the hon. Member for Derby.

MR. BIGGAR seconded the Amendment, and expressed his wish to see the House act with something like common sense.

Amendment proposed, to add, at the end thereof, the words "and unsupported by evidence."—(*Mr. Monk.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. WHALLEY said, these words would be a serious rebuke to the hon. Member for Derby. "Without evidence" would imply that he had an opportunity of bringing evidence. He neither had the opportunity, nor was he called upon to do so.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I cannot understand how the House can think of destroying the grace of what has been done on both sides in all parts of the House within the last two or three minutes by such proposals. Consider what the position really is. My hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth was singled out and made the subject of charges which remain unsubstantiated. He lost no time in offering, on the spur of the moment, a refutation of them, and subsequently, in the presence of the hon. Member for Derby, by whom the charges had been made, he took occasion, in the face of the House, to deny the charges made against him. It is not because those charges are not supported by evidence, but because they have been refuted by evidence, which would have been more complete if the opportunity had been given which the hon. Member desired of going before a Select Committee, that we are passing this Resolution. That is the reason why I object to this Amendment, and why I object to having others put in the same category.

MR. E. J. REED: I certainly join the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the appeal he has made to the hon. Member for Gloucester to withdraw the words he has moved. I think it is only fair that we should place the hon. Member for Plymouth in the same honourable position which he occupied before these charges were made. The Resolution does that. If it reflects on anybody it reflects upon the hon. Member for Derby, and the man who gets excited and loses control over his language is the person who ought to suffer in such a case. We are bound to put the hon. Member for Plymouth right with the country, and, to the best of my ability, I am trying to do so.

MR. MONK: I can assure the House that I never conceived there would be any opposition raised to my proposition. As it evidently does not meet with the assent of the House, I beg to withdraw it.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS RESIDENCES (IRELAND) BILL.

On Motion of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Bill to afford facilities for the Erection, Enlargement, Improvement, and Purchase of Dwelling-houses for Residences for Teachers of certain National Schools in Ireland, *ordered* to be brought in by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Mr. SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time. [Bill 279.]

House adjourned at Eight o'clock,
till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 2nd August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers)* (250); Government Officers (Security)* (251).

Second Reading—Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment (243).

Committee—Report—Department of Science and Art* (221); Foreign Jurisdiction* (224).

Report—Conspiracy and Protection of Property (240-249); Employers and Workmen* (241).

Third Reading—Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland)* (191); County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland)* (219); Public Works Loans (Money)* (213), and *passed.*

Royal Assent—Bridges (Ireland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 46]; National Debt (Sinking Fund) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 45]; Artizans Dwellings (Scotland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 49]; Police Constables (Scotland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 47]; Police (Expenses) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 48]; Canada Copyright [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 53]; County Courts [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 50]; Pacific Islanders Protection [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 51]; Washington Treaty (Claims Distribution) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 52]; Justices of the Peace Qualification [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 54]; Tramways Orders Confirmation [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxvii]; Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Fen Chapels) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxii]; Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxiii]; Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) (No. 2) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxiv]; Local Government Board's Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation (Oxford, &c.) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxviii]; General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxi]; Salmon Fishery Act Provisional Order (Taw and Torridge) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxx]; Gas and Water Orders Confirmation [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxix]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aberdare, &c.) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxv]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, &c.) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxvi]; Chelsea Bridge [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxvii].

SUMMARY PROSECUTIONS (APPEALS) (SCOTLAND) BILL—(No. 191.)

(*The Lord Steward.*)

THIRD READING.

Bill read 3^a (according to Order).

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH moved an Amendment to the effect that the appeal should be limited to the cases in which it existed now—namely, where corruption or malice was alleged. He thought the measure was unnecessary in Scotland, where there were already special appeals by various Acts of Parliament.

Amendment moved, line 21, after ("Judge,") insert ("and by law subject to review."—(*The Duke of Buccleuch.*)

EARL BEAUCHAMP could not accept the Amendment, and explained that it was only intended to give an appeal on points of law where a case was given by sheriff substitute or magistrates.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH said, that he should have moved the Amendment in Committee had he been present, but he would not now divide the House on it.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, that to pass the Amendment was to simply reduce the Bill to a nonentity.

On Question? *Resolved* in the *Negative:* Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

CONSPIRACY, AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL—(Nos. 220-240.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Amendments *reported* (according to Order).

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY moved, in Clauses 4 and 5, to leave out the words ("of service") after the word ("contract"). The noble Earl said, his object was to bring all the clauses of the Bill in harmony with its principle. That principle was to put employers and employed on the same footing in respect of contracts. It was difficult to see what objection there could be to the Amendment, or why contracts of service should be treated differently from other contracts.

Amendment *moved,* in Clauses 4 and 5, page 2, lines 10 and 36, to leave out ("of service").—(*The Earl of Rosebery.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the Amendment, which, he observed, proceeded upon a misapprehension on the part of the noble Earl. The Bill was not framed, as the noble Earl appeared to suppose, on the principle of placing employers and workmen exactly in the same position as other persons, for it gave to workmen benefits which other persons did not possess. A contract of service was different from other contracts, because a man could carry on a large business only through trusted hands and the betrayal of the trust by the person employed might be attended with the most serious results to the employer. In other kinds of contract there was no position of trust. Again, in respect of those other kinds of trust the world was open to the contracting parties; while in the case of contracts of trust the employer must fix on some particular person and hand over to him the control or the partial control of his works.

On Question? Their Lordships *divided:* —Contents 17; Not-Contents 24: Majority 7.

Resolved in the *Negative.*

LORD PENZANCE suggested the omission of the word ("maliciously") in Clause 5, and other clauses providing against offences under the Act.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, that in the Malicious Injury to Property Act the word "maliciously" was used in analogous cases. In that Act, however, a clause was inserted which stated that the provisions of the statute were to apply, whether the injury had been inflicted out of malice against the owner of the property or otherwise. Before the third reading, he would consider whether some such declaratory clause might not be inserted in this Bill.

Further Amendments made; Bill to be read 3ª on *Thursday* next; and to be *printed*, as amended. (No. 249.)

MILITIA LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL—(No. 243.)

(*The Earl Cadogan.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

EARL CADOGAN, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, the Amendments it contained were not very serious, and he thought it would be more convenient to discuss them in Committee, should discussion be considered desirable.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Earl Cadogan.*)

LORD WAVENEY said, he had no objection to the course proposed, if it were understood that it would be open to him on the Motion for going into Committee to discuss the principle of the measure.

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES—RETURNS.—QUESTION.

LORD HAMPTON inquired when the Returns would be completed and presented of money expended upon the restoration of churches in the various dioceses of England? Last Session he moved for these Returns, when he was told they were incomplete, and he preferred to wait until they were all received.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said, he could not answer the Question without Notice; but he could assure the noble Lord that every effort would be made during the Recess to get in all these Returns, which, he might add, were made gratuitously, and involved considerable labour and expense.

House adjourned at Six o'clock,
till To-morrow, a quarter
before Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 2nd August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—NEW MEMBER SWORN—Isaac Lowthian Bell, esquire, *for* the Borough of the Hartlepools.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—*Resolutions* [July 30 and 31] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Statute Law Revision* [199].

Committee—Report—Unseaworthy Ships [274-281]; Expiring Laws Continuance* [262]; Chimney Sweepers* [208]; East India Home Government (Appointments)* [272]; Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment (*re-comm.*)* [230]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) (*re-comm.*)* [271]; Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment (*re-comm.*)* [268]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Leyton, &c.)* [261]; Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution* [258].

Third Reading—Ecclesiastical Commission Act Amendment* [266], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Poor Law Amendment* [217]; Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2)* [31].

PRISON REGULATIONS—CLERICAL VESTMENTS.—QUESTION.

MR. PARNELL asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether it is true that the Board of Superintendence of Trim Gaol recently refused the request of the Chaplain that they would provide new vestments and other requisites for Divine Service, though the old vestments had been in use for upwards of twenty years, and had been condemned by the Bishop of the diocese; and, whether, in view of the fact that these Boards are nominated by the Grand Juries, he intends in his proposed legislation on the subject of the Irish Grand Jury Laws to provide on these Boards for the representation of the cess-payers?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply, said, he could not state whether the vestments used by the Roman Catholic chaplain to the gaol in question were 20 years old or not, nor whether they had been condemned by the Bishop. He believed the Board of Superintendence had refused to supply new ones, because it had not been the custom of the governors of most gaols to provide vestments for the chaplains of religious denominations in gaols. With reference to the second part of the Question of the hon. Member, which appeared to have no connection with the first, it would, of course, be his duty to consider what would be the future formation of these Boards when proposing legislation no the subject.

METROPOLIS—QUEEN ANNE'S STATUE —ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

QUESTION.

Mr. GORST asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether his attention has been directed to the dilapidated condition of the statue of Queen Anne opposite St. Paul's Cathedral; and, who is responsible for keeping that statue in a proper state of repair?

Lord HENRY LENNOX: Sir, my attention and that of my Predecessor has been called to the dilapidated condition of Queen Anne's statue, which is placed opposite the Western façade of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has been computed that the sum necessary for its complete restoration would amount to about £500 or £600, besides a small sum for its annual maintenance. I may inform my hon. Friend that the early history of this statue appears to be enveloped in some mystery. No one knows who placed Her Majesty in her present position. No one appears to know whether Her Majesty has ever been repaired since she was placed there; and, worse than all, no one has yet been found with sufficient loyalty to claim the ownership of Her Majesty. I may add that as the statue is not within the area of the Metropolitan Police District, I fear I have no statutory power to take Her Majesty under my charge.

CRIMINAL LAW—SENTENCE ON JOHN O'BRIEN.—QUESTION.

Mr. PARNELL asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he will direct an inquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with the sentencing of the military prisoner John O'Brien, independently of the reference to the record of the military proceedings, with the view of recommending the extension of the Royal clemency to him, in case it should be found that his sentence had been extended from ten years to life in consequence of his exclamation when leaving the dock?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he had formerly stated that the records of the Horse Guards furnished no account of such an occurrence, and he could learn nothing of it from the Judge Advocate General, with whom he had been in communication upon the subject. The alleged occurrence was an impossible one, because the sentence of a court martial was never given in Court, and no one knew anything of it until after it had been confirmed by the Queen and remitted to the Judge Advocate General.

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF SAMUEL DAWSON.—QUESTION.

Mr. MACDONALD asked the President of the Local Government Board, If his attention has been directed to the case of Samuel Dawson, an agricultural labourer, who was sent to Bedford Gaol on the 11th of June for two months, from the Tharm Brook Petty Sessions, county of Bedford, because he was unable to pay the sum of one pound sixteen shillings that he had been ordered to pay, at the rate of one shilling per week, for maintenance or support of his parents; whether he is aware that Dawson's goods had been previously distrained for debt, and that they were of too little value to meet the liability; whether Dawson is in the gaol compelled to pick oakum as if sentenced to hard labour; whether, considering that Dawson was unable to pay, that his being sent to prison was not illegal; and, whether he will place upon the Table of the House the names of the committing magistrates?

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, he had been in communication with his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State with reference to the matter. He had to inform the hon. Member that it was within the power of the Guardians to institute such proceedings, although he did not intend to offer any opinion as to the way in which they had dealt with the present case. When it was proposed to distrain on the goods of the person in question it was found that they had already been disposed of by a bill of sale. With reference to the other portions of the Question, it would, of course, be the duty of the governor of the gaol to put him to the employment which the class of prisoners to which he belonged generally performed. He could not place the names of the magistrates on the Table.

DOMINION OF CANADA—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

QUESTION.

MR. A. PEEL asked the President of the Local Government Board, If he has received any explanation from Mr. Andrew Doyle in reply to the Report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization to the Dominion of Canada; and, if he has received such explanation, whether he has any objection to place it upon the Table of the House?

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, he had received the explanation referred to. He had also received further information on the subject from the Colonial Office, and he hoped to lay the Papers on the Table before the end of the Session.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—BONDED WAREHOUSES. — QUESTION.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the inquiries instituted by the late Government into the regulations of the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments under which goods liable to duty are warehoused have yet been concluded; and, whether it is the intention of the present Board of Treasury to take steps to secure uniformity in the practice of the two departments, and to place all bonding warehouses in any district under one department, with the view of affording increased facilities to trade, and of diminishing the charge on the Exchequer?

MR. W. H. SMITH: The inquiries, Sir, instituted by the late Government into the bonding systems of the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments have been continued under the present Government, but the Report of the Committee has not yet been received, owing partly to the length to which their inquiries have extended, and partly to the dangerous illness of one of the Members, which necessitated a suspension of their labours for some months. I understand, however, that they expect to be able to send it in in the course of a week or so, and as soon as it is received it will be duly considered by the Treasury and the Boards of Customs and Inland Revenue; but until we have had it before us, it is impossible to say what action we are likely to take upon it.

ARMY—ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.

QUESTION.

COLONEL NAGHTEN asked the Secretary of State for War, If he will recommend that those Adjutants of Militia who retired since the appointment of those officers has been invested in the Crown, shall receive the benefit of the increased retiring allowance granted by the new warrant?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY: Sir, the Patent of the 26th of March last was not intended to be retrospective, and I am afraid I cannot make it so.

ARMY—WINCHESTER BARRACKS.

QUESTION.

COLONEL NAGHTEN asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether, having regard to the fact that the Staff of the 40th Depôt Brigade is now at Winchester, and that the Depôt of the Regiments belonging to that Brigade is now, and for some time past has been, at Port Elson, Gosport, it is the intention of the Government to build Barracks at Winchester, or to make such arrangements there as may enable the Staff and Depôt of the said Regiments to be quartered together?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY: Yes, Sir, it is intended to make some additional buildings at Winchester Barracks for the purpose the hon. Member alludes to.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN—LEGISLATION.—QUESTION.

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether a Bill for the better protection of women and children from gross and violent assaults and illtreatment will be introduced as one of the earliest measures of the next Session?

MR. DISRAELI: Sir, the subject in which my hon. and gallant Friend takes so much interest—which is shared in, I may say, by the majority of the House—will not be lost sight of by the Government; but on the whole, as a general principle, I do not think it is convenient to pledge the Government as to the introduction of any particular measure.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND)—THE CASE OF CHRISTIE *v.* GELSON.

QUESTION.

Dr. CAMERON asked the Lord Advocate, Whether it is true that in the action for malicious prosecution, brought by Mr. James Christie, of Glasgow, against Mr. Gelson, of Belfast, in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, and which resulted in a verdict in Mr. Christie's favour, access to the criminal information on which the original prosecution had been founded was refused to Mr. Christie by the Crown Office in Edinburgh, on the plea that such refusal was for the ends of public justice, while a certified copy of it and other documents was given to Mr. Gelson; and, if so, on what grounds such distinction was made; and, whether the Procurator Fiscal, who conducted the original prosecution, and who disregarded a subpœna from the Irish Court of Queen's Bench to attend and produce documents in the action of "Christie *v.* Gelson," did so on his own responsibility or with the sanction of the Crown Office in Edinburgh?

The LORD ADVOCATE: Sir, in order to give a satisfactory Answer to the Question of the hon. Gentleman, it will be necessary for me, with the indulgence of the House, to make a somewhat fuller reference to the case out of which the Question has arisen than is made in the Question itself. In October last Messrs. Gelson, tobacco manufacturers, Belfast, lodged information with the Procurator Fiscal, Glasgow, charging their agent, Mr. James Christie, of 130 Hope Street, Glasgow, with breach of trust and embezzlement. The Procurator Fiscal immediately investigated the charge, and in the course of doing so, communicated with the police of Liverpool, whither Christie had gone. The result was that Christie was apprehended, and committed for trial. The precognitions having been considered by Crown counsel, Christie was indicted for the Christmas circuit at Glasgow; but the jury, by a majority, found him not guilty. He then raised before the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, an action for malicious prosecution, false arrestment, and slander. Christie's agent applied in April last to the Crown agent in Scotland for a copy of the information which had been lodged with the Procurator Fiscal, and asked that the principal documents should be made forthcoming, if necessary, at the trial before the Irish Court. The Crown agent, under the instructions of the Crown counsel, declined to comply with the application, the ground of the declinature being that it would entirely destroy the value of the office of public prosecutor if, whenever an accused person was acquitted, he could call upon the Crown authorities in criminal prosecutions to produce the confidential documents in their possession, in order to found an action of damages against the accuser. The right of the public prosecutor to withhold such documents has been uniformly recognized by the Courts in Scotland; but it is proper I should state that in exercising it those representing the Crown would feel bound to consider whether the charge made against an accused person had been made recklessly or maliciously; and if satisfied that it had been so made, they would not hesitate to waive the right. In the present case, which was very carefully considered, there was no reason for holding that the charge had been made maliciously. I regret to say that since the Question of the hon. Gentleman was put on the Paper, the Crown authorities have learned for the first time that when the action of damages was threatened, the Procurator Fiscal of Glasgow, without consultation or authority, gave to the agents of Messrs. Gelson a copy of the information and of the warrants proceeding upon it. I can only explain the action of the very careful and experienced gentleman who committed the mistake, by supposing that he did not think he was acting against the Crown Office regulation, by giving Messrs. Gelson a copy of the information which they had themselves lodged with him. It was a mistake, however, and if the Crown authorities had known that copies of any documents had been given to the one party, they would at once have afforded similar information to the other. In regard to the non-attendance of the Procurator Fiscal on the subpœna from the Irish Court, I have to state that that gentleman has explained to the Crown agent that from the state of his health he was unable to go to Dublin. He was informed by the Crown agent that he must act in regard to this matter upon his own responsibility. He accordingly forwarded a medical certificate as to the state of his health to Mr. Kavanagh, the attorney for Christie in Dublin, who acknowledged the receipt of it before the trial took place. Mr. Kavanagh then intimated his intention of serving me with a subpoena, but he did not carry out his intention, and I observe he obtained a verdict without my assistance or the aid of the documents for which he had called. I should only further add that the subpœna required the Procurator Fiscal to attend before the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Dublin on the 14th day of June, but it was not served upon him until the 17th of that month. Possibly this may arise from peculiarities of Irish procedure, with which I am unacquainted.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND) — COUNTRY LETTER CARRIERS—THE CASE OF PATRICK CULLEN.—QUESTION.

MR. REDMOND asked the Postmaster General, If his attention has been directed to the observations of Mr. Baron Dowse, at the recent Wexford Assizes, in sentencing a letter carrier, named Patrick Cullen, to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a letter containing a two shilling piece; and if he could hold out any hope that the present pay of country letter carriers will be raised?

LORD JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, he had not had an opportunity of reading the remarks of the Judge alluded to, but he understood that the subject was receiving attention in the proper quarter. The salaries of these letter carriers were being continually revised, and if in this particular case, after inquiry, it was found that the pay was insufficient, it would be increased.

ARMY—ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.

QUESTION.

COLONEL ALEXANDER asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the Adjutants of Militia who decline to avail themselves of the new retirement scheme, and who are required to perform the same military duty as other officers belonging to the Brigade Depôt, will be allowed to retain their relative rank in the Army?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that the position of Adjutants of Militia under the circumstances to which the Question referred had not yet been absolutely decided upon, but that notice of the result would be given prior to the 1st of October of this year.

CRIMINAL LAW—FATAL OCCURRENCE NEAR GALASHIELS—PROSECUTION OF A CONSTABLE.—QUESTION.

MR. TREVELYAN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether the Government is prepared to prosecute the constable Macconachie, who is under suspicion of having killed a man who refused to give up a gun and bag which he was carrying on a high road near Galashiels; and, whether it is true, as alleged, that the constable in question was still at large some days after the fatal occurrence?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that the circumstances of the case referred to had been inquired into by the Procurator Fiscal of Roxburghshire, the county in which it occurred, and he had reported to the Town Council of Edinburgh. The Town Council had ordered a most searching investigation into the case with the view to its being prosecuted in the most thorough manner. It was true that the police constable referred to had not been in custody, but he understood from the Lord Advocate that he would at once be placed in charge of the sheriff.

MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS—RETURNS.—QUESTION.

MR CAWLEY (for Mr. HOLT) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is in possession of any information sufficient to furnish the details required in the Motion for a Return of the number of deaths in Monastic and Conventual Institutions in Great Britain which has recently been on the Paper?

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON, in reply, said, he was not in a position to give sufficient information, or to furnish a Return upon the subject referred to by the hon. Member. No specific Report as to the deaths in question was to be found in the Registrar General's Office, and, although the Census Paper mentioned the principal public institutions, it was impossible to determine which of them were those referred to, or to say whether St. Elizabeth's Home, St. James's Home, or St. Joseph's Home were Monastic or Conventual Protestant or Roman Catholic Institutions.

ARMY—THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

QUESTION.

Mr. HAYTER asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he will consider the propriety of providing in the next Estimate for the Autumn Manœuvres, for the expense of providing waterproof sheeting for the horses of non-commissioned officers and troopers of the cavalry similar to that now in general use by the officers for their own chargers, and in lieu of the heavy rugs issued in the late severe weather; and, whether any portion of the price of the spirits issued to the troops at the Camp on the Coldingley Heath will be charged to the non-commissioned officers and men?

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that the mode of protecting horses was one upon which all military authorities were not agreed, some preferring one way, some another; but some steps would be taken in the matter. With regard to the second part of the Question, the charges referred to had been made, but owing to the exceptional circumstances of the case he had given directions that they should be remitted.

CRIMINAL LAW—THE CONVICT MONSEN.—OBSERVATION.

Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, it was unnecessary to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department the Question as to which he had given him private Notice in reference to the case of the convict Monsen, to which attention had been called in *The Times* of that morning by a letter from the foreman of the jury who tried him. The right hon. Gentleman had in that case, as in all others which had been brought under his notice in that House, exercised his judgment with that care, consideration, and mercy which had won for him the high character he enjoyed as Home Secretary.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.

(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

[BILL 274.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Sir Charles Adderley.*)

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson

Mr. E. J. REED in rising to move,

> "That the overloading of merchant ships cannot be effectually restrained unless owners and captains are prohibited from loading their ships beyond a load-line limit of safety which has either been sanctioned by the Government or submitted to the Government for record."

said, his object in proposing that Resolution was to facilitate, and not to delay, the progress of the Bill. The right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government had informed them that public excitement had assisted in the production of this measure; but he (Mr. Reed) was inclined to believe that it was the result of the excitement, for he could not imagine a British Government in the present day withdrawing a Bill on such a question as that; while they secretly resolved to produce an arbitrary and absolute measure on the same subject at the first opportunity. He had no doubt, however, that the Bill was brought forward as a sincere attempt on the part of the Government to meet a great public necessity, although it had the disadvantage of investing the Executive Government with great arbitrary power without defining in any degree the manner in which it should be exercised. When it came under his observation, he felt that it was very desirable it should make provision for the regulation of deck cargoes and cargoes of grain, for the restriction of ships within a reasonable draught of water, when laden, and for a compulsory survey, and he accordingly gave Notice of Amendments on that subject. The Government had met the proposal not very handsomely or broadly, but very quickly, with the intimation that they would not be unwilling to entertain in Committee Amendments to regulate deck cargoes and grain stowage, and that announcement by the Government had been favourably received by the Opposition. It could not, however, be denied that one of the great causes of the loss of life at sea was the reckless overloading of ships, especially in the winter months, and, therefore, he, and those who were interested in the subject, had to consider whether they were not bound to press upon the Government the necessity for the introduction into their Bill of some provision which would have the effect of preventing overloading. Those who sympathized with the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) would also have been glad if the Government had introduced a clause dealing with the question of survey. The end of the Session, however, was approaching, and the Notice Paper was getting more and more crowded with Amendments upon the Bill, and those to whom this great public interest was entrusted had to see how far they could free the Government from embarrassment in the matter without compromising the object they had in view. Under these circumstances, therefore, the hon. Member for Derby and those who supported him were willing, although most reluctantly, for the purpose of facilitating Public Business, to forego the question of surveys and certificates, and he was certain that in doing so the House would see that they were making a great sacrifice. They were not disposed, however, to stop even there, for with respect to the question of the load line, also, they had asked themselves whether it was possible for them to meet the wishes of the Government and to aid them in passing the Bill. That question, however, was a totally different one, and it presented itself under two aspects. Some persons thought that the Government ought to ask Parliament to enact that an official maximum load line should be drawn upon every sea-going merchant ship; but such a proposal would undoubtedly give rise to a great deal of very reasonable opposition and discussion, and if persevered in, it would evidently cause discussion upon refinements and distinctions as to which they could not hope to secure general agreement in a short time. He therefore felt that it ought not to be raised during the present Session. There was, however, another proposal with regard to the load line, which he believed was altogether unobjectionable, and that was that the load line to be drawn upon the ship's side should be that which was known as "the owner's load line." He therefore now asked the House to declare that no ship should be allowed to proceed to sea with cargo or human beings on board unless she bore upon her side a load line drawn by her owner beyond which he himself did not propose to load her. This proposal was a very moderate one, indeed, it seemed to recommend itself to the House by many favourable considerations, for it had the advantage of having already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and had been inserted in the 33rd clause of their original Bill. It would be a great error to assume that allowing the shipowner to place that line where he pleased would afford no security against recklessness. At present, there was no check whatever except that which was supplied by the vigilance of the representatives of the Board of Trade, or rather of an absent Member of that House (Mr. Plimsoll), who had representatives at the ports, through whom the Board was put in motion. But supposing the owner was compelled by Act of Parliament to paint a load line on his ships, and to send a record of it to the Board of Trade, the Department would by that means be informed that the line was either a reasonable or proper one, in which case it would have no need to interfere, or that it was the contrary, and allowed for excessive loading; and then the Board could inform the owner that if he loaded the vessel to such an extent, they would not permit it to go to sea. At any rate, the Board of Trade would be advised beforehand of the necessity of looking after the ship; and by this legislation, the owners would be made instruments of the Government in guarding against their own misdeeds. This would not be the only advantage gained by the proposal, for a painted line would enable officers or men before joining a ship to ascertain to what extent she was to be loaded; while in ports where overloading had been habitual on the part of certain owners, those persons would, by the publication of the load line be brought under the moral influence of the people among whom they resided. He preferred educative arrangements to harsh laws for the regulation of trade. He thought that many men who overloaded their ships did not know the danger they incurred; and that they and others would cease to overload if they had to do it in the face of day. Whenever they endeavoured to legislate on this subject they were met by the presentation of pretended difficulties, which were no difficulties to those who were masters of the subject, and he hoped he should not be thought rude in saying that the Board of Trade sometimes erred in deferring to the representations made to them. On a late occasion, after he (Mr. Reed) brought forward the subject of a test respecting iron, the right hon. Baronet the President of the Board of Trade entered into communication with those whose interests would be affected by the adoption of the proposition, and the adverse answers he received were printed and circulated among Members of the House. Again, the Department created a difficulty with reference to grain cargoes by writing to Lloyd's and obtaining in reply one of the silliest letters he had ever read, which also was circulated among hon. Members of the House. There was no necessity whatever for eliciting these obstructive views from persons outside, whose interests were adverse to the public interest, and parading them before Parliament as reasons against the legislation which the public interest demanded. The function of Government should be to tread them down. He denied altogether that the opinions of the secretary of Lloyd's, or even of the shipowners, were the opinions which should mainly guide Parliament in the matter. It was the duty of Parliament to protect the public interests, and he hoped it would not be induced to defer to such considerations. He regretted that legislation was constantly hampered by the presentation of such diverse opinions put forth in opposition to Motions put upon the Paper of the House. He hoped the Government would accept the proposal, for he could not find a single reason against it. Adverse opinions had been expressed with regard to a load line, but not against that which he was advocating, and he thought there would be a unanimous opinion on that side of the House, shared in by a large number of Gentlemen on the opposite side, as to the reasonableness of his proposition. In suggesting it as a compromise, he believed that it would operate against the threatened sacrifice of life during the coming winter, and he hoped the Government would not refuse it. He believed it would have been open to the Government to have passed a measure against the sending to sea of rotten ships; and he therefore hoped the Government would not now call upon the House to divide against this moderate proposal. The proposal was presented with no hostile intention, and if the Government would fairly meet the suggestion, he believed that hon. Gentlemen on that side would aid in getting rid of all the outside Amendments, and endeavour to render the Government every aid in passing the measure. Should the Government not do so, however, he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the House upon his Amendment, with a view to ascertain who it was in that House who refused the people of this country, in regard to a question of life and death, so reasonable a concession as that which he now proposed.

MR. NORWOOD seconded the Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the overloading of merchant ships cannot be effectually restrained unless owners and captains are prohibited from loading their ships beyond a load-line limit of safety which has either been sanctioned by the Government, or submitted to the Government for record,"—(*Mr. Reed,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

LORD ESLINGTON said, he could see plainly that unless some proposal to fix a load line was adopted, the Bill would be overladen with Amendments, and in all probability would founder. He believed his hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) treated with something like contempt the Report of the Royal Commission which had considered the subject, but it might not be out of place to call attention to some of the evidence given before that Commission. One of the witnessses—a naval architect, and pre-eminent for his ability and experience—struck every Member of the Commission by the boldness with which he proposed Government interference. That witness was the hon. Member for Pembroke himself. Before noticing the evidence, however, he (Lord Eslington) wished to point out that the hon. Member in his speech had by no means explained or justified the Motion which he had submitted to the House. The Motion proposed, as alternatives—first, a load line drawn by the Board of Trade; and, secondly, a load line drawn by the shipowner; but the hon. Member had addressed himself to the latter only, which of the two did he wish the Committee to adopt?

MR. E. J. REED said, he thought he had explained fully that every owner would be at liberty to send to the Board of Trade a notice of the load line in order that it might be recorded.

LORD ESLINGTON thought it clear that one of the proposals was that the Government should fix load lines, Now as to the evidence given by the hon. Member before the Royal Commission. When asked on what principle he thought it best to fix the load line, he replied—

> "On the principle of the total displacement of the ship to the upper deck being reserved above the water."
>
> Question—"In what proportion?" Answer—"I have not decided that."
>
> Question—"If you put a load line on the side of the ship which you would consider safe under all circumstances, and at all seasons of the year, would not a large proportion of the profits be lost?" Answer—"Yes, and not only that, but you would interfere so oppressively with the commerce of the country that you could not do it."
>
> Question—"Are you quite clear that the establishment of this load line might not operate as a temptation to shipowners to load their vessels up to that line under all circumstances?" Answer—"I am not clear that it would not so operate. I think, perhaps, it would, but that fear should not prevent the Legislature from extending its protection when necessary for the safety of life."

The hon. Member himself impressed upon the Commission the difficulty of fixing a load line; but now he came to the House just at the end of a Session and asked it to engraft upon a merely temporary Bill, a provision imposing upon Government surveyors, of whom they knew nothing, and who might be either competent or incompetent, the duty of fixing a load line. It would not be right for Parliament hastily to adopt such a proposition. A step in this direction was one which it would not be easy to retrace. The hon. Member for Pembroke also pointed out to the Commission that in the matter of the load line there were two great dangers to be guarded against, the one arising from bad materials and the other from the great tendency to build long ships; and he laid down the most important maxim, that the only safe mode of fixing a load line was on an accurate calculation of the strength of a ship and of the strain she had to bear. The hon. Member added that it was easy to calculate the strength of a ship, but when they came to calculate the strain, that was a matter of extreme difficulty, and on cross-examination he told them that no pains had yet been taken by naval architects to raise a discussion on this point, and that, except in "Naval Science," the subject had never been treated of, so far as he knew. Yet the hon. Member now proposed that they should cast the duty of fixing a load line on the Government surveyors. He might further refer to the opinion given by Mr. Robert Duncan last year before the Scotch Institute of Naval Architects—an authority almost equal to the hon. Member for Plymouth—as to the difficulties connected with a load line, and he would again urge that they should not be asked now to settle off-hand a question which required the fullest and most careful deliberation. He (Lord Eslington) did not think the House was justified in conferring any such power upon Government surveyors without full discussion. Turning to the other alternative proposal of the hon. Member, he thought the House might fairly take it into their consideration. If they adopted the shipowners' load line they would be adopting a proposal which the Government itself made in its previous Bill, because the two proposals were almost identical in form, and certainly in their working. That would enable the shipowner to emancipate himself from the arbitrary supervision and thraldom of the Board of Trade, which most seriously hampered and confined him in the conduct of his business.

MR. NORWOOD said, that happening to be the author of what was commonly called the "shipowners' load line," and having introduced a Bill before Easter on that subject, he wished to be allowed to say a few words, especially as what he was authorized to say on behalf of the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) might obviate the difficulty pointed out by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Eslington) and commend the principle of those clauses to the Government. It had occurred to him as a practical shipowner objecting as he did most strongly to anything like a fixed compulsory load line, that some middle course might be adopted which, without relieving the shipowner from one iota of his responsibility, would give both to the seamen and the shippers a proper index of the extent to which he proposed to immerse his vessel. In framing his Bill he had called to his assistance the hon. Member for Pembroke, the hon. Member for Tynemouth (Mr. T. E. Smith), and the hon. and learned Member for Poole (Mr. Evelyn Ashley); and they claimed that the Government, in the re-committed Bill, had virtually adopted their proposals. He thought it would be only a reasonable requirement on the part of the seamen when engaging to serve in a vessel, that they should have an intimation made to them of the extent of the draught to which the owner claimed to load her. The maximum draught to which she was to be loaded on the coming voyage ought to be stated when the vessel entered out at the Custom House; and also to be inserted in the ship's articles, as a condition of the engagement, so that, if it were afterwards exceeded, that fact should absolve the crew from any penalties for declining to complete the voyage. The opinion he had formed and expressed years ago remained unaltered, that it was unwise to meddle unduly with the details of the business of the shipowner, because it would destroy his judgment, fetter his hands, and make him careless in the discharge of his duties, while, on the other hand, it would give the public a false sense of security. He believed that the proper course was to place the strongest amount of responsibility upon those who conducted the business of shipowners. The course of legislation pursued up to the present time was wise and sound. They had not improperly trammelled the shipowner, and at the same time they had taken measures to prevent the evil which might be done by careless or fraudulent shipowners, sending vessels away in an unseaworthy state. That legislation had been eminently successful. In the last two years 558 vessels had been arrested as unseaworthy, and 515 of them had proved to be so. That was a proof of the efficacy of the law as it stood, but also that unseaworthy ships formed a small proportion of the gross amount of British shipping; in fact, only about 1 per cent per annum; and if they took the voyages of those ships at four or five in the year, that would show that the number of unseaworthy ships discovered by all the care of the Board of Trade and the hon. Member for Derby was only about one-quarter per cent per annum of the sailings of British tonnage. He did not wish to recommend the adoption of any scheme of load line which, by requiring the sanction of the Board of Trade, would relieve the shipowner of his just responsibility. His hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke was prepared to accept the Amendment to his Motion which was pointed out by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Eslington), in whose general views he (Mr. Norwood) concurred. He should propose, therefore, the omission of the word "either," and then of the words "sanctioned by the Government or." If the Government assented to that proposal, every seagoing ship, after a time specified, should be marked by its owner with a load line, and a distinct notice would thus be given to all parties concerned as to risk which they were likely to incur. One important result would be that a proper regard for their own interests would be insured in the case of our seamen, with respect to whom he might observe that one of the great disadvantages to which they were now exposed was, that they were so protected by the law that neither shipowners nor seamen could make their own engagements. Formerly a seaman walked round the docks, looked at a vessel, and if he liked her went on board, saw the captain, and engaged himself; but now all was managed by Government officials, at shipping offices, and many men engaged without taking the trouble even to see the ship upon which they were to sail. They took no reasonable precaution to protect their own interests. He wished to make seamen capable of looking after their own interests, and he thought that the having a load line would tend in that direction, but he did not think that the Government should be called upon to give their sanction to the load line. He was as anxious as anyone could be not to offer the slightest obstruction to the Government, and he begged leave to move, in conformity with the views which he had expressed, as an Amendment to the Motion of his hon. Friend, the omission of the word "either."

Mr. BENTINCK said, that the Government had brought in a Bill which failed to deal with the causes of loss of life at sea, and then the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) brought in a Bill which run upon one topic, and also failed to deal with the great majority of the causes of loss of life at sea. Now, there was a Bill before them which was introduced by the Government in consequence of a popular cry. The hon. Member for Derby seemed to think that the overloading of ships was the chief cause of the loss of life at sea, though the evidence before the Committee showed, that that was by no means the case, and that, on the contrary, the loss of ships was more frequently due to light loading than to over loading. He heard with regret the hou. Member for Pembroke (Mr E. J. Reed) say that this was a matter of life and death, and therefore he hoped that the Government would make certain concessions. If that meant anything, it meant that the Government were inclined to maintain a system which resulted in loss of life at sea; when, of course, they were as anxious as everybody else to do all they could to save life. This was a temporary measure, and the suggestion was, that they should come to some arrangement about the load line, but he did not think that the best thing would be to refer the whole thing to the Government. Probably, instead of attempting to define what should be the load line, it would be better that they should merely adopt the rule that there should be three inches of freeboard to every foot of submersion.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he thought that, before all things, it was most important before going to a division that the House should have a clear understanding of the exact nature of the issue which it had to decide. For, whereas when they came down to the House it was exceedingly doubtful from the terms of the Notice placed on the Paper what that issue was, after the speeches they had heard and the whispers which had been passed about the House, it seemed to him that they were in greater perplexity than ever. The difficulty which he felt when he saw the Notice in the first instance was this—he did not feel clear whether it was intended as a Resolution to be adopted with some additions in the Government Bill in Committee, or whether it was to be understood, according to a more natural interpretation, as a counter proposal to be submitted to them, and upon which a vote was to be taken which, if favourable to the Amendment, would lead to a rejection of the Bill. He could not but perceive, if the question was simply one for the introduction into the Bill of a clause for a load line, it was hardly necessary to move any Amendment at that stage, for it would have been competent for any hon. Member to make that Motion in Committee. On the other hand, when he came to look at its language, he saw that, on going into Committee on a Bill intended to restrain by one process the sending of unseaworthy ships to sea, the House was called upon to affirm that the sending to sea of unseaworthy ships could not be restrained except by another and a particular process. Therefore, it seemed a proposal intended to be brought into competition with that of the Government, and that the effect would be to strike out of the Government Bill those parts which related to the powers to be given to the officers of the Board of Trade, and in lieu of them to adopt some form of load line. That was the first proposition as it stood upon the Paper, but there was a third difficulty which had been raised in the course of the discussion. The hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) proposed that the House should declare that a load line was necessary, and that it should be either a line sanctioned by the Government, or submitted to the Government for record. But when the Government began to examine that proposition with a view to see whether it could be properly incorporated with their measure, they had their attention directed to the difficulties which would arise from the introduction of a load line sanctioned by Government. The hon. Gentleman, however, when he came to make his speech, threw over that load line altogether, and appeared, though not very clearly and formally, to withdraw that part of his Amendment, and to trust to what was called "the owners' load line," which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) supposed would still be submitted to the Government. Now, the House ought to understand on what it was going to vote. The objections to a load line sanctioned by the Government were of such a nature that it would be quite impossible for them to accept it at such a time, and with such little opportunity for discussing it. Whether they could adopt the lesser proposal of a load line to be submitted to the Government for record was a serious and an important question also, on which he wished to say a few words. But first he would remark that the uncertainty of the proceeding which the hon. Gentleman himself had indicated, furnished strong grounds why the House should pause before adopting the proposal to which the hon. Member had at last brought himself. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would once more remind the House of their position. The Government began by the introduction of a Bill of considerable length and of many clauses, dealing with a number of different subjects. Among those clauses, no doubt, there were some relating to fixing a voluntary load line. Upon that Bill notice was given of an enormous number of Amendments, and with respect to these clauses in particular, many different Amendments had been put down. He did not profess to be at all familiar with the subject; but, as far as he was able to collect, there were very different principles on which they were to proceed in fixing a load line. The more one examined the difficulties, the more they seemed to demand careful and elaborate discussion. In the first place, he was informed that there were serious scientific difficulties as to the principles on which a load line could be fixed—whether we should take the rough and ready line suggested by the hon. Member for West Norfolk (Mr. Bentinck) of three inches of freeboard for every foot of immersion, or whether we should adopt some principle of ascertaining the cubic contents of the ship, and saying how much there should be below and how much above water. Again, there was a question whether there was not an error in a certain mode of measuring, by measuring upwards or measuring downwards; and a great number of questions of that sort of scientific character were all questions upon which controversy had been going on, and might be expected to go on, for a considerable time. Besides that class of questions, there were a vast number of other considerations to come in when we had to mark the load line. If every ship was built in the same form, and was going to undertake the same kind of voyage, at the same time of year, and with the same kind of cargo, then we could draw a line, the same as on river ships, of a very simple character, and say—"That is the load line for the ship to have." But when we remembered that a ship might have to cross the Atlantic in winter and to go to the Mediterranean in summer; that voyages would be made under different circumstances; that one ship was built on one form and another on another; we should see that the load line would not only vary in different ships, but in the same ship would have to be altered. All those differences would have to be fully discussed. Well, then, having introduced a Bill of a very complicated character, when the Government saw the Paper loaded with Amendments they found it necessary to withdraw it. But they had since, especially with reference to the exigencies of the coming winter, introduced a short Bill which did not profess to deal with the whole subject; which did not touch the load line or other large questions—matters that would have to be dealt with next year—but which, by conferring powers on the Board of Trade, provided a temporary remedy for that part of the difficulty which could be easily dealt with. Upon that the hon. Gentleman proposed that they should take up this question of the owners' load line, arguing that because it was part of the Bill introduced at the beginning of the Session, there could not be any difficulty in the Government adopting it. But the argument was not all self-evident. In the first place, the Government clauses were not discussed, and the point was one which justified discussion. And, besides, what would be the effect of adopting the principle of a load line to be recorded by the Government? They would put to the owner the question—"Where would you like to mark the load line of your ship?" One man would wish to be within the limits of safety, and would fix the line low. His competitor, who was going to engage in the same kind of voyage, would wish to carry a little more cargo, and would put his line somewhat higher. They would equally come to record their load lines. What was the Government to do? Give a certificate that these lines had been so recorded? Hon. Members would remember the observations made in the case of a Bill of a different character—the Friendly Societies Bill. In that case, it was pointed out that the endorsement would virtually give a Government sanction to the societies' rules. And what the Government were asked to do now would be construed as giving a Government sanction to the load line which was to be recorded by the Government. Was it to be supposed that a seaman going to sea in a ship with a load line recorded by the Government would not say—"That's all right?" We knew what seamen were, and that they would readily fall into such a trap. ["Oh, oh!"] Well, he would not call it a trap; but it would be a sort of promise held out to them, and seamen would probably go to sea relying with full confidence upon the principle thus acknowledged, accepted, and even recommended by the Government. It might be asked—"If your argument is worth anything, how came you to put such a clause as this into your own Bill?" The question was a natural one, and the answer was, that in the Government Bill there were two other clauses to which as yet no reference had been made in that discussion, which had rather a material bearing on the question. They were the 41st and 42nd clauses, which went by the name of the liability clauses, and under the second of those clauses the shipowner was held by his agreement with the seaman to contract with the seaman that the ship was and would continue seaworthy. Now, if they allowed the shipowner to mark his own load line, were they going to restore these liability clauses? If they did, the Bill would be on the footing of the original Bill introduced by the Government; but it would be a very different measure from that which the hon. Gentleman now suggested. If they were going to authorize that kind of mark, where would be the security? Though it afforded a convenient point of departure, it was impossible at that time of day to adopt altogether the rule mentioned by the hon. Member for West Norfolk (Mr. Bentinck), for in a large number of cases, shipowners would be very unfairly restrained from making voyages of a certain character. Again, if the restriction were applied, it would be applied to British ships which would be in competition with foreign ships. Foreigners, being under no such restriction, would not only carry off our trade, but our sailors and our ships too; for British ships would be so hampered that they would be transferred to a foreign flag. Where would they be in that case? Was the clause intended as a substitute for the proposal of the Government; and, instead of giving these powers to the Inspectors of the Board of Trade, were they to trust to this load line? ["No!"] Then the load line was to be in addition to the powers of the Inspectors, and it was necessary to consider what would thus happen. In proposing to give these extraordinary powers to the Board of Trade officials, the Government were taking upon themselves, for good reason, a serious responsibility, and, speaking as a representative of the Treasury, he felt that it was rather a serious possible financial question. If ships were stopped which ought not to be stopped, and if a case for redress could be shown, the Treasury must have the burden, and they must, therefore, take good care what they were about. The Government offered to run this risk for a short time, in order to show their desire to introduce safeguards for human life; but they must, on this account, be additionally cautious as to the effect of other complications. The Government Inspectors would know that if they stopped a ship they would run a serious risk of involving the Government in financial responsibility. Then, if there was to be a load line the Inspectors would know that a *primâ facie* argument would be ready against them in a Court of Law—that the load line had been accepted by the Government. ["No!"] Well, recorded by the Government. Were the Government to record a manifestly absurd load line? If not, what would be the result? Ships would sail, and sailors would be told, as the poor members of Friendly Societies were told—"It's all right. The load line has been recorded by the Government." The ship would be ready for sailing, not sunk below the load line, and the Inspector would think—"If I stop that ship the onus of proving something wrong in a Court of Law may be difficult and serious." Supposing the load line had been drawn somewhat too high, and the case came to be tried, would not a Court of Law attach considerable weight to the arguments adduced by the shipowner—"I was never cautioned, never told there was anything wrong about the load line. How can you find me guilty if I have kept within the load line?" Thus the load line clause would weaken the hands of the Inspectors, and might also add to the risk of the Treasury being called upon to pay for the detention of a ship. The other day he heard a curious case in which a ship was laden with grain, with water ballast at bottom. When the vessel had taken in as much grain as, together with the water ballast, sunk her down to the point at which she appeared to be safe, more grain was taken in, and the water was pumped out, the effect of which was—as he was told—to make her top-heavy. He gave that as an illustration of the difficulty of fixing a load line. The whole question was one which should be fully discussed and considered. How could that be done, when they remembered it was the 2nd of August? There was another point for consideration. This exceptional legislation was being introduced for a present emergency with reference to what might occur during the coming autumn and winter; yet nobody proposed that the load line should be marked immediately —not till January 1. Would it not be wiser to leave this difficult question over, until the House was able to deal with the whole subject next year, and to discuss the liability clauses along with it? Again, in speaking of the second reading, he was under the impression that the title of the Bill narrowed the power of the House to discuss other questions in Committee, except the powers of the officers of the Board of Trade, without an Instruction. Seeing on the Paper Instructions upon several subjects, he had said that the Government could not accept those involving a load line and survey, not because they objected to these proposals in themselves, but because the discussion would occupy a great deal of time. With regard, however, to instructions relating to grain loading and deck cargoes, he agreed to discuss them; but he now found that all these matters might be discussed, without any Notice whatever, in Committee. That being so, he was at a loss to know why, if the hon. Member did not wish to obstruct the Bill, he had moved this Instruction in the form of an Amendment upon going into Committee. The effect of carrying the Amendment would be to stop for the time the progress of the Bill, for it would be practically laid aside, and then would arise the question of again taking it up. On the other hand, the hon. Gentleman would lose nothing by deferring any question till the House was in Committee and knew what practical proposal the hon. Gentleman had to make. At present the House was asked to vote upon an ambiguous Amendment, rendered doubly ambiguous by the rumours which the House had heard as to what would afterwards be proposed. In conclusion, the right hon. Gentleman suggested that the House should now go into Committee on the Bill. The proposals of the Government which would lead to discussion could then be considered, and the hon. Member for Pembroke might bring forward any proposal he pleased.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE thought the right hon. Gentleman had hardly done justice either to the Amendment or the speech of his hon. Friend the Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed), who had expressly stated that he had no wish whatever to obstruct the Bill, and that he did not intend his Instruction to be taken as an alternative to the Government proposal. His hon. Friend's idea was that, considering the feeling that existed, the House at that stage could better express an opinion upon the load line than it could do in Committee. The hon. Member for Pembroke and his Friends, especially the hon. Member for Derby, had shown a very wise discretion in not pressing forward their proposal in reference to the survey of vessels, for it would not be wise to enter upon any discussion of that subject at that period of the Session, and in the present excited state of the country. With regard to the immediate question before the House, his hon. Friend had acted in a most conciliatory manner, as he had made great concessions, and now only asked for what was termed the "shipowners' load line," and he thought the Government would show a wise discretion in adopting the suggestion. He was surprised that the Government had not met his hon. Friend more than half-way, as the proposal was almost indentical with a clause of the amended Government Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, had opposed the suggestion, and in doing so, when he said his hon. Friend's proposal would end in luring seamen to their destruction, was in reality giving that as a description of a clause contained in the Government measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the clause must be taken in connection with the two liability clauses which followed it.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he was unable to see any connection between those two liability clauses and that which had reference to a load line; and, with regard to the former, if the Government would add them to the Bill, even at this period of the Session, he would give them his hearty support. The right hon. Gentleman's objection to his hon. Friend's proposal was, that recording the load line would involve the responsibility of the Board of Trade; but his hon. Friend had agreed to withdraw from the Amendment the words involving that suggestion, and now it was only proposed that the shipowner should make his own load line and submit it to the Government for record. For his own part, he thought it was more convenient to discuss the question now than to defer it until the Bill was in Committee.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY said, the last speaker was mistaken in supposing that either of the alternatives in the present proposal was identical with that of the Government regarding the load line. The Government had not proposed either that the load line should be sanctioned by Government or submitted to the Board of Trade for record. They proposed that a voluntary load line should on every voyage be fixed by the owner of the ship, and that this load line should be described in the form of entry outwards, and in the articles of agreement with the crew and in the official log-book; but care was studiously taken that the Government should have nothing to do with fixing or accepting the load line. It was intended to be a sort of contract between the owner and the crew, that the owner did not intend to load beyond it, and that if he did, it would amount to absolute fraud.

MR. SAMUDA appealed to the hon. Member for Pembroke to withdraw the Resolution, and in Committee to propose the second part of it. It must be apparent that the remarks contained in the first part of the Resolution became entirely useless when they were apart from the words which the hon. Member had agreed to expunge. The two proposals which they had come down to the House to discuss were antagonistic to each other. One might be termed, for the sake of argument, the load line of the hon. Member for Derby, which it was impossible to adopt, and the other was the load line of the shipowners, which might be adopted with advantage. He agreed, however, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the second part of the proposal of the hon. Member for Pembroke could not be accepted pure and simple, but it was valuable if taken into consideration with other matters. The owner's line, when recorded, was the expression of a deliberate intention on his part how deep the ship should be loaded. If the ship left port with a different and deeper load line than that recorded by the Board of Trade officers, the owner would have departed from the conditions he entered into with the passengers and crew, and he would be liable for it if, in his greed for gain, the ship was lost or wrecked. The marking of a load line, however, would not save a single life, and he would vote against the proposition of the hon. Member for Pembroke. Nothing could be more absurd than the idea that those who voted against that proposition voted in favour of consigning people to death. The Government had promised to take into their consideration the expediency of dealing with the question of insurance in such a way as to compel shipowners who insured their ships to be themselves interested to the extent of one-third or one-fourth in the policy. If that was done they would themselves act as a sort of police to guard and protect their own property. That, he believed, was the only means of preventing the loss of life at sea, and would do more to preserve life than could be effected by any army of surveyors, or any regulations with reference to overloading or deck cargoes. He had long lived in the hope that such a plan would be adopted by the Legislature. He thought the House would do well to pass the Bill of the Government with the Amendments of hon. Gentlemen as to grain cargoes and deck cargoes. The question about marking a load line would require a great deal of consideration, for if the Legislature simply passed a law requiring the marking of a load line, or were even induced to adopt the proposition of the hon. Gentleman the Member for West Norfolk, many shipowners would immediately endeavour to evade the law by altering the construction of their ships. He could see no necessity for pressing the Amendment of the hon. Member for Pembroke, and hoped the House would go into Committee on the Bill as soon as possible.

MR. MAC IVER hoped the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) would not press his Motion to a division, because he (Mr. Mac Iver) could not help feeling that the House would be asked to decide the question of load line upon what was really a false issue. He thought that, in most instances, shipowners and captains might reasonably be allowed to load their vessels as they pleased; but that the responsibility of determining a load line should be placed upon the shipowner, and that a public record of what was intended would operate as an effectual check in regard to overloading. This had always been his view, and was expressed in the load line clause which he suggested by way of Amendment upon the former Government measure. He desired again to press this view on the right hon. Gentleman who had charge of the present Bill, in the hope that he could see his way to the adoption of what some people would regard as a compromise, but a compromise which he (Mr. Mac Iver) thought was not merely a temporary, but, perhaps, a permanent solution of the load line difficulty. The proposal could do no harm in the meantime, and a year's experience would show whether anything further in the direction recommended by the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) was necessary or desirable. But he (Mr. Mac Iver) had more faith in the prevention of overloading by placing reliable evidence in regard to the facts within the reach of all interested, than by anything in the nature of hard-and-fast rules.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he felt that, as a division was desired by the House, to take it at that time, even if it were successful, would delay the Bill. He therefore would withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Preamble *postponed.*

Clause 1 (Appointment and powers of officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships).

Mr. RATHBONE proposed, as an Amendment, in page 1, line 5, that after the words "Board of Trade" there should be inserted—

"So soon as may be after the passing of this Act, but before the 1st of September, 1875, shall make and issue regulations for the purpose of regulating the carriage of deck cargoes and cargoes of grain, and with respect to the marking of British ships for the purpose of showing the draught of water."

The CHAIRMAN said, he would suggest to the hon. Member that the present was not the most opportune moment to introduce the Amendment which he had moved.

Mr. RATHBONE said, he had no desire to take a course which was out of Order or in any way to delay the progress of the Committee. His sole object was to settle the principles upon which the House wished the Government to proceed before the details of the measure came to be considered. Before officers were appointed to discharge certain duties the Committee ought to decide what the officers would have to do. They ought to lay down certain principles, and then lay down the lines on which those principles were to be carried out. The hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed) had given Notice of certain Amendments with regard to deck cargoes, but the effect of some of those Amendments would be very injurious. One of those Amendments provided that when the load line was once marked, it might be altered on giving notice to the Registrar, and there was nothing to prevent that alteration taking place just before the sailing of a vessel. Then, with respect to deck cargoes, the clause relating to them might have this effect. A ship might leave Calcutta with a cargo worth £250,000. Every arrangement might be perfectly in order and strictly according to law; but if the captain at some intermediate port should take in a case of goods and place it on the main deck, he might by that simple act vitiate the insurance and ruin the owner, and the shippers of the cargo would have no claim on anyone but the owner who had been thus ruined.

The CHAIRMAN said, the hon. Member was out of Order in referring to Amendments which were not under consideration.

Mr. RATHBONE said, that, in addition to the fact that a great many blots existed in the Bill as drawn, it was clearly impossible in the short space remaining of the present Session to pass a detailed measure dealing with a vast mass of technical details. He thought on the whole that the Government would do well to postpone dealing with deck cargoes and load lines until next Session, and to employ the interval in making such inquiries as would render it easy to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question, and meet the regulations upon the subject existing in foreign countries. If they did so, he would do his best to assist them in the matter.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY, while thanking the hon. Gentleman for the assistance he tendered, said, he could not accept the Amendment, for the reason that he did not think it would be advisable at that particular stage to enter upon a general discussion of the Bill, or to anticipate the new clauses which would be proposed while the Bill was in Committee. For himself, and speaking in his capacity of President of the Board of Trade, he confessed he should be afraid to assume the responsibility of drawing up regulations to meet such difficult points as deck cargoes and the loading of grain. He appealed to the hon. Gentleman to proceed first of all with the proposals of the Government as embodied in the Bill, and then to introduce any new proposition which he might think desirable.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. EDWARD JENKINS moved, as an Amendment, in page 1, line 6, to insert after "order," the words "in the form of Schedule A to this Bill annexed." The Government were asking arbitrary powers almost without precedent—the Bill, indeed, might be called the Merchant Shipping Coercion Bill—and he thought it was only right that the Government should state to the House the form of instructions under which the new surveyors of the Board of Trade to be appointed under the Bill were to act, what the number of the surveyors was likely to be, and what would be the probable amount of their salary. He held that some such Amendment was absolutely necessary. It was also essential that rules should be laid down for the guidance of the surveyors, and that they should not be left to act entirely upon their own discretion. Properly defined rules would not only be a guarantee against any abuse of power on the part of the surveyors, but they would also be a guarantee to the country that the Board of Trade intended to carry out the extreme powers for which they were asking, honestly, and not allow them to remain in abeyance.

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 6, after the word "order," to insert the words "in the form of Schedule A to this Bill annexed."—(*Mr. Edward Jenkins.*)

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE thought the demand reasonable. He should like exceedingly to know what class of persons were to be appointed as surveyors, and what would be their pay. He did not intend to reflect upon the surveyors of the Board of Trade. They did their duty to the best of their ability, but in common with the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), he very much doubted whether they were exactly the right class of persons to whom to entrust such extreme powers as those proposed. It was a very serious responsibility to give to unknown persons the right, on their own responsibility, to stop ships which they thought were unseaworthy. Very few persons ought to have such a vast power vested in their hands.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY pointed out that the Amendment of the hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Jenkins) merely proposed that the order issued by the Board of Trade for the appointment of the surveyors should be in a special form, which was hardly a matter of much moment, neither was it possible to say what the intended form would consist of. The Government intended to appoint officers authorized to detain ships suspected of going to sea in an unseaworthy or dangerous state; but it was equally impossible to say how many of those officers would have to be appointed, what would be their salary, or from what class they would be selected. These were all questions which would have to be determined by circumstances. This much, however, he could say, that it was the intention of the Government to place them in all the principal ports of the Kingdom, and, as his right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned the other day, Lloyd's had already in the handsomest manner offered the Government the assistance of some of their own men. Although it was impossible as yet to state what the exact qualifications of the new surveyors would be, he believed they would be found perfectly fit for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in spite of what had been said by the President of the Board of Trade, expressed a hope that before the Committee finished the Bill, the right hon. Gentleman would give them an approximate idea of the number of ports and the number of officers they intended to appoint, in order that hon. Members might form some idea of the scope of the measure.

Mr. T. BRASSEY contended that the powers given under the Acts of 1871 and 1873 were amply sufficient to accomplish all the objects contemplated even by the hon. Member for Derby. He held that no further legislation was required. The difficulties which remained related not to legislation, but to administration. What was wanted at all the large ports was a high officer acting for the Board of Trade—a man of high social position, of great experience, capable on the one hand of acting as the friend and sympathizer of the seamen, and on the other as the adviser of the shipowner. Six or seven had been stated as the probable number of these superior officers; but on considering all the circumstances of the case, he had arrived at the conclusion that 12 were necessary, and he hoped the Government would not be niggardly in the matter of salaries. With respect to subordinate officers, they might be appointed to less important places.

Mr. MAC IVER said, he would press the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade for more definite information, because it was not a pleasing prospect for shipowners to have their property and the lives of their crews handed over to nobody knew whom, with powers to do nobody knew what. High-class surveyors, specially appointed, might afford some reasonable relief to the permanent officials of the Board of Trade; but the new surveyors should have their headquarters in London, and there ought not to be too many appointments, or they would fail to get the right men. The Act of 1873 had done a certain amount of good, but it had been almost exclusively enforced against the poor man's ship, to the destruction of the coasting trade of the country. Increased powers were not required by the Board of Trade. What was required was that the existing powers should be more judiciously administered; and the way to do this was by strengthening the Department in London by the addition of a few first-class surveyors entrusted with the supervision of that particular duty.

Sir ANDREW LUSK said, he intended to support the Government Bill as it was brought in. This was no mere Party question, and ought not to be made one. Government had been compelled by public opinion to bring in the Bill, and it was the duty of those who had special knowledge of shipping to support the Government. For his own part, he did not see how the Government were to do much more than the Bill promised. It was all very well to talk theoretically upon so complicated a subject, but what was wanted was the advice of good sound practical business men, who knew really what they were doing. The determination of the number and the selection of the surveyors must be left to the Government, who could be called to account next year if they abused their powers. He hoped the hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Jenkins) would not press his Amendment.

Mr. ROEBUCK was of opinion that the Government itself had not gone about this matter in a businesslike manner, and he characterized the Bill as having the aspect of despotism, and as nothing less than despotism, in respect to the power which it gave to the Board of Trade. An uncertain number of unknown men were to be appointed surveyors. There were to be no rules laid down for their conduct or guidance. Any one of the lot might, upon his own individual opinion and responsibility, and because he thought danger to life might be involved, stop a ship from sailing. That, he repeated, was nothing more nor less than a piece of despotism. Who were these men to be? Did they expect to get first-class men for such a service? Was a man likely to lay aside his other business in life for one year in order to serve under the Board of Trade? Could they offer them large enough salaries to induce them to do so? He was afraid they could not, and the result would be the appointment of mere third-class men. And what would happen then? Why it might be that a merchant had a large ship with a valuable cargo about to sail upon a distant voyage. Well, one of these surveyors, who might possibly see some gain to himself by taking the action, might say that he did not like the ship, that it was not properly laden, that it was dangerous to life and must be detained. And what would the merchant do then? He would simply put £100, or, if that would not do, £200 into the man's hand and the ship would sail. The consequence would be that from one end of the Kingdom to the other there would be such an outcry as had never been heard, and all this would be the result of the cowardly conduct of the Government in bringing forward such a Bill as they had before them, instead of waiting till the question could be taken up properly. The Government asked for despotic powers, and the House was willing to give them, because they intended to place the entire responsibility on the Government. That was all very well, but what good would that do after the mischief was done? The whole trade of the country would be turned topsy-turvy for the next six months. He said that the best thing the Committee could do under the circumstances was either to strike out from the word "whereas" to the end, or to take the Bill as the Government brought it in, and not to attempt to tinker with it, for it was idle to introduce merely a few Amendments into it.

MR. BENTINCK said, he thought the hon. and learned Member for Sheffield (Mr. Roebuck) was not justified in reproaching the Government with cowardice in the matter. If there was cowardice at all, it consisted in the fact that what they were doing, they were doing in an absurd manner. They were dealing with a great question, simply because of pressure from without, got up by excellent and well-meaning persons, who knew nothing whatever about the subject. So far as that was a matter of cowardice, the hon. and learned Member himself, in common with the whole House must share in it. The whole matter ought to have been postponed till a proper Bill could have been introduced.

MR. E. J. REED said, the Government was being reproached for not having done what no Government could do —namely, discard the legitimate outcry of the country for legislation to protect the lives of the people. The hon. and learned Member for Sheffield would seem to imply that what had taken place outside the House was mere vulgar clamour. That was not the case. There was no man in that House less disposed to take part in any merely popularly-concocted clamour than himself (Mr. Reed). He held, and it had been over and over again admitted, that seamen lost their lives at sea from neglect and from the cupidity of a certain class of shipowners. That being so, the people had a perfect right to come to the House and ask for protection and redress. When the hon. and learned Member for Sheffield spoke of theGovernment legislating out of fear, he (Mr. Reed) replied that the Government had no option in the matter. Great difficulty had, in fact, been experienced within the last week in preventing Palace Yard being filled with the working men of the country. [*Cries of* "Oh, oh!"] That was the fact, and he and others had had the greatest difficulty in preventing them from coming there and demanding legislation upon the matter. He said it was idle to reproach the Government for doing what they were forced to do by the excited voice of the country. He maintained that the Government ought to have been prepared to inform the Committee what number of surveyors they intended to appoint, and they would make it a condition that that information should be given on the third reading.

MR. GORST said, that as hon. Members would have the whole of the autumn in which to tell their constituents their opinions on the subject, he hoped the Committee would not be led astray into irrelevant discussions on the conduct of the Government or of the House, as it was necessary they should proceed in a business-like way to pass the best Bill that could be framed at such a late period of the Session. A proposition to schedule instructions to be given to the officers of the Board of Trade could not be entertained, because in adopting such a suggestion the House would be usurping the functions of an executive Department.

MR. WHITWELL said, it was most important that the surveyors should be men of great discretion and ability.

SIR JOHN HAY said, that, in his opinion, there was not the least necessity for forcing such a schedule on the Board of Trade. He would point out that many half-pay officers of the Navy would be ready to accept these appointments. The proper course for the Committee to take now was to throw upon the Board of

Trade the responsibility of selecting suitable persons to perform these duties.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS said, that the observations of the Treasury Bench only made it more necessary that the Government should give the Committee some idea of the nature of these instructions. He should feel it his duty to divide the House on his Amendment.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee *divided:* — Ayes 26; Noes 176: Majority 150.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in moving an Amendment of great length providing for the appointment of

> "Temporary marine inspectors to be appointed, and employed only from year to year, or any less period designated in the order,"

and defining their duties in detail, said, if the Government were prepared to explain what course they proposed to take in reference to deck loading and grain cargoes, he would leave the Amendment in their hands.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY, in reply, said, that the question of grain cargoes and deck loading could be best discussed in the clauses proposed by the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. E. J. Reed), and he therefore hoped the Committee would not waste time on the matter at present.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. NORWOOD moved, as an Amendment, in page 1, line 7, the omission of the words "or otherwise," and explained that his object in so doing was to restrict the appointment of the special officers under this clause to the staff of the Board of Trade. He could conceive nothing more objectionable than that surveyors of Lloyd's or any other insurance association should be appointed to carry out the provisions of the Bill. There was an immense amount of rivalry between the different associations, and it would be very awkward to ask the officer of one association to adjudicate on a ship insured in another company.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY pointed out that the effect of the Amendment would be absolutely to restrict the choice of these officers to the staff of the Board of Trade. He was glad that the hon. Member had such confidence in the staff; but it would be impossible to get all the officers from their present staff to carry out the powers given by the clause. There might also be most desirable men obtainable outside. At the same time the officers appointed would be strictly responsible to the Government.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said, that all the hon. Member behind him (Mr. Norwood) was anxious for was that the persons employed to carry out this Act should be appointed by the Board of Trade and paid by them.

Mr. BATES agreed with the hon. Member for Hull, that it would be wrong for any person remaining in the service of Lloyd's to be employed in carrying out this Bill; but if he left that service there could be no objection to his being so employed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that all he had said was that Lloyd's had very handsomely offered the services of their officers to the Government for the purposes of that Bill, but he had not stated that their offer had been accepted. There was much force in the remarks which had fallen from hon. Members on this subject; but it must be remembered that the Board of Trade would be responsible for the conduct of all the persons who might be employed by them to enforce the provisions of the Act. It was necessary that the Board of Trade, for its own protection, should have officers in whom it could place confidence, and therefore it was most desirable to give a power of appointing any fit person—it might be a harbour-master, for example—although he might not belong to the staff of the Board.

Mr. COLLINS pointed out that the objection to appointing Lloyd's inspectors was that they would always be under a suspicion of being influenced by considerations unfair to the rival associations.

Mr. DILLWYN considered that the Board of Trade ought not to appoint such persons as harbour-masters to be Inspectors.

Mr. E. J. REED opposed the Amendment on the ground that its effect would be to narrow the choice of the Board of Trade, and therefore to narrow the operation of the clause.

Mr. WILSON considered that the turning clause of the Bill, and unless the power given to the Board of Trade was properly carried out, the whole thing would end in dissatisfaction and failure. For that purpose they should keep the supreme power in their own hands, and not delegate it to Lloyd's or any other association. If the authorities at Lloyd's were to be brought into the Bill as surveyors they might not be inclined to look with a great amount of favour on vessels which were not associated with them. As to employing harbour-masters and that class of persons for this purpose, it was out of the question, for it would never satisfy the shipping community. The persons appointed should secure the confidence, not only of the shipowners, but of the seamen and all other persons concerned. At all the great seaports the officers selected should be men of high capacity, belonging to the permanent staff of the Board of Trade, and if some half-dozen such were appointed to undertake the surveyorship of the whole Kingdom, a lower class of men under the supervision of the former class, might be appointed for the inferior ports.

LORD ESLINGTON advised the House not to accept the Amendment, the Bill being only a provisional and temporary one, and the great difficulty of the Board of Trade being to obtain a sufficient number of qualified men. He regarded the staff of Lloyd's, whose services had been offered, as a very valuable body of men.

MR. MACGREGOR urged the withdrawal of the Amendment, and expressed his belief that the surveyors at Lloyd's were an able and well-qualified body.

SIR ANDREW LUSK said, that the shipping interest of the country was next in importance to the agricultural interest. Some ships were worth £100,000, and property of that kind ought not to be placed at the arbitrary control of a Lloyd's surveyor or any other man who had not much to do but find fault.

MR. E. J. REED maintained that it would be impossible for the Government to carry out the Bill without the powers proposed to be conferred on them by that clause. He regarded the set that had been made against the surveyors at Lloyd's as very unfortunate, for he knew nobody from whom the Board of Trade could turn for assistance with such confidence as to that body.

DR. KENEALY supported the clause, thinking that the Government ought to be trusted with the power of saving the lives of men who had been so long ruthlessly sacrificed by ship-insurers. He did not profess to know much about the matter, but he had always understood that the gentlemen connected with Lloyd's stood first in all mercantile matters, and he believed the Government could not get better assistance than that of those gentlemen.

MR. NORWOOD said, the powers in the Bill were more enormous than had ever been asked for by any Government Department. They were extraordinary and despotic powers, and should be entrusted only to men who were independent of any trading company, and exclusively in the service of the Government, and who were not likely from their position to be actuated by influence of any kind, or to be tampered with.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY said, that in the discussion of this Amendment the real foundation of the Bill was forgotten—namely, the responsibility of the Government. The point was not, as the hon. Member seemed to suppose, that certain persons were to be chosen either from harbour-masters or from Lloyd's, but whether the Government, having undertaken a difficult and dangerous responsibility, were not to have an absolute and free choice of agents to defend them from the consequences of the acts for which they would be liable.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. MAC IVER said, he had given Notice of an Amendment empowering the Government to—

> "Demand a statement in writing from the master of any ship entered outwards at a British Custom House of the maximum load line to which the ship is, under ordinary circumstances, intended to be laden."

There was not the smallest difficulty in establishing a load line. It was what shipowners did every day in the conduct of their business. There was an inferior class of steam vessels which to his knowledge were habitually overladen. The expenses of the voyage were nearly the same whether the cargo was a small or an excessive one, and there was thus a dreadful temptation to overload. The question was one of greater importance than deck cargoes or stowage of grain. If the surveyors were empowered to require from the owner of the vessel a declaration of the depth to which he intended to load her, such a power would be most efficacious, and would be in complete harmony with the Government Bill. He threw out these observations for the consideration of the Government, but he did not propose to move his Amendment.

Mr. T. E. SMITH moved, as an Amendment, in page 1, line 11, to leave out the word "British," so as to empower the officers of the Board of Trade to stop foreign as well as British ships which were leaving our ports in an unseaworthy condition. An Act had been passed to that effect by the Canadian Legislature; and the provision was one which ought not to be left out of a Bill of this character. If the Amendment were not accepted, unscrupulous owners would make a pretended transfer of their ships and sail them under a foreign flag in order to escape the provisions of the Act.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY said, that a provision empowering the officers to be temporarily appointed by the Board of Trade to stop foreign ships would be a very dangerous one, and might lead to unforeseen complications. He therefore opposed the Amendment.

Mr. MACGREGOR thought it would be a pity if British ships were placed in a worse position than foreign ships; but in any case, our seamen ought not to be sent out in unseaworthy vessels.

Mr. GORST hoped that the Amendment would be withdrawn, because it would not be well to press upon the Government powers which they did not wish to possess. He thought, however, that it was a matter which the Government might well consider during the Recess, with the view of seeing whether they could not introduce something about it into their larger measure. Without some such provision, how could foreign ships be prevented from overloading? Their own Governments could not prevent them from overloading whilst they were in British ports.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE hoped that the Amendment would be withdrawn, and that the Committee would meanwhile steer clear of the question of foreign vessels.

Dr. KENEALY trusted that the Amendment would be pressed to a division.

Mr. MACDONALD observed that hon. Members had been discussing the measure as if it were to last for 40 years. As to the question of transferring British ships under foreign flags, if it should be found, at the opening of next Session, that a large number of ships had been so transferred, the offenders could be spotted and dealt with then.

Mr. WILSON supported the Amendment, urging that we must have power to deal according to our laws with foreign shipping in English ports.

Amendment *negatived.*

Mr. MAC IVER moved an Amendment providing that no inspection nor certificate of survey or classification nor marked load line should in any way relieve shipowners of any responsibility to which they would otherwise be subjected.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY pointed out that the hon. Member's Amendment referred to things which were absolutely not in existence. General Government inspection, certificates of survey or classification, or marked load lines were not in the Bill.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Sir JOSEPH M'KENNA moved an Amendment to the effect that the stevedore and his assistants and all persons employed in the loading of the ship should be deemed to have impeded the officers if they refused to give information, or gave false information as to the loading of the cargo. The hon. Member observed that greater danger arose from bad stowage than from overloading, and the stevedores ought to be bound to furnish all proper information as to stowage.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY said, the Amendment proposed to create an offence that was not ascertainable. How could you prove that a man was possessed of information which he refused to give?

Mr. MACGREGOR said, the stevedore was the only man who could give the required information.

Sir JOHN HAY said, the Amendment was unnecessary to get the required information.

Mr. GORST said, the Proviso, if adopted, would subject the stevedore to a species of torture to obtain information he might not be able to give.

MR. E. J. REED quite agreed with the hon. Member for Youghal as to getting information about stowage, but he hoped he would not press his Amendment, because it was a matter of detail which might be left to the Government.

Amendment *negatived.*

MR. NORWOOD, who had given Notice of an Amendment providing that the Inspectors should act upon ocular demonstration only, said, with the leave of the House, he would withdraw it.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 2 (Ship to be detained on complaint of crew).

On the Motion of Mr. D. JENKINS, Amendment made in page 2, line 7, by leaving out from the word "or" to "seamen," in line 8, both inclusive.

MR. NORWOOD, who had an Amendment on the Paper in reference to frivolous objections by seamen, inquired what security the Government proposed to take to prevent such objections?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that the Amendment just agreed to would afford some security. An aggrieved shipowner would have his remedy against the Board of Trade, and the Board against those who had unnecessarily set them in motion.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Short title), *agreed to.*

Clause 4 (Duration of Act).

MR. T. E. SMITH suggested that this clause should be postponed until the consideration of the new clauses.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY said, he could not assent to the course proposed.

MR. BENTINCK said, the discussion on the Bill had clearly shown the great inconvenience arising from, as had been stated, "legislating under the dictation of a mob in Palace Yard." The Committee ought to take care not to do anything likely to drive the Mercantile Marine to embark under any foreign flag.

Clause *agreed to.*

Proposed new clause (Commissioners to be appointed with the same powers as Board of Trade of dealing with unseaworthy ships), (*Captain Pim*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

Proposed new clause (Loading of grain), (*Mr. Edward Jenkins*), by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. NORWOOD moved the insertion of a new clause under the head "Scales of feet and load line," the first being as follows:—

> "A scale of feet for the purpose of denoting the ship's draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and her stern post."

The hon. Member explained that his object was that a ship should be marked with her draught of water stem and stern and amidships, at which latter point also a disc or other mark should be placed, the centre of which should indicate the point down to which the owner claimed immersion. Those details were to be given to the Custom House, and entered on the ship's register, as also in the articles entered into with the crew. He thought that information would be very valuable in enabling the crew and others concerned to judge more correctly of the ship's safety. He also proposed that a crew should be discharged from all responsibility under articles if the owner sent his ship away with her load line immersed. The operation of the clause would commence on the 1st of January, and he thought it would dispense with the necessity of any supervision being exercised by the Board of Trade, as the seamen themselves would virtually act as inspectors. Indeed, he disclaimed the slightest idea that the Board of Trade should incur any responsibility in connection with the supervision of the load line. There were several sub-sections in the clause dealing with the matters he had referred to, but he would abide by the result of the first which he now submitted to the decision of the Committee. He contended that the clause would meet the necessities of every case and prevent overloading.

MR. E. J. REED said, he was willing to accept the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hull, and to take a division upon it as conclusive of the question of load line. He thought that hon. Gentleman was entitled to credit for having proposed a clause of this nature. He was afraid that the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not have understood his (Mr. Reed's) remarks earlier in the evening, for that right hon. Gentleman had dealt with points on the question of load line which he (Mr. Reed) had not raised and which he maintained were not raiseable on this occasion. The Committee were simply asked to say whether it was reasonable or unreasonable to require a load line to be marked on ships. It did not matter how the owner put a load line on his ships as long as it was put there. The Government ought to compel every owner to place upon his ships a load line indicating the maximum he would claim for himself, and by which he would be willing in all circumstances to abide. If that would meet the views generally of the persons interested he saw no reason why the Government should not accede to the proposal; but he trusted that his hon. Friend the Member for Hull would consent to fix an earlier period than January, 1876, and that the clause would be made to come into operation on the 1st of November next. The clause had been drawn with great care, was sound and simple in its provisions, and he believed that if adopted it would do much good in the course of the coming winter in the way of affording protection to the lives of seamen.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY said, the Committee must feel indebted to the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) for the manner in which he had treated this subject. The question was reduced to a clear issue—namely, whether the Government should or should not undertake the fixing of a load line in every case, but he found that there was no agreement between any two persons as to what should be the proper load line. There had been a gradual change of opinion on the subject; the more people reflected, the more the impossibility of any fixed standard was perceived; and the hon. Members for Hull, Pembroke, and Derby, did not agree as to the course which ought to be pursued. The proposition now was, that there should be a voluntary load line prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade. ["No, no!"] Yes, that was so; but there was this material difference between that proposition and that contained in the Government Bill, that the latter carefully avoided anything like a recognition of any load line on the part of the Board of Trade, whereas the proposition of the hon. Member for Hull implicated the Government in the load line to be fixed. He maintained that it would be a fatal mistake for the Government to prescribe the point in every vessel down to which she might in every voyage safely load, because by so doing they would remove responsibility from the shipowner, and cast upon themselves a presumption of responsibility which they could not really discharge. To affect a guarantee would only render the lives of seamen still more unsafe. He, therefore, could not agree to the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hull. Even supposing the hon. Member was to drop his proposition, and ask the Government to introduce their own clauses from their former Bill, he should advise the Government not to accept that course; because, although they might find supporters enough to carry it, yet opinion differed so much in detail that it was one of those points which should be fully debated before it received the sanction of the Legislature. The Government thought there ought to be a line on every ship voluntarily marked on every voyage, fixed by the shipowner; that would be a record between the shipowner and the crew, and render him liable to a charge of fraud, if he allowed his promised load line to be immersed. It would be declared in the entry outwards, and be entered in the home log and be a record against him in case of casualty, and would establish a self-acting system of check, under which shipowners would cease to overload their ships. It would be impossible, within a few months, to get a load line put upon the whole of the 26,000 English merchant ships that were scattered all over the globe. The action of the clause would therefore not be immediate, and it would not be in time to lessen the dangers of the coming winter. He hoped that in the complete measure of next year this point, as well as many others, would be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. NORWOOD explained that his clauses had been most carefully drawn, being almost identical with the clauses of the Government Bill, and that they would not throw the slightest responsibility upon the Board of Trade with regard to the load line. He only desired that the delineation of the load line adopted by each shipowner should be made in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Trade officials.

Mr. GOSCHEN thought that, as the proposal of his hon. Friend the Member for Hull approximated closely to that of the Government in the Bill which had been withdrawn, the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade ought to meet the proposal half-way, so as to arrive at a satisfactory compromise. It, however, seemed that the right hon. Gentleman had been so impressed with the criticisms made upon his own proposal that though the House appeared to be nearly unanimous in wishing to deal with the question of the load line, he himself seemed indisposed to accept the passing of his own clause unless after careful discussion. Hon. Members opposite would admit that every disposition had been shown by the supporters of the views of the hon. Member for Derby to arrive at a compromise on all burning questions, in order to pass a satisfactory Bill that Session, and he ventured to appeal to the Government whether, if they saw the Committee were willing to deal with the question of the load line without a prolonged discussion, they could not relieve them in regard to it? If the Government objected to the clause of the hon. Member for Hull, would they again propose their own clause and stand by it? If the Government should determine to oppose the fixing of a certain load line, he believed that they would be opposing themselves to the general feeling of the Committee on the subject.

Lord ESLINGTON said, he was convinced that of all the modes of fixing a load line, the one here proposed was the best, coinciding, as it did, with the recommendation of the Royal Commission that responsibility should be thrown on the shipowners, and he thought it would be wise on the part of the Government to accept it either wholly or in substance. As the load line was acknowledged to be an experiment, he thought it was particularly appropriate that it should be embodied in a temporary measure.

Mr. HERSCHELL said, that the advantages of the Amendment more than counterbalanced the objections which had been urged against it. He was strongly opposed to a compulsory load line, and to anything which would relieve the shipowner of full responsibility; but as the general feeling of the Committee evidently appeared to be in favour of such a proposition, he hoped the Government would either agree to the proposal under discussion, or would insert a clause authorizing the Board of Trade to frame regulations with respect to a load line. If the record were entered at the Custom House, it would give information to the public as well as the Board of Trade.

Sir JOHN HAY really hoped the Government would accept the Amendment, or re-introduce the clause from their own Bill upon this subject. It would be most advantageous that a load line should be tried experimentally before the general question was discussed next Session. The danger of overloading arose chiefly in regard to ships homeward bound, and a load line would restrain the agent from overloading in a foreign port.

Mr. SAMUDA said, there appeared to be such a general agreement of opinion with reference to the principle of this Amendment, that he ventured to make another appeal to the Government in favour of an owner's load line. There was a clause in the Bill which would require very little change in order to remedy the existing defect of the Bill. A load line marked by the voluntary action of the shipowners could do no harm, and would certainly do some good. He would accept it in the broadest form, and leave it the Government to draw up the clause themselves. By throwing the responsibility of load lines on the shipowners themselves, they would be adopting the best mode of proceeding, and let them be accountable in purse and person to those who suffered by their negligence.

Mr. BATES suggested that the words "to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade" should be omitted. Those words would take away all responsibility from the shipowner, a course which he decidedly favoured.

Mr. T. BRASSEY said, he should not have signed the Report of the Commission against a fixed load line had they not been assured by the permanent officials of the Board of Trade that they might rest assured that the powers conferred upon the Department by the Act of 1873 for the purpose of preventing overladen vessels from proceeding to sea would be exercised with such vigour that overloading would, in future, be entirely prohibited. The event had proved that the Act had been less successful in checking overloading than in dealing with vessels having defective hulls, and he therefore supported the Amendment. He was of opinion that the shipowner's load line would be very valuable, as indicating to the officers of the Board of Trade what were the intentions of the shipowner, and enabling the surveyor to issue his prohibition when he saw that there was a risk of a ship being overloaded. He would also suggest the desirability of inserting a Proviso to prevent the evil of overloading ships in foreign ports. If the load line of the ship at a foreign port were duly notified to the Consul before sailing, there would be available information which might be brought before a Court of Inquiry, in the event of the ship being lost. As a proof that some such precaution was necessary, the owners of a great number of ships which took cargoes from the Black Sea, and were lost in the Bay of Biscay, were allowed to escape the ordeal of an inquiry, because no information was obtainable as to the condition of the hull or the extent of loading.

Mr. DISRAELI said, there were three modes of dealing with the question. First of all the load line might be defined by the Government; secondly, it might be defined by the shipowner without the sanction of the Government, but with a record kept by the Government; and thirdly, it might be defined by the shipowner, without any record at all on the part of the Government. On the first point it was unnecessary now to express an opinion, and it was not one which need be argued at this moment, for all those who had given attention to the subject—and he flattered himself that they were now the large majority of the House—must feel that it was not the least difficult of the questions connected with the administration of the Mercantile Marine. It was a question which would require long discussion and very patient debate; and he did not think the country would be satisfied if they arrived at any conclusion upon it in haste or excitement. With regard to the second proposition—namely, that the shipowner should define a load line, and then that the Government should be required to record without sanctioning it, that appeared to him to be extremely dangerous. He thought it would have a tendency to give a false authenticity to the process, and that it would lead to public deception, which would be of a dangerous and in some circumstances of a ruinous character. The third proposition was now before the House—that Parliament should call upon the shipowner to define his load line, and to take the consequences, if it could be shown that his definition was not founded upon trustworthy circumstances and conditions. Speaking generally, that was the policy which Her Majesty's Government adopted in the conception of their original Bill, and he must confess, feeling still as he did how much might be said in favour of a load line, that he was very anxious to see it satisfactorily arranged. He thought that calling upon the shipowner to define his own load line and to accompany that duty with certain conditions and regulations was a course which they might adopt at the present moment. He must say, however, that as far as he could form an opinion he could not sanction the adoption of the Amendment proposed by the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood). There appeared to be in it many points which were objectionable, and it was a proposition which, under any circumstances, would require great consideration and criticism. In the first place, he objected very much, if this course was adopted, to the Board of Trade being at all called into action in the matter. His hon. Friend the Member for Plymouth (Mr. Bates) had called attention to one sentence in the Proviso—namely, "The Board of Trade may exempt any class of ship from the requirements of these sections or any of them." That was a responsibility which ought not to be forced upon the Government at this moment. It was a greater degree of responsibility than ought to be imposed on any Government, and what he was prepared to suggest for the adoption of the Committee was a course which he believed, on the whole, would meet the exigencies of the case. It was that the Government should be permitted on the Report to bring up a clause conceived in the spirit of their own proposition in their own original Bill, and accompanied with such other clauses as might be thought expedient. If his proposal were accepted by the Committee, he should be prepared to carry it into execution, and if not—which he should much regret—he should feel it to be his duty to vote against the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hull.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I can see that the statement of the right hon. Gentleman opposite will be generally satisfactory to the Committee, especially as I believe that when the right hon. Gentleman comes to compare more closely the clauses proposed by my hon. Friend the Member for Hull with the proposals in the Government Bill, he will find that there is not such a great difference after all as he appears to think. [Mr. DISRAELI: They are diametrically opposite.] It appears to me that it would be the more convenient course if we were, having disposed of the amending new clauses on the Paper, to report Progress, and if the Government should bring up the new clauses which they propose, because the Committee must be aware that in matters involving considerable detail such as this, it is much more convenient that they should be discussed in Committee, rather than in the whole House, where it is not convenient to discuss details. The right hon. Gentleman says it would cause great delay; but I must point out that the right hon. Gentleman and the House must be prepared to take the consequences of the position in which we find ourselves. It is no fault of the House—the fact of our having to consider a supplementary Bill introduced at short notice, and introduced in the way this has been. And even if we should have to sit one or two days longer in consequence of reporting Progress, I must say that it still appears the better course. I do not see how it can cause any great delay. The House is almost unanimous on the subject, although there are some points of difference in detail. We may have some discussion, but if the new clause of the Government is conceived in a proper spirit, it may be disposed of in a very short time. I believe it would not take more than one day, if the right hon. Gentleman will take the course I suggest. If the Government choose to adopt that course, I shall advise my hon. Friend to withdraw his Motion.

MR. NORWOOD said, he should be delighted if the Government took his clause and amended it. It had been criticized by the Prime Minister, though in fact it was not only in substance, but in its very terms a clause which had been adopted by the Board of Trade from the Bill he (Mr. Norwood) had introduced.

Clause, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. E. J. REED then moved the insertion of the following clause:—

(Deck cargo.)

"No deck cargo shall be carried on board any British ship, except acids and other chemical substances which are unsafe to be carried below, and except such cattle and other live stock and other matters and things, and in such quantities as the Board of Trade shall, by special licence or under general regulations to be issued by them from time to time, permit. A ship carrying deck cargo contrary to the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be seaworthy."

New Clause (Deck cargo,)—(*Mr. Reed,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY, in opposing the clause, said, that in the great majority of cases dangerous deck-loads did not leave, but were imported to this country. They must trust to the countries from which these dangerous deck cargoes come to deal with the subject. No doubt agricultural machines were sometimes put on deck when they ought to be stowed away through hatchways large enough, or in pieces; but Government had at present power to stop ships which were improperly loaded. To specify particular things which might to any extend be carried on deck would cause the double mischief of limiting the discretion of Government, and inviting special abuses.

MR. BECKETT-DENISON thought it would be very desirable if some general rules on the subject of deck loading were framed. Unless there was some general understanding at the different ports with respect to what deck cargoes would be allowed and what deck cargoes would not be allowed, a great deal of irritation would be the result.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that the subject was a very important one, and not easily to be disposed of. The question was whether deck loading made a ship unsafe. If the Government felt that they could not deal with the question then, it might be considered on the Report. This question of deck loading had attracted more attention than any other which had been considered, and the time at the disposal of the Committee was not sufficient to give it the consideration its importance deserved.

Sir JOHN HAY said, that the question was full of intricate perplexities. He had been a Member of a Committee to inquire into this and kindred subjects for three or four months, and they were unable to come to a conclusion upon it or even to agree as to what the upper deck was. He, therefore, hoped—knowing with what difficulties the question was surrounded—that a Committee of the Whole House would not attempt to decide upon it hastily.

Mr. T. BRASSEY said, that if the Committee had not come to a decision the Royal Commission had. They had reported against deck cargoes of timber, and as to other deck cargoes in the Canadian Mutual Insurance Clubs there were certain rules regulating the carrying of deck loads, and he could not see why such rules should not be accepted by the House of Commons, as tending to promote the safety of life at sea.

Mr. SAMUDA said, that timber cargoes had been condemned by the Commissioners, but they were very different from other cargoes which were carried on deck, and to which the clause would apply. He suggested that it would be better if it could be made the interest of the shipowner himself to prevent the carrying of deck cargo by requiring him to state, when registering his tonnage, whether his ship was intended to carry deck cargo, in which case he should be compelled to pay tonnage dues to the amount of cargo that was to be so carried. Especial care should be taken that the vessel was fitted to encounter the extra risk, so that the owner might be indisposed to carry such cargoes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he wished to point out to the Committee that the discussion upon the clause was running rather wide of the real question before them. The Bill of the Government was founded upon the principle of giving powers to certain officers of the Board of Trade to deal with ships outward bound, and that such officers were to exercise their important and responsible functions under the immediate eye of the Government. The Board of Trade would report what its officers did, and that Department would have immediate and ample powers for keeping its officers under its own control. The regulation of the deck cargoes outwards would come within the scope of the functions of the officers of the Board of Trade, and of course the Department would give proper instructions on that subject to its officers, and the latter would act in concert with the Department, and would prevent anything dangerous occurring with regard to deck loads in outward-bound ships. As far, therefore, as outward cargoes were concerned, there was no object in introducing into the Bill such a Proviso as was suggested by the hon. Member. The hon. Member's clause, however, had a further bearing, because he proposed that it should apply, not only to outward-bound, but to homeward-bound ships also. It was, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, as well as of delicacy, to deal with homeward-bound vessels, and the Committee would do well to pause before it proceeded to determine the question. It was only when a ship arrived in safety on her homeward voyage that it could be ascertained that the regulations as to loading had been violated, and it would be rather a hard thing to punish a man for having made a successful voyage. Therefore the object desired must be attained by one of two ways, either by enforcing by agreement with foreign nations the regulations under this Bill, or by making it the interest of the shipowner to carry out those regulations. But in order to do that, they would have to enter into the vexed question of tonnage and measurement, and to define what was, and what was not, a deck. Under those circumstances, therefore, in his opinion the Committee would be acting unwisely in hastily adopting this proposal, otherwise they would run the risk of endangering the national interests. Complaints with regard to deck cargoes of timber ships coming from America and Canada had ever since the Royal Commission sat been dealt with to a great extent by the legislation of Canada, and by the regulations which America had adopted. It should be remembered that homeward-bound cargoes could not be dealt with in a moment like outward cargoes. He, therefore, thought it would be very unwise to plunge into the question raised by the Amendment, and to settle it in the summary manner proposed. On the whole, therefore, he could not accept the hon. Member's clause.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said, the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had remarked that it was no use punishing a man for having made a voyage in safety with a dangerous cargo, but it might as well be said that because no one was killed a man was not punishable for firing a shot in a crowded thoroughfare. The right hon. Baronet had stated that the difficulty had been met by the Government of Canada; but, as a matter of fact, timber came to England from places other than Canada, and to such places the legislation was not applied. The right hon. Baronet also opposed the proposal of the hon. Member for Pembroke, on the ground that it would interfere with the interests of the country; but if he meant by this phrase the shipowning interest, the objection was one which had no weight as compared with the importance of guarding the interest of the community generally. They ought to punish men if they endangered the lives of their crews. Deck loading ought to be prevented on all British ships coming from any quarter in the winter by a provision in the Bill.

MR. DISRAELI: Hon. Gentlemen opposite are arguing this question as if we were passing this measure *in sæcula sæculorum*, instead of a brief measure resting entirely on the confidence which the Government asks the House of Commons at an exigency, and which the House is prepared to grant. The hon. and learned Member for the City of Oxford says—and it is very true—that the legislation of the Dominion of the United States has provided happily against abuses in the importation to this country of timber cargoes. Well, but there are other countries from which we import timber. Certainly. It requires no great geographical knowledge or commercial information to know that. But in an exigency like this we are governed by the information at our command, and it is a fact that from the Baltic Ports there are no abuses of this description. Practically, we have no abuses of this kind at all, and therefore we did not think it necessary that we should encumber this Bill by any powers to prevent them. The powers we have taken for dealing with export cargoes are not questioned, and we undertake to deal with them efficiently; but I really must call on the Committee not to accept an Amendment in this form.

MR. E. J. REED said, he must ask the Committee to divide upon his proposal, for the reason that nothing stated by the Representatives of the Government had shown that it could have any other than a good effect.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 130; Noes 193: Majority 63.

MR. E. JENKINS moved that the Chairman report Progress, and ask leave to sit again.

MR. DISRAELI: I hope the Committee will not consent to the proposal. I think it is, considering all the circumstances of the case, a most unreasonable proposal. There remain only two clauses of importance to be dealt with, and one of those—that of the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell)—it is the intention of the Government to accept. I trust, therefore, the Committee will proceed with its labours and conclude them to-night.

Motion *negatived*.

MR. E. J. REED moved the following clause:—

(Cargo of grain, &c.)

"No cargo, consisting wholly or partly of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seed, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship unless the same shall be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or thoroughly secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. A British ship carrying cargo which consists wholly, or partly of any such goods shipped in bulk shall not be deemed seaworthy. The master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

The hon. Member said, the evil against which the clause was directed was one of the most frightful causes of marine disaster. The foundering of ships owing to it was as unnecessary as it was frequent, and there would be an easy method of securing safety if the clause were adopted. The Bill, as it stood, furnished no direct means of dealing with that evil.

New Clause (Cargo of grain, &c.)—(*Mr. Reed*)—*brought up*, and read the first time.

On Question, "That the Clause be read the second time?"

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that on the second reading of the Bill, he carefully pointed out the difficulties attending the subject; but he admitted it was one well worthy the consideration of the Committee. The Government had given their best attention to the subject; and, in consequence, a letter was addressed by the President of the Board of Trade to the Committee at Lloyd's for the purpose of obtaining information, and in reply the secretary stated that it was the opinion of the Committee that little could be done in stopping these shipments as at present conducted, unless it could be made to apply to the shipping ports, or otherwise it would materially affect the carrying trade of this country. There was great difficulty in dealing with the subject in a temporary measure. It had been effectually remedied on the other side of the Atlantic; but as regarded the grain coming from the Black Sea, the season arrangements had probably been already made respecting its shipment, and it would be impossible that any legislation which they might adopt in the present Session could be effective in preventing a very large proportion of that grain coming over in ships laden in a certain way. That being so, if the Committee passed the clause, the result would be that the moment a British ship reached the shores of this country laden with grain in a certain way, she would be rejected, while a foreign vessel similarly laden would have to be admitted. English shipowners would, therefore, be driven either to carry their grain under other flags, or to land and sell their cargoes in France or some other country. Besides, many other difficulties would arise in carrying out the proposition of the hon. Gentleman, and he had no doubt that the attention of shipowners and underwriters having been called to the matter, they would avoid the greater proportion of those terrible accidents which occurred in the course of last year; but whatever might be the case, the Committee would be acting hastily and unwisely, if they were to introduce into the present temporary measure a proviso of the kind proposed.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the proposal, if adopted, would impede the British shipowner as compared with the foreigner, applied to the whole of this class of legislation. They were dealing, however, with British ships in order to save the lives of British seamen, so far as that could be done. The Committee of Lloyd's were keenly alive to the importance of the subject under discussion; and, as the Government in July last declined to make any representations to the Government of Russia, with a view to diminishing the risks attending the transport of grain, the Committee of Lloyd's were about to despatch their secretary to Russia in order to bring the matter before the Russian authorities. At the present moment, therefore, it was particularly important that Parliament should show its willingness to make some sacrifice of British interests, as such a course would not only induce other Governments to follow our example, but would greatly strengthen our position in demanding a settlement of the question. The necessity of some preventive legislation was proved by the report of the Committee of Lloyd's, from which it appeared that five large steamers were lost last winter laden with grain, in consequence of no precaution having been taken in the loading. One of them had previously carried a grain cargo properly stowed safely across the Atlantic; this time the precaution was neglected, and the loss of 28 lives and a valuable property was the consequence. Such was the report of the Committee of Lloyd's.

MR. RATHBONE confirmed the statement of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen). He pointed out that the Cunard steamers and other vessels of the very first class were in the habit of constantly carrying grain in bulk, and doing so under proper and safe consideration. But if the clause were carried, all such vessels would be declared to be unseaworthy, which would be a very great hardship. For that reason he could not agree to the clause; but he did not deny that if proper time were given to them, that the Government would be able to draft clauses which would effectually prevent the abuses connected with the carrying of grain in bulk.

MR. BATES said, he could not agree with the hon. Member for Pembroke as to the manner in which he suggested grain should be carried. In his (Mr. Bates's) opinion, the safest way to carry cargoes of grain would be to put it in bags; lay a series of the filled bags longitudinally, and then other bags transversely over them, and fill in the interstices, or wells, with grain, the effect of which was to keep the bags snug and tight in their berth when the ship rolled in rough weather. As to sliding boards, so much relied upon by some hon. Members, he had no confidence in them as a means of securing the grain from drifting. He himself could never think of carrying grain in bulk for any consideration.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he was perfectly willing to omit the following portion of his clause:—

> "A Britsh ship carrying cargo which consists wholly, or partly, of any such goods shipped in bulk shall not be deemed seaworthy."

Mr. WILSON said, he had great confidence in the sliding boards as a means of securing the grain, and he knew grain to be carried safely from the Baltic by such a means of stowing it. He considered the subject of grain loading more important than even the load line. He should most willingly support the clause of the hon. Member for Pembroke now that he was ready to strike out two lines, to which exception was taken, and he hoped the Government would see the absolute necessity of accepting it.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he should be able to vote for the clause of the hon. Member for Pembroke if amended by the omission of the words relating to the question of unseaworthiness, which might, in his opinion, safely be left to the Courts of Law.

Mr. HERSCHELL also supported the clause, as all it provided was that the cargo should be in some mode or other prevented from shifting. He would have the homeward vessels inspected, to see that the cargoes had been properly secured, and would levy a penalty upon those shipowners who neglected to take the same precautions as were taken in the case of outward-bound vessels.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER asked how they could ascertain that the cargo had been thoroughly secured at the foreign port.

Mr. HERSCHELL said, the Inspector could ascertain the fact.

Mr. E. J. REED hoped the Government would accept the clause. Indeed, his impression was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a promise to that effect.

Mr. RITCHIE could assure the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the British shipowners did not dread being handicapped by being placed under these arrangements.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the discussion had shown a much more general feeling in favour of some legislation on this subject than he was altogether prepared for, and he, therefore, thought they ought, if possible, to meet the wishes of the Committee. The proposal of the hon. Member for Pembroke went too far, and therefore he should be willing to accept a proposal of the hon. Member for Tynemouth (Mr. T. E. Smith), which limited the prohibition to cases in which more than one-third of the cargo consisted of grain, coupled with the omission of the words in the proposal of the hon. Member for Pembroke which reated to unseaworthiness.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he would agree to the proposal of the right hon. Gentleman.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

On the Motion of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Clause amended by leaving out in line 5 the words—"which consists wholly or partly," and inserting "of which more than one-third consists."

Clause further verbally *amended,* and, as amended, *agreed to* and *added* to the Bill.

On the Motion of Mr. Herschell, the following new clause was agreed to, and added to the Bill:—

(Penalties on sending unseaworthy ships to sea.)

"Section eleven of 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871,' shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it shall be enacted:—

"1. Every person who sends a ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, and the managing owner of any British ship so sent to sea from any port in the United Kingdom shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he prove that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and, for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness;

"2. Every person who attempts or is party to any attempt to send to sea any ship in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor unless he give such proof as aforesaid, and for the purpose of giving such proof such person may give evidence as aforesaid;

"3. Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes the same to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable, and for the purpose of giving such proof such person may give evidence as aforesaid;

"4. The owner of every British ship shall from time to time register at the custom house of the port in the United Kingdom at which such ship is registered, the name of the managing owner of such ship, and if there be no managing owner, then of the person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted, by and on behalf of the owner; and in case the owner fail or neglect to register the name of such managing owner or manager as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds each time that the said ship leaves any port in the United Kingdom after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, without the name being duly registered as aforesaid;

"5. The term 'managing owner' in subsection 1 shall include every person so registered as managing owner, or as having the management of the ship for and on behalf of the owner;

"6. No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Board of Trade;

"7. No misdemeanor under this section shall be punishable upon summary conviction."

House *resumed.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Thursday*, and to be *printed.* [Bill 281.]

House adjourned at half after Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 3rd August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*First Reading*—Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment * (252).

Second Reading — Traffic Regulation (Dublin) (239); Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) * (250).

Committee—Turnpike Acts Continuance * (222).

Committee—Report—Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) * (235).

Third Reading—Foreign Jurisdiction * (224); Department of Science and Art * (221), and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Vivisection Regulation (85).

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—OBSERVATIONS.

Lord REDESDALE said, he had been in communication with the authorities of the House of Commons in reference to the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills, the object of the communications having been to bring the Standing Orders of both Houses in harmony with each other. On Friday he would lay on the Table amended Orders, with the view of having them printed.

VIVISECTION REGULATION BILL.

(*The Lord Hartismere.*)

(NO. 85.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

Lord HENNIKER said, he would, with their Lordships' permission, withdraw this Bill. He had put it off from time to time in the hope that something might have been known of the probable action of the Royal Commission, and so have given an opportunity for a discussion or advance in some degree towards a satisfactory settlement of the question. That was, however, hardly possible, then, and, at that late period of the Sesssion, he thought he should best consider the convenience of their Lordships by withdrawing the Bill. He hoped the Commission might be able to report in time to legislate on the subject next early next year. If not, and it was proper for him to do so when the time arrived, he would re-introduce the Bill or call their Lordships' attention to the question as early as possible next Session. Meanwhile, he hoped some little good might have been done by calling public attention to the practice of vivisection which he was sorry to believe largely prevailed. The noble Lord concluded by moving the discharge of the Order.

Motion *agreed to.*

Order *discharged;* and Bill (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

(Nos. 173, 208, 215.)

Commons amendments to Lords amendments, and Commons consequential amendments and reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords amendments *considered* (according to Order.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP moved that the Commons Amendments should be agreed to, and that their Lordships should not insist on their Amendment fixing the maximum amount of infant insurance at £3.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY expressed his regret that their Lordships had not adhered to this Amendment.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said, there might be some force in the observation if Parliament were legislating on the subject for the first time; but the limit of £6 was fixed in 1856 after careful consideration.

Commons amendments *agreed to*, and the Lords amendments to which the Commons have disagreed *not insisted on.*

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

(Nos. 112, 155, 193.)

Commons consequential amendment *considered* (according to Order).

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND moved that their Lordships should not agree to the consequential Amendment.

Consequential amendment *disagreed to.*

Committee appointed to prepare a reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said amendment: The Committee to meet *forthwith:* Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and *agreed to;* and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason.

TRAFFIC REGULATION (DUBLIN) BILL.

(*The Lord President.*)

(NO. 239.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, it was one to enable regulations for the traffic of Dublin to be made by the Chief Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Corporation of that city and of the Recorder sitting in open court.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."—(*The Lord President.*)

Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read 2^a, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (RETURNING OFFICERS) BILL.—(No. 250.)

(*The Viscount Enfield.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, it was introduced originally in 1874. It was referred to a Select Committee, of which Mr. Walpole was Chairman, and that Committee examined many returning officers with reference to their scale of charges. The object of the Bill was to regulate those charges at fixed sums. At present returning officers charged pretty much what they liked, and no candidate could well defend an action brought by them against him. As the law now stood, an impecunious candidate could insist upon all expenses being incurred, and the returning officer had no remedy but in an action to recover expenses. At the Haverfordwest election, in 1874, a candidate appeared who did not contribute his quota of the expenses. The returning officer would not allow him to go to the poll. The consequence was a Petition, and Lord Kensington, the successful candidate, was unseated for the time, though he succeeded in getting re-elected at the fresh election. By the present Bill the charges were to be settled in accordance with the number of the electors, and the Bill would enable the returning officer to claim a deposit for expenses from a real *boná fide* candidate. If their Lordships agreed to read the Bill a second time he should propose in Committee that it be extended to Ireland, this being in accordance with the wish of the Irish Members of the House of Commons.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."—(*The Viscount Enfield.*)

Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read 2^a, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Friday* next.

ARMY—ROYAL LIMERICK MILITIA—CASE OF JOHN LEE.

QUESTION.—OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF LIMERICK rose to call attention to the case of Private John Lee of the Royal Limerick County Regiment of Militia, who on the 5th of June was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for having applied for and obtained a night's lodging and relief in the Glin Union Workhouse. The noble Earl said, about a fortnight ago he asked a Question on the subject, and the noble Duke (the Duke of Richmond) said the matter was still under investigation. The Limerick Militia was called out for training on the 17th June. John Lee was working in the town of Tralee when the notice was published, and he set out for Limerick early in the month to join the regiment, in which he was a private. On the 3rd he slept at Listowel, where he paid for his lodging. On the night of the 4th he reached the borders of the county of Limerick, and being unable to obtain a lodging, he applied for and obtained a night's lodging and relief in the Glin Workhouse. On the morning of the 5th he was taken before a justice of the peace, and under the provisions of an Act passed in the 10th and 11th years of the Queen was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the Limerick County Gaol. He disclaimed any personal feeling with regard to the magistrate who passed that sentence and who was not personally known to him. The interest he took in the case was that he had the honour of being Colonel of the regiment in which the poor man served; and he submitted that the Act was intended to apply to professional tramps, and not to such persons as Lee. The unfortunate man died while undergoing his month's imprisonment, and was buried as a prisoner. He begged to ask, Whether, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, such sentence was legal and proper; and, if not, what action has been taken or is contemplated towards the justice of the peace who passed such sentence?

The Duke of RICHMOND said, he was not prepared at the moment to say whether the sentence inflicted in this case was a legal and proper one; but he could inform the noble Earl as to what action was contemplated towards the justice of the peace who passed that sentence. The whole matter had been laid officially by the Irish Government before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was under his consideration. Until the Lord Chancellor came to a conclusion on the case it would be impossible for him to give a more satisfactory answer to the inquiry of his noble Friend.

The Earl of Limerick

The Earl of LIMERICK regretted that the answer was not more satisfactory. The time that had elapsed since the matter was brought under the notice of the Irish Government was surely long enough for them to have made up their minds upon it.

The Duke of RICHMOND repeated that the subject was under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose duties were very important and numerous, and it was impossible to compel him to give an opinion upon a case of this sort within a limited period. The noble Earl was rather unreasonable in complaining that a decision had not been come to before now.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Earl of CARNARVON rose to call the attention of the House to the position of certain parts of Her Majesty's Possessions on the West Coast of Africa. The noble Earl said: I had intended, considering the interest which has been felt for some time in the affairs of the Gold Coast, to have made a full statement to the House before the close of the Session with regard to the general progress of the West African Settlements; but, looking to the period of the Session at which we have now arrived and to one or two other circumstances, I do not think this would be necessary at the present moment. At the same time, I may go so far as to say that affairs on the Gold Coast are in a very satisfactory state. Notwithstanding the fact that the climate has always been, and always will be, a permanent cause of difficulty, the political and financial condition of those Settlements has certainly not stood still. The trade has increased—increased, I may say, beyond my expectations. The revenue has greatly enlarged itself. When Sir Garnet Wolseley was there he estimated the revenue of the Gold Coast at £50,000 a-year. In 1873 it was £65,000, and last year—1874—it had reached £74,000. The revenue of Lagos, in 1873, amounted to £30,000; last year it amounted to £39,300. So flourishing, in a financial sense, has that Colony become, that it has been in my power to repay the Treasury a loan of £10,000, which had been advanced at a time of greater difficulty than the present. Besides that, in the country itself the process of pacification has gone on steadily. The Ordinances for the abolition of the slave trade work smoothly and well. Advantage has been taken of them in various parts of the country; and the opportunity of emancipation, if desired, is within the knowledge and reach of every slave throughout the country. The main difficulty which does exist is one which has existed for some time past—the conflict of jurisdictions, so to speak, along the West Coast of Africa. As the House is well aware, the French have stations along that coast, and these stations are intermixed with ours. The result of this, very often, is considerable difficulty in the political administration, and very great loss in all our fiscal arrangements. I frankly say that I hope the time may come, and come before long, when this anomalous state of things may be removed, and some arrangement may be come to with the French Government, by which, on fair and even terms, an interchange may be made which will enable us to carry out that process of development and improvement which has already been so largely effected. I am not sorry to have this opportunity of saying two words on a matter which has created some interest. I allude to the excitement in "another place" arising from the telegram in a French paper to the effect that negotiations for an exchange of territory not only had been on foot, but were concluded. The telegram was wholly inaccurate. Negotiations have been and are on foot; but these negotiations are very far from having come to a conclusion. I will frankly say it is my wish, and my hope, that before any definite conclusion is arrived at, Parliament may have a full and ample opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. If there be any apprehension on this subject, I can readily give an assurance to your Lordships that nothing final or conclusive shall be done in the matter till the meeting of Parliament next year. I can only add further that it must not be supposed that the proposal which is now before the two Governments for negotiations is a proposal identical with that which formed the subject of negotiations in former years. In most of its leading features it is distinct, and it rests upon new and wholly different grounds. As regards the interests of a mere handful—for a mere handful it is—of British subjects in the colony of Gambia, I can only hope, whenever the time comes, that those interests will receive every consideration which Her Majesty's Government can possibly give to them. They are, strictly speaking, a mere handful, for I believe the English population there does not amount to more than 20 souls; but, at the same time, whether they be many or few, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to see that they are protected. In saying these few words my desire has been to remove any misapprehension, if such there should be, on the subject which, I think, is one of considerable importance.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS.

EARL RUSSELL: My Lords, I rise to move—

> "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to give special directions that every precaution be taken from the Prorogation till the next meeting of Parliament to secure the safety of merchant seamen who may be employed in merchant ships, which may obtain clearance during that period, from dangers arising from the want of repair or decay of the ships in which they may be engaged as crews."

For some years it has been asserted that very many lives have been lost owing to ships being sent to sea in an unsound and unseaworthy condition. Now, my Lords, I shall not go into the various statements that have been made on both sides of the question, and which have engaged so much of the attention of the other House of Parliament, because there can no longer be any doubt that, to say the least, there is a great deal of suspicion with respect to some of the vessels which are sent to sea. What I wish more particularly to call your Lordships' attention to is this—that many seamen have been sent to prison for a violation of their contract, because they refused to sail in vessels in which they had taken service. It appears also that in many instances it was believed that the ships in which those men had refused to sail were really in an unsafe state, and that seamen would have risked their lives by embarking in them. It may be that the owners of such ships may sometimes be not altogether in fault. They may be imposed upon occasionally, and ships that are registered as A 1 at Lloyd's may not always be of that valuable character which, generally speaking, I believe they are. But whoever may be in fault it is hard, when the necessity of more vigorous action in the case of unseaworthy ships is now so generally admitted, that those seamen should be kept in prison for a violation of their contract. By an alteration in the law which will soon become an Act of Parliament, the workman who violates his contract with his employer will not be sent to prison, unless he refuses to pay a money penalty and is able to pay it. Recently the Home Secretary interfered to discharge from prison a little girl who had been sent there for taking a plant. I hope, therefore, he will interfere to discharge seamen committed under the circumstances to which I have referred. No doubt the President of the Board of Trade, who has the power to stop unseaworthy vessels, will himself see the importance of this question, and so do away with an evil affecting a most valuable body of men who ought to be protected with the utmost care, not only for their own valuable services, but for that of the future Navy of England.

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to give special directions that every precaution be taken from the prorogation till the next meeting of Parliament to secure the safety of merchant seamen who may be employed in merchant ships, which may obtain clearance during that period, from dangers arising from the want of repair or decay of the ships in which they may be engaged as crews.—(*The Earl Russell.*)

The Duke of RICHMOND: My Lords, I am sure every noble Lord in the House will concur in the sentiment embodied in the last sentence spoken by the noble Earl—that of the paramount importance of taking all the measures that are practicable for the preservation of the lives of the merchant seamen to whom this country is so much indebted, not only commercially, but also in connection with the Navy. No one can doubt the importance of this subject, and no one can be surprised that the noble Earl should have brought it under the consideration of your Lordships' House. But I trust the noble Earl will be satisfied with having called attention to the subject, and will not press his Motion, because it appears unnecessary to give any special instructions on the subject with respect to the want of repair in ships in which seamen have engaged to sail, because, as the noble Earl has himself said, the President of the Board of Trade has power already to stop sailors going to sea in unseaworthy ships; and, in the next place, the subject is one of such paramount importance that the Government have introduced a Bill dealing with it, which measure is still under discussion in the other House of Parliament. I do not think it would be convenient at this moment to discuss the provisions of that measure. We hope that it will reach this House very shortly, when your Lordships will have an opportunity of discussing clauses intended to provide against the evils which all of us deprecate quite as strongly as the noble Earl who has brought forward this Motion.

Earl RUSSELL: If the noble Duke will give me the assurance that the matter will have the close attention of the Government during the Recess I shall be happy to withdraw the Motion.

The Duke of RICHMOND: I can have no hesitation in giving the assurance required by the noble Earl. The subject is one of such importance that it now occupies the attention of the Government, and will not cease to occupy their attention during the whole of the Recess.

Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

COOLIES IN JAMAICA.—QUESTION.

MOTION FOR A RETURN.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said, that in putting the Question of which he had given Notice, there were many considerations of which he might remind his noble Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which might induce him not to give his sanction to any increased expenditure out of the colonial taxation for the importation of Coolies; but not to take up the time of the House, he would limit himself to entreating his noble Friend, in case any request should be made for an increased grant for the importation of Coolies, to give the same answer that he would give if a deputation of agriculturists were to wait upon him—let them suppose from Cheshire—to ask Her Majesty's Government for a grant from the Consolidated Fund to assist them to import Irish mowers and reapers for the harvest. He begged to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, If there has been any proposal from Jamaica to increase the proportion paid by the Island Exchequer for the importation of Coolies since that proportion was fixed during the administration of the Government by Sir J. P. Grant; and he begged to move for—A Return of the number of Coolies imported in 1873 and 1874 into the colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana; showing their total cost in each Colony, and the proportion of such cost which is defrayed from the colonial resources.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON said, that so far as the Return, for which the noble Lord moved was concerned, he thought there would be no difficulty in giving it; but it would be necessary to apply to the Governors of the various Colonies, who would, no doubt, furnish the information which the noble Lord desired. The Question with which the noble Lord had prefaced his Motion was rather a difficult one to answer. It must be stated, touching cursorily upon this question, that it would be very unfair not to point out that Jamaica was placed in a different position from the other two great sugar-growing colonies of Trinidad and British Guiana. The prosperity of the sugar-making colonies depended upon the importation of labour, and in both of them the expenses of obtaining it were borne by the general revenue of the Colony, but in Jamaica no assistance was given from the public purse for this particular purpose. The difference was therefore considerable; the ground of that difference being the maintenance of labour. But whereas sugar was the staple industry or product, so to speak, of British Guiana and Trinidad, in Jamaica there were other interests on which the prosperity of the Colony more or less depended; consequently it had not been thought necessary that the State should make to the planters in Jamaica contributions of public money which had been made to those of Trinidad and British Guiana. He would not stop to discuss how far it was a sound or unsound principle, but to point out simply the difference that existed between these Colonies. When, however, it was stated there had been no change in favour of the planters he could not quite subscribe to that doctrine. Up to 1873 the total expenses of the emigration of the Coolies fell upon the planters of Jamaica, but in that year a change was made. It was proposed that one-third of the cost should be defrayed by the general revenue of the Island, but that the Home Government refused, and the planters were met in this way—that where the back passage was not claimed by the Coolies, the money was paid to them as bounty for the purpose of inducing them to settle in the Island, and it was afterwards proposed that the public purse should relieve the burden of the planter to the extent of that bounty, but not upon the ground of inducing immigrants to come. In 1874 two proposals were made. The first, which was retrospective, was agreed to; but the second was so unreasonable a proposal—that the whole of the expenses of immigration should be thrown upon the general revenue—that it was declined, and at this moment the condition of the Jamaica planters was as he had described. This was much too large a question to be discussed at the end of the Session and in such a thin House; and he would only say that he was quite sensible of the great difficulties which the West India planters had to deal with. They had not only to contend against a great dearness of labour, but also with the cheapness of sugar. The French Convention had recently come to an end; but it would, perhaps, be kept in force till March next. The season had been bad, and there had been peculiar depression in the Island, and any assistance that the Government could render must be what was reasonable under the circumstances. The immigration of the Coolie would be of great advantage to him, provided he could be properly protected, and receive a fair remuneration for his labour by allowing him to leave a country that was over-populated and pauperized for a country where he would be able to obtain labour. The question was, however, one of great difficulty. He was now in communication with his noble Friend the Secretary of State for India, and his noble Friend was in communication with the Indian Government on the matter. Whatever was possible to be done in reference to the commercial interests of the colonies it would be their duty to do. He believed also that it would be for the interest of the Coolies that a fair and reasonable solution of the question should be arrived at.

Address for Return of the number of Coolies imported in 1873 and 1874 into the colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana; showing their total cost in each colony and the proportion of such cost which is defrayed from the colonial resources.—(*The Lord Stanley of Alderley.*)

House adjourned at a quarter past Six o'clock, to Thursday next, a quarter before Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 3rd August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Supply—*considered in Committee*—Navy Estimates—Civil Service Estimates—Committee—R.P.

Public Bills—*First Reading*—Department of Science and Art * [283]; Foreign Jurisdiction * [284].

Second Reading—National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) * [279].

Committee—Report—National School Teachers (Ireland) * [223]; Statute Law Revision * [278].

Considered as amended—East India Home Government (Appointments) * [272].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Chimney Sweepers * [208]; Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * [268], and *passed.*

Third Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance * [262]; Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment * [230]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) * [271]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Leyton, &c.) * [261], and *passed.*

NAVY—THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

QUESTION.

Mr. FORSYTH asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy was reappointed for a fixed or for an indefinite term; and, if for a fixed term, when that term will expire?

Mr. HUNT, in reply, said, that he was appointed for a fixed term, and that would expire on the 16th of April, 1879.

COPYRIGHT—ISSUE OF A ROYAL COMMISSION.—QUESTION.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he will be prepared to announce to the House, before the end of the Session, the time and terms of the appointment of the Royal Commission on the subject of Copyright, of which notice has been given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the names of the persons who are to compose the Commission?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, it is the intention of the Government to take Her Majesty's pleasure as to issuing a Royal Commission on the whole question of copyright, and as soon as such Commission may be issued I will immediately give information of the terms of appointment and the members of the Commission. I hope it will be before the end of the Session.

METROPOLIS — EXPLOSION IN THE REGENT'S PARK—MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE.—QUESTION.

Sir THOMAS CHAMBERS asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether any steps have yet been taken to restore the Bridge over the Regent's Canal destroyed by the explosion in October last?

Lord HENRY LENNOX, in reply, said, that since the explosion of gunpowder had taken place on the Regent's Canal the attention of his Department had been directed to the subject. Nothing, however, could be done until it was ascertained who were the parties liable for the damage. The recent legal decision settled that point, and the works were now going on as rapidly as possible.

WEST AFRICA—ALLEGED TRANSFER OF TERRITORY—THE GAMBIA SETTLEMENT.—QUESTION.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether, in accordance with the statement of Lord Granville upon the 15th July 1870, that Her Majesty's then Government had informed the French Government that no transfer of the British territory at the Gambia "could be completed without the sanction of Parliament," Her Majesty's present Government will undertake that the country shall be committed to no such transfer until Parliament has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the subject?

Mr. J. LOWTHER: Sir, no final action will be taken in this matter until ample opportunity has been afforded to Parliament for an expression of its opinion.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—QUESTION.

Dr. KENEALY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has, in pursuance of the promise given on the 25th of June last, caused inquiry to be made as to whether Mina Jury, who has been twice convicted of felonies in this country, is the same person as Mercivina Caulfield, who was sentenced in 1847 to seven years transportation for a felony committed in Dublin; whether the police authorities in Scotland Yard were aware of that fact at the time the said Mina Jury appeared as a witness for the Crown in the Tichborne prosecution; whether it is true, as she stated at Knutsford Sessions in July 1875, that the Treasury owed her £1,189; and, if not, whether the Treasury owes her any sum, and if so, what sum; and, whether he will state by whom the said Mina Jury was first discovered as a witness in Hobart Town, by whom she was there first examined, and who first gave information about her to the prosecution or to the Treasury?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS had to say, in reply to the hon. Member for Stoke-upon-Trent, that, as he promised, he did make inquiries into the case of Mina Jury. A person was sent over to Dublin, and on searching the criminal records it was found that on the 27th of June, 1847, a woman named Mercivina Caulfield, aged 19, was tried before Baron Lefroy for felony and sentenced to seven years' transportation, and that she sailed on the 24th January, 1848, in the *John Calvin,* Captain John Davidson, to Hobart Town. That was the only official record in Ireland, and there were no documents to show what became of the woman after her arrival in the colony, and no person could be found to identify Mrs. Mina Jury as the same woman. Mrs. Jury herself had been seen in Knutsford Gaol, and she entirely denied that she was the same person. With respect to the second part of the Question, the police authorities in Scotland Yard were not aware of the fact the hon. Member alluded to at the time Mina Jury was examined as a witness in the Tichborne case. As to the sum of £1,189, the only answer the Treasury gave was that they owe her nothing whatever, and do not even know who she is. As to the last part of the Question, about her being examined in Hobart Town, he could only state that when examined before the Commission sent out in the case of "Tichborne *v.* Lushington and others," the Treasury received their information by reading the evidence given on that occasion.

Dr. KENEALY gave Notice that as the Answer, especially to the last paragraph, was not satisfactory, he should bring the subject again before the House.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS—CASE OF MAY *v.* O'NEILL.—QUESTION.

Mr. O'CONNOR POWER asked Mr. Solicitor General, Whether his attention has been directed to the proceedings before the Master of the Rolls on Thursday the 29th July 1875, at the Rolls Court, Chancery Lane, London, in a suit of May *v.* O'Neill, on an application by motion to restrain the defendant from practising his profession of attorney and solicitor in London and Middlesex, and to the observations of the Master of the Rolls in that case?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, in reply, said, his attention had been directed by Mr. O'Neill himself to the subject, by sending him a newspaper containing a report of the observations made by the Master of the Rolls. It appeared the Master of the Rolls inquired, in hearing the case of May *v.* O'Neill, if the defendant was an Irishman; but why he made that inquiry he (the Solicitor General) could not tell. The Master of the Rolls was of opinion Mr. O'Neill had no case, and as far as he (the Solicitor General) could ascertain the facts, he entirely concurred with him.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

NAVY—TRAINING OF CADETS—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE rose to call attention to the Departmental Report on the Training of Cadets for the Navy and to the proposed abandonment of the principle of competitive examinations on the entry of Cadets; and to move—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the abandonment of the principle of limited competition in the appointment of Cadets to the Naval Service is inexpedient."

The hon. Gentleman said, important as the subject of the entry of cadets for the Naval Service had always been, it was more so now than ever, because with the advance of science and the ever increasing complications of our ships, guns, and torpedoes, more and more demands were constantly made on the mental resources of our officers, and scientific requirements of no mean order were now demanded of them. Another reason why they should pay more attention to the subject was that they now entered no more cadets than were really required for the reduced number of officers. When they had more officers than they could employ it was easy to resort to a system of weeding —the incompetent and inefficient were either not employed, or not promoted; but now that the number of officers was greatly reduced, and they had no more than they required, the old process of selection was no longer possible to the same extent. For 10 years before 1869 the average entry of cadets was 170 per annum; but since that year the average had been 80, and it was now admitted that that number would be sufficient. Therefore, it was of more importance now than formerly to secure a certain amount of knowledge and intelligence on the part of the cadets. When the right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) reduced the number of entries in 1869, he made another important change; he introduced the principle of competition in a limited and guarded manner. Up to that time entry had been obtained by nomination limited by a test examination; but his right hon. Friend allowed nominations to be made for twice the number of vacancies; the candidates were allowed to compete with one another, and half of them were finally nominated to cadetships. He made this change for two reasons. The test examination had broken down, and it was found that a considerable number of very ignorant boys succeeded in getting into the Service. He had the authority of his right hon. Friend for saying that the late Mr. Corry frequently complained to him of the number of dunces who were to be found in the lower branches of the Service. Dr. Woolley, the late Director of Naval Education, gave testimony to the same effect before the Committee. He said—

> "I am aware, from what I heard at the Admiralty, that there were continual complaints made that the boys did not come from the *Britannia* in a satisfactory state of knowledge. Under the old system it was felt that a great many boys were admitted with an insufficient knowledge, and were, many of them, ultimately discharged."

On making these changes his right hon. Friend appointed a Committee to advise as to the best course of study to be pursued by the cadets while on board the *Britannia*. The Committee consisted of Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, and formerly Head Master of Cheltenham School; Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow; Professor Main, the then head of the Naval College at Portsmouth; Admiral Powell, Dr. Woolley, and Mr. Inskip. He ventured to think that a stronger Committee could not have been appointed. The Committee, after careful consideration, reported in favour of a technical and professorial education, as opposed to a classical education. In their Report, which was now in the hands of hon. Members, was the following passage:—

> "We are of opinion that the course of the *Britannia* should include 'Mathematics and Navigation, French and English, Geography, History, Drawing, and Physical Science.' The claims of Latin for recognition we have rejected, on the ground that considering the youth of the cadets, and the shortness of time which would be available for its study after other paramount demands had been satisfied, it would be hopeless to look for such progress as would be marked by appreciable results, and interest the cadets in its pursuit."

The condemnation of Latin by such authorities as Dr. Butler and Dr. Barry was very significant and remarkable. He would here mention that the cadets were entered at the age of 13. They spent two years on board the *Britannia*. They then went to sea for five years. At the age of 20 they returned for six months' study at Greenwich before passing an examination for the rank of "sub-lieutenant." Although there were Naval Instructors on board the larger ships, yet the time which could be given for instruction was very limited, seldom exceeding two hours a-day, and it was admitted that midshipmen scarcely kept up the knowledge which they had acquired on board the *Britannia*. Sir Astley Cooper Key said on this point—

> "At present the officers at Greenwich do not show signs of having kept up their knowledge in the four or five years between leaving the *Britannia* and coming to Greenwich; they naturally lose a great deal, especially in Algebra, Trigonometry, and Geometry."

The education, therefore, of these officers practically ceased at the age of 15, and after that they were engaged in the purely professional training on board ship. It was all the more important, therefore, that we should secure the most intelligent boys for the Service, and that we should make the best use of the very short time at their disposal for education. Such was the system which was in force up till a year ago. In the course of the past year, however, fear appeared to have been engendered in the minds of the present First Lord of the Admiralty and the members of his Board that the education of the cadets in the *Britannia* was being overstrained, and that their health was deteriorated. He believed it was no secret now that this was due to the error of a surgeon on board the *Britannia*, who filled up a Return in such a way that it appeared that the boys had not gained in weight during a year. However that might be, the Admiralty appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter. The inquiry appeared to have been limited in the first instance to the question whether the condition of the *Britannia* and the course of study were favourable to the physique of the cadets, and it was only as an afterthought that they were directed to report upon the more important question of the entry of the cadets. He could not but think that if this had been originally contemplated, the Committee would have been differently constituted; for, with all respect to the gentlemen who formed it, he thought it did not at all compare in weight or authority with the previous Committee which he had already named. The Committee consisted of three naval officers—Admiral Rice and two captains—two medical gentlemen, Mr. Osborne Gordon, formerly tutor at Christ Church, and Mr. Morgan, a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; but there was no one on the Committee with any experience whatever in the education of boys, or with any knowledge of our great public schools, or with any experience of competition. On the main point, the health and physique of the boys, the Report of the Committee was very satisfactory. They found the boys were fully up to the average of the best public schools in point of weight and height; their health was good; they excelled in cricket and boating, and the only defect was that a certain portion of the cadets had a somewhat pale and jaded appearance. This might have been due either to the relaxingcl imate of Dartmouth, or to the conditions of life on board the *Britannia*, where, as the First Lord of the Admiralty had stated, a somewhat severe course of study was combined with the strict discipline, which was essential to a ship of war, and which might be too strict for boys at a young age. The Committee made, as principal recommendations:—1, the substitution of a College on shore for the *Britannia* training ship; 2, the extension of the course of education for three years, interspersed by two short cruises in a training ship; 3, the discontinuance of instruction in grammar, literature, history, physical geography, and physics, and the introduction of Latin in their place; 4, the substitution of pure nomination, with a test examination, for the competitive system. With respect to the first two recommendations, he had nothing to say. He thought the Government had been wise in substituting a College on shore for the *Britannia*. He also thought it was wise to extend the training of cadets to the age of 16 before they were sent on board the training ships. With respect, however, to the physical science and history, he could not but consider that it was very unwise, and he regretted to learn that the Admiralty had already carried it out. Without, for a moment, undervaluing Latin for the education of boys who could be kept at school till the age of 17 or 18, or who were to go to the Universities, he thought that for boys who were practically to finish their education at the age of 15 or 16, it was very useless and a great waste of time; useless, because the boys could not learn enough of it consistently with other work which was absolutely necessary for naval officers; and a waste of time, because it replaced other studies of paramount importance. It seemed to him that the reasons given by Dr. Barry and Dr. Butler against the introduction of Latin were conclusive. Among the reasons given by the more recent Committee in favour of Latin was one so infinitely absurd, that it seemed more like a joke than a serious argument. The Committee said that the boys, by learning Latin, would be able to obtain some insight into ancient history and mythology, which all boys took an interest in, and with which most gentlemen were supposed to be acquainted. The boys were therefore to give up modern history and learn ancient history. They were to give up physics and physical geography in order to study the loves of the mythical gods and goddesses. Could anything be more absurd? It brought to his mind a saying of the late Archbishop Whateley, that he had only been saved by the deficiency of his memory from being ruined by his education. The recommendation was utterly unsupported by any evidence before the Committee; and no witness had even been asked a question on this subject. The last and most important recommendation was that against competititive examination on entry. The ground given for this was that the examination and the previous cramming had proved to be hurtful to the health of the boys, that it deteriorated their physique, and that the principle of competition, when applied to young boys, was a mischievous and fallacious test. Well, then, what they had really to consider was, was it true that the health of the boys was deteriorated by that system? If that point could be established it would certainly be a great argument against competition. But he found, on turning to the evidence adduced before the Committee, that there was nothing whatever to support that conclusion. On the contrary, the evidence was totally opposed to such a deduction. Four doctors connected with the *Britannia* gave evidence as to the state of health of the boys on entry; three of them said that they could discover no damage whatever resulting from the previous studies of the boys. The most important of these witnesses was Dr. Dalby, who had been five years in charge of the sick quarters of the *Britannia*, two of which had been before the introduction of competition. On being asked whether the boys gave him the idea of having been mentally overtasked when they first came on board, said—"I never observed that." Dr. Holman, who had been two years on board the *Britannia*, and on the new system, said—

> "The boys are very healthy, indeed; no cases that come into hospital can be traced to overwork, either mental or physical. They are up to the full standard of health."

On being asked whether they had the appearance of having been at some time or other overworked, he said—"Not at all." Mr. De Meric, one of the present surgeons of the *Britannia*, was asked—

> "On the first entry of the boys here, have you observed them at all narrowly?—Yes."
>
> "Do they show signs of hard work—mental work, I mean?—I should say not."
>
> "Have you observed, especially when they first came, a careworn look about them, as if they had been subjected to very hard mental work?—I have not noticed it."

Captain Foley, who had been in command of the *Britannia* for three years, and to whose care it owed so much, gave this testimony—

> "Are you satisfied with the physical condition of life on board the *Britannia*?—I do not think they could be better."
>
> "Do you think the physical condition of the boys as good as that of the Eton boys?—I think it is."
>
> "Did you ever observe the boys, when they first came here, showing signs of being overworked? — Not when they first came here: but, during the passing-out term, I have observed the boys who have been anxious to work up for the first class over do it. They strain their heads more than I could wish."

Dr. Woolley, on being asked whether he was well satisfied with the appearance of the boys, said—

> "I always was. I never had any reason to form an adverse opinion. I heard no complaint of the physique of the boys while on board."

Admiral Ryder, who had had great experience on this subject, said—

> "I have not been able to trace any injury to the boys' constitutions, and therefore I cannot imagine they are overworked."

They had also the well-ascertained fact, as shown in a diagram given in the Report, that the boys on entry were on the average both taller and heavier than the average boys of the same age at the four principal public schools—they were 1½ inches taller and about 10 lb heavier, and they maintained this superiority while on board. Against all this evidence they had the evidence of one of the two Naval Instructors, who thought that a certain proportion of the boys went on board overworked, and of the Staff Commander, who thought some of the boys were weak when they entered; and of Dr. Connolly, one of the four doctors who having been less than a year on board gave this opinion—

> "Will you state to the Committee whether the boys, when they first come on board, show any sign of having been overworked before they come? — Some few of them look a little pale and delicate when they come."
>
> "When you say 'some,' do you mean many? —Perhaps 10 or 15 per cent of them."

At most, therefore, some 10 per cent looked a little pale and delicate; a proportion, he presumed, differing little from any ordinary school. The other evidence given was purely theoretical, that of two naval officers who objected to competition, and that of Dr. Schmitz, the head of the International School at Isleworth, who had no experience whatever of competition, but who said that in Germany the principle was objected to. One would suppose that before condemning the principle of competition the Committee would have made inquiries, not of the International School at Isleworth, but of some of our great foundations where competition had been the rule for some years past. Not one single witness, however, had been called from any one of our great public schools. He need hardly remind the House how greatly the principle of competition had been extended of late years for boys. With the single exception of Christ's Hospital, almost all our great schools had thrown open their foundations to competition within the last few years. Eton led the way in 1844; Winchester followed in 1854; and the same course was recommended by the Public Schools Commission of 1864 to the other great schools; and since then, under the Endowed Schools Act, open competition had been adopted by many other middle-class foundations, such as that of King Edward's School, at Birmingham. He had himself made many inquiries as to the result of competition at these schools, and could confidently say that it was most satisfactory, and completely dispelled the conclusions of the Committee. He must first, however, quote from the evidence before the Public Schools Commission in 1864. Dr. Moberly used this striking language with reference to open competition at Winchester—

> "Let me offer my testimony without reserve. The open elections have been excellently successful. In point of ability, good conduct, and general promise we have lost nothing and we have gained much; we do not know what it is to have a thoroughly stupid boy."

And he spoke later of the "unmixedly beneficial change." Dr. Goodford, speaking of Eton, said—

> "The first and most marked effect of opening our foundation to competition has been that it has raised intellectually the standard of the boys in College, and through that morally their position in the school. The leaven of steadiness and diligence which they impart to the rest of the school is most valuable to us."

He would only add to this, one of many statements he had received from Mr. Browning, a master of Eton, who wrote specially with reference to the physique of boys who obtained scholarships at Eton—

> "A considerable number of boys of 13 and under are subject to a very severe competition for entrance into College at Eton. Broadly speaking, no bad effects are observable from the pressure thus put upon them."

Dr. Vardy, the Master of the great Free School at Birmingham, wrote that since 1872 there had been 1,203 candidates, and 450 had been successful, of an average age of 10·26 years. He added—

> "I know no single instance in which a successful boy has suffered at all in health or otherwise from exertions made in preparing for the competition; but it should be observed that, in all its subjects, the examination is general; no special portion of any subject is prescribed, and therefore special preparation is impossible."

This opinion of Dr. Vardy led to the last point he would have to deal with, that of "cramming," as to which a good deal of nonsense was talked. "Cram" was of two kinds—one the attempt to stuff a boy's mind with just that amount of knowledge which might be thought sufficient for the purpose of the examination and which a careful investigation of previous examinations showed would be useful. The other was the brushing up of the intending candidates in those subjects which were often neglected at school—such as spelling and arithmetic. The first kind of "cram" was, no doubt, most objectionable; but it might easily be provided against by the Examiners. If the examination was well conducted, nothing was easier than to detect "cram," and he was informed by those most experienced, that this could be best done, not by setting difficult questions, but by setting easy ones. The simpler and easier the papers were, the more easy it was to select the industrious and intelligent boys from their competitors. As regarded the second kind of "cram," so long as boys were badly grounded at home or at school in spelling and arithmetic, so long would parents be induced to send their boys for special preparation to professional crammers; but all the evidence showed that this was quite unnecessary in the case of any boy who had been well brought up at home, and who was industrious at school. But "cram" could not be got rid of by substituting a test examination for a competitive examination. The worst features of "cram" came out in a test examination. If a competitive examination was well conducted, the efforts of the crammer could not succeed in placing an ignorant or stupid boy over a clever boy; but he easily succeeded in stuffing an ignorant boy with sufficient knowledge to pass a test examination. The evils of "cram" were far worse before the adoption of competition and under the system of pure nomination with a test examination. On this point, he would quote Dr. Woolley, who said—

> "The system of cramming sprang up long before the competitive examination came into force. I should say that the crammers flourished more then. The supposed necessity was felt quite as much before there was any competition as it has been since."

They would, therefore, not put an end to cramming by returning to pure nomination, but would succeed in obtaining a number of very stupid boys, and, looking to the extent to which competition barred the entry to so many other professions, he feared they might expect that in those families fortunate enough to obtain a nomination for the Navy, the stupid boy of the family would be reserved for the Navy, if, indeed, there were not a family living. In conclusion, he would remind the House that the change to competition was deliberately adopted only six years ago. It was adopted in a guarded manner. In his opinion, it might wisely have been thrown open still more widely. It was now abandoned before time had elapsed really to test its results, as none of the boys had yet passed their lieutenant's examination. It was condemned upon evidence which in no way supported the conclusion, and without any evidence from our great public schools. The change had been hailed in many quarters as indicative of an intention to abandon generally the competitive system, and to restore patronage with all its evils in all branches of the Service. He had felt it his duty, therefore, in the interest of the Naval Service, and in the interest of the public service, to challenge the action of the Government, and he hoped the House would support him in the Motion which he now made.

Amendment proposed,

> To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the abandonment of the principle of limited competition in the appointment of Cadets to the Naval Service is inexpedient,"—(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre,*)

—instead thereof.

Mr. HUNT said, no one could complain of this subject being brought under the notice of the House, for it was one of considerable importance, and as the hon. Member said the evidence failed to support the recommendation of the Committee he must call attention to that evidence in some detail. It was perfectly certain that the system of limited competition was an exceedingly good thing for the individual who happened to be at the head of the Admiralty for the time being, because it enabled him to oblige twice as many persons as he could have done under the system of nomination, and it saved him the trouble of ascertaining which of the candidates were duly qualified for appointments. The question for decision, however, was, was the system good for the boys, because if it was not good for them it could not be good for the Service? The deduction that the hon. Member had drawn that because the Government were about to abolish competitive examination for boys that, therefore, they were about to abolish competitive examination from the Service altogether, was not well founded—because he drew a wide distinction between a competitive examination for boys between 12 and 13 and one for those who were considerably older. They had been told by the hon. Member that by adopting the course proposed, the Government would be introducing a number of ignorant boys into the Service; but he thought that the terms "ignorant" and "learned" were scarcely applicable with reference to boys of this early age. He supposed that boys of 12 were generally ignorant.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, that the hon. Member had intended to use the word "stupid," and not "ignorant."

MR. HUNT: Did competition subject the boys to an improper strain at a very early period of life? It must be remembered that boys of 12 and 13 were, as a rule, incapable of getting up subjects for themselves, and had to be subjected to the constant supervision of their teachers. It was a wholly different thing to test the industry of boys at a later period, when they could be trusted to study without the personal attention of their tutors. There could be no doubt that the system of competition gave a great advantage to the sons of wealthy parents, who were able to obtain for them the most expensive instruction. That was a matter that had been wholly overlooked by the hon. Member opposite. The hon. Gentleman's comparatively disparaging remarks respecting the composition of the Committee were wholly unfounded, for it was a most excellent Committee. It was composed of three naval officers, of two medical men, and of two distinguished University men. That Committee had gone into the question with great care, and they had expressed their entire disapproval of the system of competitive examination for boys of this age, on the ground that it was most hurtful to them, as well as being injurious to the Service. The injury the system did to the boys was not only physical, but mental, and they were enabled to pass their examination merely by a system of cramming. Having acquired a superficial habit of study, they found it difficult afterwards to escape from it. The hon. Member had alluded to the system of competition which was practised in our public schools; but the appearance of the boys who had entered the most famous of our public schools by competition in no way supported the hon. Member's view. On the whole, the Committee had recommended that the Government should revert to the system that was in force before 1869, when all that was required of the boys was that they should be able to pass a reasonable examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, and certain other branches of study. The hon. Gentleman argued that there was no evidence to support that recommendation, and he laid stress upon the testimony of Dr. Holman, who himself told the Committee that as he did not see the boys when they joined, his evidence would be of no value whatever. Mr. Johnson, who had been 11 years in the *Britannia*, stated that the appearance of many of the cadets when they first entered indicated that they had been subjected to a mental overstrain. Some of them seemed to be quite worn out, and took nearly a year to recover, while others broke down altogether and had to be discharged. The Committee examined several of the cadets themselves. Their names were not given, but Cadet "A" said he passed eighth in the competition, and had been studying during the previous six months 10½ hours a-day. He detailed the subjects in which he was examined and did not recollect much about some of them; was very weak after the examination, but went to Cheltenham for a change, and was now "all right." Cadet "B," who passed second, after two years' preparation and working 10½ hours a-day, during the last six months was "seedy" while working up at school, and could not eat. Then Cadet "C" was none the worse for the examination; and Cadet "D," who had been ill for a fortnight afterwards said, he "was well now, but wished he had never crammed." The hon. Gentleman said they were not to attach great weight to the evidence of naval officers on this point; but he (Mr. Hunt) considered it to be very valuable.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE explained that he said the evidence of the officers was of a theoretical character.

MR. HUNT remarked that, at all events, the evidence he had read was not theoretical, being the testimony of the victims of this system. Sir Cooper Key, the head of Greenwich College, disapproved of competition for boys so young, as did Captain Brandreth; whereas, Dr. Woolley, who was a party to the original Report, and Mr. Littlejohn, a naval instructor, were in favour of it. They were often told, however, that they should attend to the opinions of foreigners, and Dr. Schmitz, examiner in Classics and History at the London University, said a system which involved cramming during 12 months of 9 hours a-day would not be tolerated in any other country, adding—in England we were in a fair way to destroy the mental powers of our young people by the strain of these competitions too early in life. It was evident that there was a good foundation for the recommendation of the Committee. He believed a proper test examination would eliminate those stupid boys whom it was not desirable to have, and he should also expect to have them weeded out by a report upon their qualifications and abilities. It was impossible by competitive examinations to gauge the aptitude of any number of boys for the Service; but after they had been in the *Britannia* or the College, if one should be built, for a certain period, it was desirable that a report should be made as to whether they were likely to make good officers. If that course were adopted he had no doubt they would get rid of all those boys who might be physically or mentally unfit for the Service. At the time when the Committee nominated by the right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) made its Report there was no such examination at Greenwich as had been referred to. If, then, they weeded out the boys unfit for the Service at the end of the first year, and if, again, they weeded out those who showed a deficiency in ability or industry in the examinations at Greenwich College, he thought they would do everything needful to secure a competent body of officers for the Navy. He could assure the House that it would be of the greatest advantage to himself personally to return to the system of limited competition; but they had adopted the recommendation of the Committee, believing that it was, on the whole, the best for the Service, and he thought the evidence he had read to the House and the opinions he had quoted fully established the propriety of the recommendation of the Committee and of the course which had been pursued.

Mr. LOWE observed that the system which the First Lord of the Admiralty had established and recommended to be continued for the purpose of recruiting the cadets of the Navy was simply this—that the cadets should have some sort of examination before they were admitted, and that they should be appointed entirely by the First Lord.

Mr. HUNT said, that was not the system. The Members of the Board of Admiralty had a certain number of nominations. Admirals hoisting their flags had each two nominations; captains commanding ships had each a nomination, and the remaining number wanted for entry were nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. LOWE understood, then, that the nominations were made principally by the Board of Admiralty, with some exceptions in favour of admirals, the rest being made up by the First Lord. There was to be a pass examination before the cadets were admitted, and if not approved of the end of the first year they were to be weeded out. That was the system of the right hon. Gentleman. If the object of the right hon. Gentleman and the Government was to provide really efficient and able officers for the Navy, that, he ventured to say, was not the way to get them. All experience had shown—and particularly the experience of Oxford and Cambridge—that these test examinations had hardly ever served as a check, having always been overborne and brought down to the standard and convenience of those who superintended them. The state of the test examination at Oxford and Cambridge was simply disgraceful. Considering what human nature was, and that naval officers were not generally very wealthy—being in most instances married and naturally anxious to provide for their children—this system was, no doubt, a great boon which the right hon. Gentleman had recovered for them out of the jaws of competition. And was it likely that the sons of distinguished and meritorious officers, or of those who combined with interest in the profession the political interest of Lords of the Admiralty, would ever be weeded out, whatever might be their intellectual deficiencies? It was simply ridiculous to expect it. Was it to be supposed that if one of the sons of the right hon. Gentleman was found to be incompetent—which he admitted was impossible—there was any power to turn out of the Navy the son of the First Lord of the Admiralty? And, if that was so in these cases, how would it be in others? He quite agreed that at an early age we did not want to find out what boys knew, but we wanted to find out whether they had the capacity for knowing—whether they could be taught; and, by adopting this test the Government were doing the foolish thing which a man would do who, choosing between two fields, should take the barren and leave the fertile one, thinking it would be equally productive. The competitive system, on the other hand, was singularly moderate and reasonable, requiring no more than was done at Winchester and Eton, where the great prizes were thrown open to the competition of boys of the same age or younger than the cadets. Public and private schools were worked upon this system of competition, and he had never gone through harder labour than he endured when competing for a prize at Winchester, which he was so fortunate as to win against the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne. He was not aware, however, that either of them had been permanently injured. Why, then, was the Navy to be excepted from such rules as prevailed in all the other professions? The Report of the Committee mentioned two reasons—one relating to cramming, and the other to health. If there was any cramming, it was the fault of the Examiners. The capacity of the boys could easily be ascertained by easy questions on subjects they all knew something about. As to the objection on the ground of health, it was curious that the four medical men who were examined by the Committee gave evidence opposed to the conclusion which was come to, and a famous cricketer spoke very highly of the physique of the boys. There was, therefore, medical evidence that the boys had not suffered from the competitions, and there was also practical experience that they had not. That was no small matter, because fitness for the Naval Service was no longer a question of mere bull-dog courage, but depended very greatly on how much mathematical and scientific knowledge a man possessed. Let them think of what tremendous engines they now entrusted to their naval officers. To lose a man-of-war in former times was as nothing compared to losing one of our present floating fortresses from the want of scientific knowledge. Probably the human intellect was never before called upon for such an exertion of mingled intelligence and courage as the naval officers of the future would have to make, considering both the machinery they would have to wield, and the immense complexity of every matter that would be brought before them. Yet, when it had become an imperative necessity for our very national existence that we should secure the best intelligence for the management of our fleets, the Government were deliberately taking a step backwards. He could only protest against that course; but he hoped the question might even yet be re-considered, and that the Government would not neglect a matter, the importance of which the nations with whom we might have to compete would be certain not to overlook.

SIR JOHN HAY said, the right hon. Gentleman who had just spoken had alluded to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations; but those examinations had nothing whatever to do with the examination of boys of 10 or 12 years of age, who could not expect to be tested with regard to their mathematical acquirements. All that could be expected to be ascertained in the case of those boys was whether they were fitted, both physically and mentally, to learn the naval profession. The advantages of the system introduced on the recommendation of the Committee of 1870 were prospective, and the House should give equal weight to the Report of the Committee which had tested the results of that system and found it to have failed. His right hon. Friend (Mr. Hunt) said there was to be a process of elimination adopted at a later period, by which dull or stupid boys who had entered would be weeded out; whereupon the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Lowe) remarked that if the son of the First Lord of the Admiralty or of any other distinguished man were examined at that time, the Examiners of the Navy would not do their duty. But the same argument would hold good if his right hon. Friend's son were to be sent into the Navy now. If the Examiners would be unfaithful three years hence, they would be unfaithful at the present moment. But he was sure that English Examiners, whether now or three years hence, would perform their functions honourably, and therefore the argument of the right hon. Gentleman opposite fell to the ground. The right hon. and gallant Member having then quoted the evidence of Sir Alexander Armstrong and other witnesses called before the Committee to show that the system of competitive examination for the entry of naval cadets adopted in 1870 was objectionable, went on to observe that the Committee expressed their entire disapproval of that system after it had been tried for five years, and declared that even when the nominations were restricted to two for each vacancy, it was hurtful to the boys and injurious to the Service. He did not, he might add, see how the Government could well have refused to act upon the Report of the Committee; and he felt sure that the system to which his right hon. Friend (Mr. Hunt) had reverted would secure for the Navy that combination of courage and ability in its officers which the right hon. Member for the University of London rightly held to be so necessary.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK said, he was rather surprised to hear the right hon. and gallant Baronet refer to the evidence of Sir Alexander Armstrong with regard to the health of the boys; for it appeared he had only visited the school during the holidays. He complained that if boys were called upon to address themselves to the study of science, it was called cramming; but the same thing was not said when they were set to the study of Latin and Greek. He very much regretted the Report, and that Her Majesty's Government should have acted upon it.

Mr. E. J. REED believed that this Committee was appointed in the first instance from the purest misapprehension that ever existed. It was thought that the boys had not made progress in growth during one year, and in consequence of this supposed "stuntification" a number of gentlemen were called to lay their heads together to discover the cause. It was ultimately discovered that this idea was owing to the same Report being presented twice by mistake. The whole thing was a delusion, and that mistake was the origin of this Committee and the foundation on which the charge had been made. He thought that in a matter of this sort they ought not to be perpetually at the mercy of Committees and of the conflicting Reports made by them, but should be governed rather by common sense and general principles. It appeared to him that the broad views laid down by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of London were those that ought to guide them in the management of affairs of this kind. The First Lord of the Admiralty seemed to think it was enough that a Select Committee had reported in favour of a particular course, without the exercise of any judgment or discretion of his own; but he contended that these matters should be decided in accordance with enlightened and statesmanlike views. It was not enough to say that an opportunity occurred for the elimination of young cadets when it was discovered that they should never have been allowed to enter. That was a most cruel and false principle to establish for the naval profession. It was no discredit to fail in a competitive examination; but for a youth to be sent home as unfit for the Service, after he had been for some time a cadet, and for no other reason than that the Admiralty had not the sense to discover that he should never have been allowed to enter, was a misfortune from which a young man could not so easily recover. The right hon. Gentleman seemed to claim it as a meritorious part of his plan that it would get rid of the stupid boys.

Mr. HUNT explained that the hon. Gentleman had misunderstood him, and that his words would not fairly bear that interpretation.

Mr. E. J. REED disclaimed any desire to misrepresent the right hon. Gentleman; but he must protest against any such course of conduct as would blast the future prospects of these cadets. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be influenced by the weighty considerations which had fallen from Members on that—the Liberal—side of the House, and not hastily affirm this very questionable proceeding.

Mr. GOSCHEN would not, on that occasion, go into the question of the merits or demerits of competition, but would say a few words with reference to that system which was to be adopted in room of the competitive system. Even with the system of limited competition that had been in existence during the last five or six years, he felt that the door of admission to the Naval Service was scarcely wide enough, and that the general view of the country was that without interest it was not possible to get one's son into the Navy. He objected to the scheme of the First Lord of the Admiralty, because it aggravated an evil that already existed. The point of the case was, that in the future everyone would know that even limited competion had been abolished, and that the only way to become an officer in the Navy was through knowing a naval officer, or bringing a little personal interest to bear upon the First Lord. He asked, was it desirable that they should take the whole of their officers for the Navy from this limited circle of choice? The Naval Service should be open to all classes of the community through competition. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would turn his mind to the question whether, if the system of competition were to be given up, he could not devise some more satisfactory mode of admission to the Service than that he and his Colleagues should be the only persons who should make nominations. He had, of course, no doubt that the right hon. Gentleman would exercise his discretion in making those nominations as fairly as possible; but then that portion of the nominations which would fall to the lot of naval officers would be one purely of interest, and Sir Cooper Key, one of the most able and intelligent officers in the Service, had stated that a system of pure nomination was impracticable and hopeless. The right hon. and gallant Member for Stamford (Sir John Hay) quoted evidence to show that we were educating young boys too much; but that was not the opinion of those by whom our public schools were conducted. The Report of the Royal Commission had not proved that the system of competition had done any harm; and he thought the common sense of the country would oppose the system which was about to be introduced of pure narrow patronage by which naval officers would be drawn from a narrower circle than the members of any other branch of the public service.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE explained that when he spoke of dunces in the Navy, he certainly did not intend to designate by that term the present officers of the Navy; he had pointed out that under the process of weeding and with an excessive number of entries, the dunces were soon weeded out of the Service.

SIR THOMAS ACLAND declined to enter into any professional discussion upon this subject; but having paid considerable attention to questions of education, he wished to say a few words. He must say that he did not hold any extreme view in favour of competition; but he much regretted that the influence of the Government should be brought to bear against liberalizing the course to be taken in reference to this matter. He was very sorry that they had not found some course which would be short of setting up the old system of patronage. If there was anything which could act as a stimulus to those who were engaged in the instruction of our youth, it was the knowledge that in doing their duty towards their pupils they were furnishing them with the means of obtaining access into the public service. He was, at the same time, quite willing to admit that the competition of little boys required to be carefully watched; and there was, in his opinion, much pregnant truth in the saying that the best way to test their proficiency was not by hard, but by easy questions. That, however, was a very different thing from abolishing competition altogether. He should vote in favour of the Motion of his hon. Friend.

MR. A. F. EGERTON said, the question was not one of patronage, and that under the old system double the number of boys for whom there was room was patronized by their predecessors. Whatever patronage was in the hands of his right hon. Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty was, he might add, the House would at once believe, fairly and discreetly bestowed, and he thought he might say the same for the other Members of the Board. As to Latin, it was of the greatest possible use in the acquisition of other languages, and he might also observe that the study of it was begun by the boys before they entered the *Britannia*. He thought that there was the greatest possible difference between competition for prizes at school and competition for the purpose of entering a profession in which one was to pass his lifetime.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 133; Noes 76: Majority 57.

ARMY—THE ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY SQUARE.—RESOLUTION.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK rose to call attention to the subject of the following Resolution, which he was precluded from moving by the result of the division:—

> "That it is desirable that Her Majesty's Government should take such steps as they may deem best to secure for the Volunteer Regiments of the City facilities for drill and exercise in the Artillery Ground, near Finsbury Square, similar to those which were originally granted to the London Trained Bands, and are enjoyed by the London Militia under the Act of 36th Geo. 3, c. 92."

He said he was sorry to trouble the House once more with this question. Though slightly altered in form, it was substantially the same as one which he had brought forward on two previous occasions. The form had been altered because the Volunteers were anxious that the House should feel that they were only asking for what had already been done in the case of the Militia. It could not be pretended that this was a case of interference with private property, because the Volunteers only asked for the rights which would clearly belong to the Trained Bands, if such existed, and which were enjoyed by the Militia under the Militia Act of 1796. The City of London Volunteers were a very important body, about 3,000 in number; the average number attending drill was about 1,000; and at present the nearest open space in which they could drill was Hyde Park. Going there involved great loss of time and great inconvenience. Yet, in the heart of the City, only a quarter of a mile from the Bank of England, there was an open space of no less than eight acres which had from time immemorial been set aside as a drill-ground for the Volunteer Forces of the City. Unfortunately, this land had been let to the Hon. Artillery Company for the purposes of drill, subject only to the rights of the Trained Bands. The Hon. Artillery Company maintained that technically and legally the Volunteers did not represent the Trained Bands. When the Militia were constituted at the close of the last century, the House interfered and introduced a clause into the Act of 1796, under which the Militia used the Artillery Ground when it was not required by the Hon. Artillery Company. In 1873, when the matter was brought before the House, the hon. and gallant Colonel the Member for Berkshire (Colonel Loyd Lindsay), as Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, promised, as was understood, that if all legal claim on the part of the Volunteers was withdrawn the matter would be satisfactorily settled. The Volunteers performed their part, but without any result. The Hon. Artillery Company was, no doubt, a very ancient regiment, but it was very small for its age. From the last Returns it appeared that, though the regiment numbered 620, there were 240 who had never attended a single drill during the year, only 140 who had attended nine drills, and, in fact, less than 150 effectives. It was obvious that a microscopic corps of that character could not require eight acres all to themselves. They drilled twice a week—on Mondays and Thursdays; on Mondays they averaged 12 in number, on Thurdays 50. Let the House consider the value of eight acres close to the Bank of England! The Artillery Company alleged that they paid rent. Yes, they did pay rent, amounting, as he was informed, to £300 a-year, but then they had let off the fringe of the land for £2,400, leaving them a balance of £2,100 a-year; so that each effective actually cost £150 a-year, without counting the value of the land left unoccupied. Land in the City had been sold at the rate of over £1,000,000 an acre. Taking this land, however, at only a quarter of that value, these eight acres would represent £2,000,000, which at 4 per cent involved a loss of interest of £80,000 a-year, to maintain a corps of 150 effectives. It would be difficult to find a case of greater waste of public property. He would remind the House that the Volunteers only asked to be allowed to drill on the ground when the Artillery Company or the Militia were not using it. He would have thought that one Volunteer Corps would have been glad to assist another. Unfortunately, it had proved that this was not the case, and he therefore asked Her Majesty's Government to obtain for the City of London Volunteers the same rights as were enjoyed by the Militia under the Act of 1796.

Mr. HAYTER said, this was the third time this question had been brought under the notice of the House. When Lord Cardwell was Secretary of State for War, he said he felt sure that an amicable settlement would be arrived at between the hon. Member for Maidstone and the hon. and gallant Member for Berkshire (Colonel Loyd Lindsay), but no such settlement had been come to. There were three regiments of Volunteers in the City, numbering 2,500 effectives, while the Artillery Company had only 150 effectives, and these 150 were able to make use of the ground and to exclude the 2,500. He hoped the Government would support the Volunteers in the matter. They did not wish to interfere in any way with the rights of property, they only desired to use the ground for the purpose of drill at times which would not be inconvenient to the Hon. Artillery Company, and on any terms which the Artillery Company might fix, provided they were not prohibitive. The London Volunteers had the greatest possible difficulty in finding places to drill in; and although his regiment were able to use the Guildhall occasionally, preparations for festivities were often being made there which prevented drill taking place at the best time of the year. The Volunteers asked to be placed on the same footing as the Militia with reference to this ground, and he did not see any reason why they should not be treated in a similar way.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY regretted that his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Berkshire (Colonel Loyd Lindsay) was not present, because no one was so thoroughly conversant with the matter. The subject, as had been stated, had been brought on three occasions before the House, and on the first the hon. and gallant Member for Berkshire stated that the City Volunteers had practically claimed a right to enter this ground, that this claim had been advanced in a letter signed by their commanding officers, and that as long as they claimed it as a right he could do nothing to admit them to the use of the ground. Last year, the subject was again brought forward; there was a discussion on it, but no decision was come to. He did not know what the hon. Member for Maidstone expected him to do. Whether the hon. Member wished him to use his power of persuasion, or to pass an Act of Parliament, he could hardly determine. If he desired him to introduce a Bill, he could not undertake to do so, and on the same grounds as had been taken by his Predecessor—namely, that it was not the business of the Government to settle claims with respect to private property. In this instance the Artillery Company not only claimed the ground as private property, but they said they would invalidate their lease by admitting the City Volunteers to the ground. If this were so, he could not interfere with those who were in possession. The Militia were not on the same footing as the Volunteers. They were successors of the Trained Bands, and as such were allowed the privileges of the Trained Bands, one of which was the occupation and use of this ground. The Militia were not admitted by the Artillery Company as a favour, but as entitled to the right of the Trained Bands; and the Volunteers did not hold this position. What might be done by means of the persuasion of the hon. and gallant Member for Berkshire, who was Colonel of the Artillery Company, he did not know; but the War Department had no right to exercise any influence, and he thought there must be some claim on the part of the Volunteers which the Company did not recognize. He could not help thinking that some of the difficulty which existed was due to the letter of the commanding officers.

Mr. HAYTER said, that letter was written under a misapprehension, and had been withdrawn two years ago. The Artillery Company said that if they admitted Volunteers they would invalidate their lease; but he did not think that such would be the case.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY said, that, at all events, he could not interfere to obtain admission for the Volunteers to a piece of land which the Volunteers claimed as their own. If he interfered in this case, he should be asked to do so all over the country in favour of Volunteer corps which might want to gain admittance to drill grounds. The best plan for the Volunteers to adopt was to endeavour to obtain the influence of the hon. and gallant Member for Berkshire in their behalf. With every desire to benefit the City Volunteers, he did not see that he could take any steps in the matter.

Sir SYDNEY WATERLOW said, the Hon. Artillery Company held a lease of one half the ground from the Corporation of London, with a right of renewal for ever upon a fixed payment, and he was quite sure that the Corporation would modify or permit any modification of the terms of the lease which would enable the Volunteers to use this ground. The other half was held from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and was granted originally for the use of the Trained Bands. Now, the Volunteers were in spirit more nearly the successors of the old Trained Bands of London than any other body of men. The Militia were not at all the same. The legal difficulty with regard to the lease might be got over; but another difficulty arose from pique. In the year

1873, when he held the office of Lord Mayor, the Volunteers came to him and stated their case. He thought it a strong one, and advised them to go to the Prince of Wales, and an interview was arranged with Lord Colville and the hon. and gallant Member for Berkshire (Colonel Lloyd Lindsay), and it was considered most desirable that the use of the ground should be allowed to the Volunteers for drill and exercise when it was not required by the Company. At the desire of the Prince of Wales a meeting of the Court of the Hon. Artillery Company was summoned, and the hon. and gallant Gentleman (Colonel Lloyd Lindsay) gave notice of a motion that, if the terms of the lease permitted, the Volunteers should be invited to use the ground under proper regulation and upon payment of adequate compensation. He believed this resolution would have passed by general consent but for an unfortunate incident. Without his knowledge, the colonels of the Volunteer regiments wrote a very foolish letter, saying that they viewed the concession as a matter of right, instead of courtesy. This, of course, raised the ire of every member of the Artillery Company, who had not yet recovered their good humour. The land was not private property. It was granted at a nominal rent for public purposes. This being so, he hoped, the Government would use their influence with the Artillery Company, or, failing success, would take steps to place the City Volunteers on the same footing as the Militia.

Sir ANDREW LUSK said, the Government had the power to place the Volunteers in the position which was due to them, and might exercise the power by bringing in a Bill. He had a high opinion of the force, as they tended to foster the martial spirit of the nation. They did not fight themselves; but by their example they encouraged others to join the Army.

Mr. FRESHFIELD thought that if the question were approached in an amicable manner some settlement might readily be arrived at. It seemed to him that the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock) wished to employ the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for War as a sort of Jezebel to get possession of this Naboth's vineyard.

NAVY—ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICERS.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. GORST asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether it is his intention to take any steps to improve the present unsatisfactory position on board Her Majesty's ships, of the engine room artificers? He expressed a hope that during the Recess the subject would receive the attention of the Government. He felt sure that if attention were directed to the grievance of the men he referred to, full justice would be done to them. What caused their discontent was that they were the only class of men afloat in the Navy who had no hope whatever of promotion or advancement, and that was the grievance which they wished remedied.

NAVY—HEAVY GUNS.

OBSERVATIONS.

Captain PRICE called attention to the system of testing heavy guns for the Navy, and contended that it was advisable to defer the completion of Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, or any ship being specially constructed to carry 81-ton guns or guns of a weight of 35 tons and upwards, until those guns had been subjected to such a trial as they might reasonably be expected to undergo in war time. The hon. and gallant Member said, he brought this subject forward now in consequence of what he regarded as the unsatisfactory Answer he had received to a Question he had put a short time ago. Parliament had been asked to vote very large sums of money for building certain ships specially constructed to carry very heavy guns. Those guns had never been tried because as yet none of them were completed; but the 35-ton and 38-ton guns had been tried, and had, as he ventured to maintain, proved to be excessively deficient in endurance. As he recently stated in a letter printed in *The Times*, the 35-ton and 38-ton guns required repairs after from 50 to 70 rounds had been fired from them, and he believed the endurance of the 81-ton gun would be still less than this. He desired that our guns should be tested as they would be tested in action. Within a month of the outbreak of a war our large guns might be called upon to fire, in addition to the ordinary practice, 280 or 300 rounds. Had we any proof that they could do so? He maintained that we had not. The vessels of the *Inflexible* class cost us £500,000, and the trial which he wished to be made as to these large guns would cost only between £200 and £300. The officers of the War Department were prejudiced on this subject. They had staked their reputation on these guns, which were called "Woolwich Infants." If we went on making more of these guns we should incur great expense which might hereafter be found to be a great waste.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR said, that no persons could have given more earnest attention to the improvement of ordnance than the officers of the War Department. The hon. and gallant Gentleman was entirely mistaken in thinking that the officers of that Department were prejudiced or interested on the subject of these large guns. The officers of our Ordnance department were probably the most skilled officers with respect to ordnance in the whole world. He wished the question raised by the hon. and gallant Gentleman to be thoroughly investigated. But it would be impossible outside of the Ordnance department to investigate the minutiæ of this subject; and he, therefore, suggested that if information was wanted with regard to it, the Ordnance Department ought to be asked to appoint a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. E. J. REED said, he remembered very well when the War Office were going to commit the gross absurdity of manufacturing bronze field-guns for India. They were told in the most earnest manner that they must incur a great failure, but it had no effect on the War Office, and the guns were made and thus £1,000,000 of money was thrown away. He believed the new Director of Ordnance was a most valuable officer; but then he had been connected with the present system for many years past, and to tell them that that officer was the only person they could go to on this subject was unsatisfactory. He recollected when a very high officer of the War Department went down to investigate a new material for the manufacture of guns, and a more absurd and unsatisfactory Report than he made was probably never penned. He knew it was too late in the Session to hope to elicit from the Government much information on the subject; but he maintained that the War Office would fail in these matters, however honourable they might be, from the simple fact that it was no part of the duty of a soldier to manufacture guns.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, he hoped the Government would neither postpone progress with the *Inflexible* nor defer the making of experiments with the heavy guns referred to in the Question of the hon. and gallant Gentleman. Both matters were of great and pressing importance, and as there seemed to be material difference of opinion with regard to the question of guns, he felt sure that the country would not grudge a sum of money sufficient for the making of such experiments as would set the matter at rest. For his own part, he believed the Government guns would come out well from any ordeal to which they might be submitted.

Sir JOHN HAY said, he hoped the Government would not take the advice which had been given them to suspend the building of the *Inflexible.* Such a course, he thought, would be most unwise. To his mind, the duty of the Government was to push forward the building of the *Inflexible,* and in the meantime to consider with what kind of ordnance she ought to be armed. The hon. and gallant Member for Devonport (Captain Price) was an officer of great experience in gunnery; but his argument that the 81-ton gun was unfit for service was hardly an effective one, seeing that the gun practically was not yet made. It was to be hoped that no gun would be adopted until the War Office had tested it thoroughly and ascertained that it was capable of performing its work. Why, the 35-ton gun was not as likely to last as any gun which might be brought against it he was at a loss to imagine. His hon. and gallant Friend (Captain Price) called in question the present system of rifling; but it was a matter on which the most competent authorities differed. Under these circumstances, it was surely the duty of the House to rely on the Reports of its Committees, who had investigated the question most carefully, rather than to adopt any view brought forward by individual Members. The present system of rifling was adopted on the recommendation of several Committees; and, therefore, however anxious he was for improvements in gunnery, he could not support his hon. and gallant Friend on the present occasion.

Mr. HUNT assured the House that the Government had not the slightest intention of suspending the construction of the *Inflexible.* On the contrary, he had asked the House to sanction the employment of an additional number of men at the dockyard in order to facilitate the completion of this ship. As to the durability of the 35-ton guns, he might mention that one of them had stood 600 rounds without re-venting, which he believed was the kind of repair alluded to by the hon. and gallant Gentleman (Captain Price) in the latter part of his speech. [Captain Price: The 600 rounds were not fired continuously.] It was quite true they were not fired continuously; but the fact remained that they did no serious damage to the gun. Moreover, it did not by any means follow that a gun was unfit for further use because the re-venting of it might be desirable. He was informed that a gun might have its vent enlarged, and yet be perfectly capable of firing. It was asked whether one of the 81-ton guns could be re-vented in the turret. According to his information that could be done. The hon. and gallant Member seemed to think it would be necessary to re-vent those guns after every 50 rounds; but if they fired 50 rounds in action there would probably be very little left for them to fire at. A charge was made against the professional advisers of the Government that they were prejudiced and interested parties. Well, he did not claim for them infallibility, and was glad to have their opinions considered; but he believed they were the least interested and least prejudiced persons who discussed these matters. Inventors, who were interested and sometimes prejudiced, brought their notions before the professional officers who advised the Government, and if those notions were not approved or were rejected, they persuaded some clever Member of that House to bring forward the case and allege that the professional officers were interested or prejudiced people.

Mr. E. J. REED rose to Order. The right hon. Gentleman was imputing discreditable motives to Members of the House, which he objected to have imputed to himself.

Sir John Hay

Captain PRICE was sure that the First Lord of the Admiralty did not intend that. He himself was not in the slightest degree interested in any person connected with the manufacture of guns; but he had had interviews with Sir Joseph Whitworth, Mr. Krupp, and Colonel Scott, and had derived a great deal of information from them; but he had invariably told them he would not advocate their claims in that House.

Mr. HUNT said, the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Reed) had completely misunderstood him. He had no intention of suggesting that hon. Members brought forward these questions from interested motives, and he did not impute any motives. He merely pointed out that inventors whose schemes had been rejected sometimes maintained that the professional advisers of the Government were prejudiced, and persuaded Members of that House that the views they held were right. When the professional advisers of the Government were charged with prejudice, he though it was only fair to show how such charges originated. As to the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen) in regard to making experiments, that was a matter on which he was prepared to consult with those who were more especially concerned; but such experiments if made would be rather to satisfy public opinion than to remove any doubts at the War Office or the Admiralty as to the propriety of the course which had been adopted. He had to inform the hon. and learned Member for Chatham (Mr. Gorst) that the question of engine room artificers had engaged his attention, and although he was not ready to give an answer at present he hoped that the matter would be gone into carefully during the next six months, and that he would be able to make a more definite statement with regard to it next year.

Mr. E. J. REED wished to say that he took exception to the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman, because after expressing his belief that the professional advisers of the Government were the most disinterested persons who discussed these subjects, he alleged that hon. Gentleman were instigated by inventors to bring cases before the House.

Mr. HUNT replied, that he did not mean discussions in that House, but alluded to what went on between inventors and scientific persons out-of-doors.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £4,400, Supplementary sum for Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines.

MR. HUNT said, that in moving the Navy Estimates last March he stated that he was anxious to improve the pay of the warrant officers of the Navy. A wish was expressed that he should do this in the present Estimates, and he now proposed to do so to a certain extent. There were now two classes of warrant officers—the first, who received 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and the second 5*s.* 6*d.* a-day. He proposed to adopt a progressive scale of pay according to the number of years' service. After the first five years' service he proposed to make a difference in the pay of the sea-going and other ships; under five years they would rise by degrees to 5*s.* 6*d.*; from five to 10 years they would receive 6*s.* 9*d.* in sea-going ships, and 6*s.* at home; and for 15 years and upwards 8*s.* 3*d.* for sea-going and 7*s.* 3*d.* for other ships, provided that no officer should receive a lower rate of pay than at present. He proposed that that increase should take effect on the 1st of October, and the Vote would only be for the half-year, so that the increase would be £8,800 for the year.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he was glad the right hon. Gentleman had been able to deal with this subject in the present Session. He had no objection to the increase; but presumed that the alterations would be described in an official document which would be laid upon the Table.

SIR JOHN HAY said, that this would be a great boon to a deserving class of men.

Vote *agreed to.*

(2.) £1,300, Supplementary sum for Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines.

MR. HUNT said, that although the amount of this Vote was smaller than the last, it involved a much larger question, which had attracted a great deal of attention among the profession—namely, the present stagnation of promotion. He stated during the discussion on the Navy Estimates that he had this question under his consideration, but that he was uncertain whether he should be able to deal with it this Session. He was happy to say that he had obtained the consent of the Treasury to the scheme which he would now briefly describe. The sum named in the Vote was very small, because it related to the extra expenditure incurred during the present financial year, and did not indicate the ultimate cost of the plan he proposed. He must admit that the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Childers), when he brought forward his scheme in 1870, effected a very great reform in the Navy. His object was to diminish the numbers on the executive list of the Navy, and by the more constant employment of officers to make the Service more efficient. He (Mr. Hunt) by no means disapproved the general principle of this scheme, and believed that great benefit had been done to the Service. The right hon. Gentleman had acknowledged, however, that the expectations he had formed of the flow of promotion had not been realized, and that it was necessary to make some temporary provision to satisfy the demands of the Service as to promotion in the different ranks. The plan he had now to propose was of a temporary character, and he had endeavoured to work on the right hon. Gentleman's lines. On the 10th of June, 1873, the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Childers) said that his anticipation was that under his scheme there would be 7 flag vacancies, 15 vacancies of captains, and 30 vacancies of commanders in each year. According to the calculations made at present, however, there would be, during the next nine years, only 5½ flag vacancies, 7 captains' vacancies, and 9 commanders' vacancies. Every one who had considered the subject would admit that the vacancies which he had named were not sufficient to secure a proper flow of promotion in the Navy. The question had to be considered, not as personal to the officers, but as affecting the efficiency of the Service, and so great a stagnation of promotion must be admitted to be depressing to the Service and injurious to the public interest. The Committee were aware that the numbers authorized by the Order in Council were 50 admirals of all ranks, 150 captains, 200 commanders, and 600 lieutenants. The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goschen) obtained an Order in Council to increase the number of lieutenants; but the others remained the same. If the scheme of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Childers) had been successful, no doubt the stagnation would not have been so great as it was at present; but the fact was that, although the commanders' list had been cut down to 200, the captains' list, instead of being 150, as the right hon. Gentleman had expected, was now 174, while the admirals' list was five in redundance. What he proposed was that the Admiralty should promote 7 captains to flag rank every year—with this limitation, that the admirals' list should not exceed 68, and that if there were more vacancies than 7 those vacancies should not be filled up in that year, but should give promotion in the following year. With regard to promotion from the commanders' to the captains' list, he proposed that there should be, if possible, from 12 to 15 promotions to the captains' list every year. The additions to the flag list would assist that arrangement, and he proposed that the captains' list should not exceed 175. That should be the standard, and promotion should take place up to 15 a-year as long as the number of 175 was not exceeded. He proposed to take 225 as the standard number of commanders, instead of the present number of 200, and he thus hoped to get from 20 to 25 promotions for lieutenants every year. If, however, there were more than 25 vacancies, he did not propose to fill them up. He proposed, therefore, to get 7 promotions for captains, from 12 to 15 for commanders, and from 20 to 25 for lieutenants. He had had a calculation made as to what the effect of the scheme would be if carried on for 10 years, and it showed that, with regard to officers of flag rank, there this year 55, at the end of the year there would be 57, next year 59, the year after 62, the next 59, then 57; then the number would rise to 60, then to 64, and in 1882 to 68, which was the limit he put to the number of flag rank. In 1884 the number would fall to 67, and the next year to 66. According to the calculations made, in no one year would there be more than four additions to the list. It might, however, owing to deaths or retirements, not be necessary to make the additions he had sketched out. Then, as regarded the captains' list, there would be, according to the computation made, 175 in the year 1882, when they would fall to 173 in the next year, to 170 in the next, and to 165 in the next. Next he came to the commanders' list, which was now at 200. According to the calculation made the number even under the scheme he proposed would not be likely to exceed 216. It would go in this way—204, 206, 208, 211, and 215. There were, of course, in the calculation the elements of uncertainty to which he had referred—namely, deaths and voluntary retirements; but in making it, the rate of mortality for the same time in the same rank had been ascertained and adopted. Then, as to voluntary retirement, he thought the estimate was a low one. With reference to promotions from the captains' list, he was unable to say positively there would be 12 this year. He was only certain of 10; but it might happen, under ordinary circumstances, that there would be 12, and he took that number as the desired minimum, and 15 as the maximum; while in 10 years the estimated average would be 14. Of course, the number might fluctuate, as the Committee were aware that in the Navy, as in other professions, men who got to the top of their profession lived longer than the general run of the public. As regarded commanders, the calculation was that for 10 years there would be an average promotion of 20½ a-year from the rank of lieutenant, the maximum being 25, and the desired minimum 20. For the next two years there would be no great difficulty in maintaining the number of promotions, as he was at liberty during that time to make additions to the list. Of course, however, if vacancies were caused by optional retirements, there would be no necessity to make those additions. As that was the more desirable way, what he proposed was to lower the age of optional retirement for admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and captains by five years. At present the ages were, for admirals, 60; for vice and rear-admirals, 55; and for captains, 50. He proposed to lower the respective ages to 55, 50, and 45. He would, however, limit the number to three admirals and six captains. This he did on financial grounds, and as an inducement to make the scheme available he proposed that those who did so should be entitled, according to seniority, to one step in rank, without any qualifying service. He further proposed that the principle should apply to officers who had been retired under the scheme of 1870. Then, with respect to the cost of the scheme, if it were found necessary to go up to the maximum numbers, the cost would be a little under £10,000 a-year. With regard to optional retirement, the cost in the case of admirals would be about £4,000 a-year ultimately, the expense in the present year being the sum stated in the Resolution in the hands of the Chairman. He had no precise estimate as to the cost of the retirement of captains. It should be borne in mind that the expense incurred one way would be diminished by the lesser expense incurred in another. There would be a certain amount of expenditure incurred under the head of optional retirements; but, on the other hand, there would be less expenditure by additions to the lists in the way of promotions. He hoped that the scheme of the Government would give a reasonable amount of satisfaction to the Service at no very great increase of cost. He was aware it was not likely to give entire satisfaction to all those who looked for something greater, and who thought that every officer in the Service was entitled to promotion. It was impossible under the existing system that every officer could obtain promotion. Some must be content to leave the Service or remain in it in the comparatively lower ranks. He had proposed a scheme which he thought, considering the numbers on the lists and his desire for the efficiency of the Service, would be acceptable to those who were tolerably reasonable in their demands, and would meet with the approbation of the Committee.

MR. GOSCHEN asked whether the numbers were the same as proposed by the right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers)?

MR. HUNT said, the right hon. Member took 7 flag officers; he took 15. He took 12 captains' vacancies and 20 commanders'; whilst the right hon. Gentleman took 30.

MR. GOSCHEN preferred to look at the proposals of the right hon. Gentleman in a broad light. It was comparatively a matter of indifference whether there were 10 officers more or less on the lists provided they were fairly agreed upon broad and general principles. He had listened to the statement just made with considerable satisfaction, because the right hon. Gentleman had very candidly stated that he intended to abide by the general policy of the retirement scheme of 1870. He (Mr. Goschen) should have felt great regret if, five years after the inauguration of the scheme of his right hon. Friend (Mr. Childers), the right hon. Gentleman opposite had overthrown the principles then laid down. The right hon. Gentleman was invited to consider proposals that officers who had retired should be brought back to the active lists. If that had been done it would have caused great heartburnings, and the great object of the scheme of his right hon. Friend would have been broken down. He (Mr. Goschen) was glad that the right hon. Gentleman had shown the firmness to stand by the general policy of keeping the lists within moderate dimensions, and of keeping the system of retirement with only moderate modifications to meet a temporary emergency. His proposals approximated very closely to those made by the right hon. Member for Pontefract in a previous debate on the subject. They were moderate, and might, he considered, be accepted by the Committee. With regard to optional retirement, he presumed the right hon. Gentleman changed the age and encouraged optional retirement, a course of which he (Mr. Goschen) entirely approved—in order to be be able to keep down the lists, and in that respect he quite appreciated the right hon. Gentleman's policy. He considered it to be of great importance that the general proportions of the lists should be recognized by both sides of the House; that they should be supported by the successive Administrations; and that the idea should not be created that it was a matter which was to be continually reopened. With regard to the retired officers, it had been constantly urged upon the Admiralty by officers who wished to retire that to give them a step in rank would cost the Admiralty nothing whilst it would give them great satisfaction. But there had always been this difficulty—that unless they went back for many years they would be giving these officers seniority in rank over those who had previously retired, and would create a grievance. Remonstrances had been addressed to the late Board of Admiralty on this subject, and those who had served a longer time felt dissatisfaction that those who had served a shorter time should have obtained the step in rank. He was glad that the First Lord of the Admiralty had dealt with the subject in language so guarded; but he (Mr. Goschen) had thought it right to refer to this question of the relative rank of officers.

Sir JOHN HAY said, he was glad to know that the stagnation of promotion which had so long existed would, to a considerable extent, be relieved. His right hon. Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty deserved the thanks of the Navy for this alteration, and those thanks would be freely rendered to the Government which had sanctioned this plan. The right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Goschen), in order to give a gentle fall to the system of 1870, had said that the proposals of the right hon. Gentleman now at the head of the Admiralty were on the same lines as that system, but such was not the fact. The lieutenants, who were the backbone of the Navy, had of late had no promotion whatever; but now every individual among them would know that he was going to have a chance. This was very satisfactory, and he was confident that the officers of the Navy would receive it as the greatest possible boon. There was one feature of the system of 1870 to which he must allude. One effect of it had been to increase enormously the cost of the retired list. Men—many of them between 30 and 40 years of age—were placed on the retired list—that was to say, in a position where they were not liable for future service, and were actually paid more than men on the half-pay list, who were still liable to be called upon to serve. He was sorry that the system of 1870 in this respect was not to be altogether reversed; but he gladly recognized that the step which it had been resolved to take was a step in the right direction.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE was of opinion that the scheme of the First Lord of the Admiralty proceeded on the same lines as that of the right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers). The right hon. and gallant Member who had last spoken was inconsistent in approving the scheme, and, at the same time, maintaining that the principle of compulsory retirement—a principle fully adhered to by that scheme—ought to be done away with.

Sir JOHN HAY explained that he disapproved of compulsory retirement, except in cases of inefficiency.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE would give his support to the scheme, it being essentially the same as that of the late Government. A point to which he wished to draw attention was the danger arising from an increase of the number of cadets. One main object of all these schemes should be to keep down the number of entries. The excess entry of cadets for the 10 years before 1869, as compared with the entry since that year, at the rate of over 100 per annum, would entail upon the country an ultimate cost of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000.

Mr. GORST joined the Committee generally in acknowledging the consideration shown by the First Lord of the Admiralty towards a portion of the officers of the Royal Navy; but, at the same time, it was to be regretted that the right hon. Gentleman had left out in the cold an important branch of the Navy—namely, the Royal Marines. The reason assigned by the right hon. Gentleman for the delay in dealing with their case was, that nothing could be done until the Commission on Army Purchase made their Report. That statement showed that it was the Treasury, and not the right hon. Gentleman, who were at fault in the matter. The First Lord had himself evinced a desire to take the question of the promotion and pay of the Royal Marines into consideration; but he was held back by the Treasury, who would not allow him to place the necessary sum on the Estimates. So that the probability was that for another 12 months the officers of this corps would remain under a sense of injustice and neglect, until the Commission reported, and then, no doubt, they would not be content to make the very moderate demand which they now submitted, but would considerably increase that demand, to meet which extra expense would be incurred by the Government as the consequence of their not dealing with the case now.

Colonel NORTH was glad to have the opportunity of bearing his testimony to the distinguished gallantry of the Royal Marines, than which troops there were none more loyal and brave in Her Majesty's service. When they looked at the lists and saw that numbers of the officers of the Royal Marines had served 17 years in the rank of captain, with no hope held out to them of promotion, he must say it was a disgrace to the Service, and a scandal in the opinion of the country. He deeply regretted it, and he must again say that it was shameful that such a brave set of men should be so neglected and treated by the Admiralty.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD dissented from the opinion expressed by the hon. Member for Reading (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) that the scheme proposed by the present First Lord of the Admiralty was the same as that of the right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers). The scheme of the latter altogether did away with the *esprit de corps* of the officers, and if it were in force there would be no promotion at all in the Navy this year. With regard to the officers of the Royal Marines, he sympathized with them in their feelings about the manner they had been treated. The extent of the time at which the officers of the Royal Marines were told they might retire was so great—namely 70 years, that there was no hope of promotion for them. He considered it ought to be reduced to the same limit as that of the officers of the Navy.

LORD HENRY SCOTT congratulated the Government and also thanked them for what they had done in regard to promotion in the Navy. He regretted that the officers of the Royal Marines should have been so treated. The noble Lord who had just sat down had stated that the extent of the service of the officers of the Royal Marines was such that there could be no hope of promotion for them. That was a most regretful state of things. It might be that the finances of the country were in such a state as not to admit of their promotion; but he trusted that that was not the case. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty would consider the case of those gallant officers, and not allow such a meritorious class of brave men to be longer neglected.

MR. E. J. REED said, the Committee were being called upon to vote money to gallant gentlemen for meritorious service, though the merit of their receiving it consisted in their doing nothing. Successive Governments had bestowed their sympathies upon those octogenarians, who could do nothing, to the injury of younger men. The right hon. and gallant Member for Stamford (Sir John Hay) was not present at the moment, and therefore he would take the opportunity of saying that it was a shame and a discredit that so right hon. and gallant an Officer should be forced to be on the retired list against his own wish and that of the country whom he was willing to service. The feelings of the Service were hurt by this block in the higher list, which kept men like the right hon. and gallant Member out of active service. In his opinion, it was an offence to the common sense of the country to have two lists of officers, those upon one list being officers whom the Crown could call upon to serve, whilst those upon the other could not be so called on, and to pay gentlemen considerable sums to induce them to retire from the first on to the second list. As to the proposals of the First Lord of the Admiralty, he thought them, so far as they went, moderate and well-considered.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR expressed his deep sympathy with the gallant officers of the Royal Marines, and said it was not very long ago since the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Admiralty gave them hope that he would consider their case and give promotion in their ranks, and also to the officers of the Royal Navy; but the case of the naval officers was alone proposed to be considered. The scheme which the right hon. Gentleman had developed of lowering the age of retirement of officers in the Navy ought to be extended with equal consideration to the officers of the Royal Marines. The age fixed for the compulsory retirement of the Marine generals was considerably more advanced than that at present fixed for the corresponding ranks of the admirals, and the new proposal to lower that age for the retirement of naval officers would create a still greater discrepancy between the military and naval officers. Considering that the Marines had always been treated as a part of the Navy, it appeared only just to assimilate the retiring advantages as well as the disadvantages of the admirals and generals of both services. In this case, the same extra outlay now proposed to be incurred for the acceleration of the rise of naval officers ought to be used for advancing the Marine officers, especially the captains and subalterns of Marines, in which ranks the slowness of rise was most marked. The only course to be adopted in the Marines to secure a due flow of promotions through all grades of the Marines was by inducing the senior ranks to retire, or by enlarging the seniority list so that officers might be placed on that list without losing their position in the corps in which they had served. The proposal of waiting till the present Commission on Army Promotion and Retirement reported would delay the remedies for the present slow promotion of Marines for some time. The difficulty of dealing with their grievances would be enhanced by waiting for the Report of the Commission on Purchase in the Army. The proportion of superior officers in the Infantry was far in excess of that of the Marines. It would then be found that the organization of the Infantry was so entirely different from that of the Marines, it would be declared inexpedient to incur the very heavy expenditure which must follow by assimilating the numbers and ranks of all grades of officers in the Marines to those of the Infantry of the Line. The entire corps of Marines, when compared with the regiments of Infantry with an equal strength of privates as in the Marines, would be found to be singularly economical, owing to the grades of officers in Marines being, to the number of privates, much smaller than in the Infantry. It would be far better to deal with the Marines at once, and apply the simple remedy to meet the existing evil of stagnation in promotion by inducing senior officers to retire.

Mr. HUNT was fully alive to the want of promotion in the Marines, but until the Commission now sitting upon Promotion and Retirement in the Army had made their Report, the Treasury were unwilling to consider any question relating to this subject. The view taken at the Treasury was that, though the Marines formed part of the Navy, the question of promotion in that corps and promotion in the Army bore one upon another. Probably if he were now at the Treasury he should take the same view. At all events, he was powerless in the matter. He wanted no urging to do anything, and no one would be more glad than himself when he was able to do for the Marines what had been done for the Navy. With regard to naval cadets, the last entry was 52. He agreed entirely in the propriety of checking accumulations in the Navy List by stopping the flow at the source. It must be remembered, however, that it had been finally determined to make no more navigating officers, and it was necessary, therefore, to enter a larger number of cadets than would otherwise have been required in order to provide the requisite number of officers for navigating duties. The number of cadets entered under his direction was less than that which had been suggested as necessary. He thought, however, an actuarial calculation was necessary, and he proposed to have such a calculation, so as to be certain that the proper limit was not exceeded for feeding the higher ranks of the Service.

Mr. BENTINCK endorsed the view which had been expressed by the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Reed) as to the hardship of forcing officers into a position where they could no longer serve their country, and complained of the wretched system of parsimony which possessed the House of Commons when dealing with the Army and Navy. When our soldiers and sailors were fighting the battles of their country they were lauded to the skies, while at other times the House of Commons haggled over half-pence, squabbled about pay and pensions, and kept the Services at starving point. His right hon. Friend gave, as a reason for doing nothing, the fact that a Royal Commission was sitting. He hoped the time would soon come when the country would cease to be governed by Royal Commissions, and when responsibility would rest, as it ought to rest, upon the Government, instead of being evaded by them by means of Royal Commissions.

Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD reminded the right hon. Gentleman that no officer of the Marines was a member of the Commission, while, so far as he knew, no witness had been examined on the part of this corps. If so, the mere fact that such a Commission was sitting could not justify the continuance of the present state of things in the Marines. He was convinced, from his knowledge of the working men of this country, that if a *plébiscite* were taken they would be found wholly opposed to such miserable pay and position as were now given to meritorious officers in the Marines, after lengthened service. Working men disliked sinecures, and were jealous of jobs; but they were as patriotic and as anxious that public servants should be properly paid as any class of men in the country. Officers in the Marines had an undoubted grievance; and their case would, he hoped, receive the most earnest consideration of the Government.

Sir JOHN HAY appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to endeavour to sway the Treasury so as to induce them to deal with the question. The Royal Commission as to the Army would really not deal with the Marine force. The Government had been liberal to the Navy, and he hoped that the Marines, who were an integral part of the Navy, would be treated with equal liberality. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for London (Mr. Goschen) led the country to believe that he intended to restore the rank of major in the Royal Marines; and yet, although the rank was restored to the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, the Marines were still deprived of that rank. The change would hardly add anything to the public charge, because those promoted to the substantive rank of major in the Marines were brevet majors in the Army.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, the feeling, with regard to the Marines was, that they were supposed not to belong to the Navy or the Army; and the consequence was that, unless great care was taken, neither of the two great Departments of the State would care for the Marines. He was sure that the present First Lord of the Admiralty would do his best on all occasions for the Royal Marines, and the officers well deserved fair consideration. They were not represented by any officer of the corps at the War Office, and there was no Marine officer on the Board of Admiralty.

Colonel NAGHTEN was glad to find that the cause of the officers of the Royal Marines had attracted the attention of the Committee. Great dissatisfaction existed amongst them with regard to their present position; but they were forbidden from publicly expressing it.

Vote *agreed to.*

(3.) £1,322,069, for Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he must enter his protest against the deferring the consideration of the Naval Estimates to so late a period of the Session. During the last six years it had only once occurred that such important Votes were taken so late, and that was in 1871, which was an exceptional year. The right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Admiralty ought to explain to the Committee in greater detail the cause of the large discrepancy between his programme last year and the work completed within the year. In introducing the Estimates this year the right hon. Gentleman told the House that according to the Estimates of last year, 19,962 tons were to be built either in the dockyard or by contract. There was, however, a deficiency of not fewer than 4,704 tons. Taking the dockyards only, the Estimate was 14,171 tons, but the work done was only 11,304 tons, and therefore there was a deficiency of 2,867 tons. It was a very remarkable fact that though there was an increase of upwards of 2,000 men in the dockyards as compared with the last year but one, the amount of tonnage built was less. In the past six years there was no year in which so small an amount of tonnage had been built in the dockyards. Last year, when the right hon. Gentleman made some very disparaging remarks as to the condition of the Navy, he asked for £150,000 additional to be expended on the *Invincible*, the *Superb*, and the *Shannon*, and on two new vessels of the *Shannon* class. According to the original Estimates of last year they were to be advanced 1,500 tons, and according to the Supplementary Estimates 700 tons additional; but 1,120 tons only were completed during the year, or only half what was intended. In the repairing of ships there was an equal deficiency. He could only conjecture that the employment of an increased number of men in a dockyard gave rise to increased demands for the repair of yachts, dockyard tugs, stationary ships, and vessels of that description. Indeed, useless work of this kind appeared to be always going on in in our dockyards. He would recommend that there should be a larger amount of contract work instead of an increase of men in the dockyards. Another explanation of what had occurred was that there had been to some extent a change of policy under the present

Administration with regard to the recall of vessels from foreign squadrons, and the increase of expenditure was likewise in some respects due to the change of armament, which in many cases had not been beneficial. The Committee were entitled to a better explanation of the deficiency of work as compared with the programme of last year. He approved of the increase of the salaries of the master shipwrights in the dockyards, and he would suggest whether something ought not to be done in the way of giving honours to these officers. In the French dockyards the principal officers ranked immediately after the Admiral Superintendent, and they were generally decorated with some order. It appeared to him that the position of the master shipwrights was inferior to what it ought to be, and he thought it worthy of consideration whether something should not be done to increase their status and improve their position.

Sir JOHN HAY inferred from the absence of the Leader of the Opposition that the noble Marquess was of opinion that the other Business of the House had necessarily led to a delay in the discussion of these Estimates. The hon. Member for Reading had taken great pains to ascertain the sums which had been voted in various years, and the mode in which those sums had been applied. He would now quote a few figures bearing on the point. He would first take the question of money, and then the question of tonnage. In 1865-6 the sum voted for building purposes was £1,162,000, and the sum expended was £840,000. In 1866-7 the sum voted was £855,000, and the sum expended £721,000. In 1867-8 the sum voted was £1,280,000, and the sum expended £1,265,000. That was the only year in which the Estimate and the expenditure approached each other. In 1868-9 the sum voted was £1,204,000, and the sum expended £1,137,000. In 1869-70 the sum voted was £1,080,000, and the sum expended £953,000. In 1870-1 the sum voted was £1,104,000, and the sum expended £951,000. In 1871-2 the sum voted was £1,054,000, and the sum expended £887,000. In 1872-3 the sum voted was £784,000, and the sum expended £596,000. The right hon. Gentleman now at the head of the Admiralty felt some alarm at the state of the Navy, and proposed the largest Estimate that had ever been laid before the Committee—the sum of £1,364,000, and the sum expended was £1,117,000. Then with respect to the tonnage. In 1865-6 the estimated amount of tonnage was 21,000, and the amount built 16,000. In 1866-7 the estimated tonnage was 18,263, and the amount built 15,384. In 1867-8 the estimated tonnage was 33,206, and the amount built 33,701. In 1868-9 the estimated amount was 29,000 tons, and of that only 27,000 were built. In 1869-70 the estimated amount was 22,000 tons, but in that year there were 24,000 tons built. In 1870-1 the estimated amount was 23,000 tons, and of that only 19,000 were built. In 1871-2 the estimated amount was 21,000 tons, the whole of which were built. In 1872-3 the estimated amount was 21,267, and of that only 16,000 were built, being 5,175 tons less. That was a year for which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen) was responsible. In 1873-4 the estimated amount was 19,000 tons, and of that 17,000 only were built. In 1874-5 the estimated amount was 19,797 tons, of which only 16,480 were built. The hon. Member for Reading had made so extravagant a statement that he (Sir John Hay) felt it necessary to submit the facts he had done, and to show that the present First Lord had been bound in honour to make the statement which he had made as to the condition of the Navy, and as to the extraordinary efforts he had made to improve it.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, the right hon. and gallant Member for Stamford seemed to claim credit for the present Government on the ground that they had spent more money on the Navy than any Government of recent years. But the hon. Member for Reading (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had not complained that the present Board did not spend money enough, but that they did not show sufficient results for the money so spent. What the hon. Member for Reading asked was this—"You, the Government, have asked for a larger sum of money, and you have engaged a larger number of men, and we want to know what adequate amount of work have you turned out of the dockyards?" There had been no answer given to that question. No doubt it would be said that a very large sum had been spent upon repairs; but that was not a sufficient explanation. The Government would have to make plain how it was that having last year promised to build 14,000 tons, they had only built 11,000 tons, and were thus 3,000 tons in arrear. The Committee had a right to inquire why the work for which money had been voted had not been done. His own opinion was that the whole of the money asked for fighting ships ought to be spent upon building fighting ships, and ought not to be frittered away in the dockyards.

Mr. HUNT remarked that the statement of the hon. Member for Reading invited them into controversial matters, which he was anxious to avoid. It was true that the shipbuilding programme of the Government during the past year was not fulfilled, as he stated when he introduced the Navy Estimates in March. He was told that the excuse that so many men had been employed upon repairs would not serve him, because the completion of ships under repair was behindhand. But how did that arise? Last year he was very much taken to task for saying that he would not have ships upon paper, and that they should be real and effective, and not dummies. He had been endeavouring to make good that assertion. There was an extraordinary number of fighting ships under repair last year—the *Warrior*, the *Defence*, the *Resistance*, the *Hector*, the *Minotaur*, the *Achilles*, the *Black Prince*, and the *Valiant*; and those eight ironclads, until they had been put in a proper state of repair, were more or less dummies. When the work came to be done it turned out that the cost of repairing the ships approached very nearly their original cost. It was, perhaps, as well to remark that the original Estimate was prepared, not by the present representatives of the Naval branch of the Government, but by their predecessors. That was the reason why the Government had been unable to build the amount of tonnage laid down in their programme. They were told, again, that they had added a considerable number of men to the Estimates without showing a corresponding amount of work done. Well, in explanation of that circumstance, he had only to mention that it was impossible to get the additional men all at once, and they had been without them for a long time, though they had now been obtained. Last year he pointed out that there were always contingencies to be provided for, and that to meet those contingencies men were taken off the new ships. This year he had endeavoured to obviate that evil by providing a number of men expressly for contingencies. It was too early in the day to boast; but he had been told by his professional advisers that the programme of work had never been so nearly up to the estimate for a great many years past as it was during the current year. That fact he attributed to the precaution of taking men for contingencies. A remark had been made that whilst last year he gave a lugubrious picture of the Navy, this year he seemed to be tolerably satisfied. He was more satisfied, not because things were perfect, but because they were mending. He denied that they were very much the same as last year. He did not take all the credit, or anything like all the credit, for this improvement, for he had always admitted that the right hon. Gentleman opposite, his predecessor at the Admiralty, had endeavoured to put matters straight, and when he took office he found that some improvements had been effected. But he had to point out to the Committee that last year the Government were unable to send a reserve squadron to sea. It was true they sent out ships singly to exercise the reserve men; but there were not seaworthy ships enough to form a squadron. That appeared to him to be a very grave state of things. Now, this year there was a reserve squadron at sea, and but for the additional men that were taken on last year, they would not have been in a position to send out the same number of ships or to supply so many reliefs. He did not say things were perfect or all that he could wish; neither did he contend that the improvement which had taken place was altogether owing to the change of Government, but things were mending very considerably, and therefore there was good reason for adopting a more complacent tone in speaking of the Navy.

Mr. SAMUDA observed, that during the past 10 years the amount of work done had fallen 25,000 tons below the Estimates, and that the only time when there was no deficiency was when Mr. Corry was at the head of the Admiralty. He urged the right hon. Gentleman (Mr.

Hunt) not to rely too much on calculations as to what a certain number of men would do. The number of men this year when there were 14,000 tons to be built was only a fraction above what it was last year, when the building of less than 12,000 tons was contemplated; and, under these circumstances, how was it possible, he asked, that the programme could be carried out? At the present moment eight iron-clads were building in the dockyards and two in private yards. Two of the vessels laid down were of a perfectly new type, and although he was bound to admit, after having had an interview with the Chief Constructor, that they had a number of most ingenious and admirable arrangements, which would prevent the defects to which, in ignorance of the facts, he had in a former speech alluded, still he thought that their cruising qualities had been sacrificed. He wished to press upon the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Admiralty that, when all other nations of Europe were considerably increasing the sea-going character of their cruisers of the fighting class, we could not afford to dispense with an augmentation of that particular class so as to keep up the immense superiority we had at present over all those different nations of Europe. The increase of that class was the more important from what had been said as to our inability to send our squadrons to sea.

Mr. BENTINCK, quite agreed with the hon. Member for Reading (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) that it was most unfortunate that the Navy Estimates had been postponed till so late a period of the Session. Neither the late nor the present Government had done much to improve the lamentable state of things in the Navy. He admitted that the right hon. Member for the City of London (Mr. Goschen) had done his best, and that his right hon. Friend the present First Lord was doing his best to improve the wretched state of things; but the result was so infinitesimal, and so inadequate to the requirements of the Navy, that it simply amounted to nothing. He asked his right hon. Friend the First Lord if he believed that, taking into account the state of the armaments of Europe, and taking into consideration that, by civilian interference, their Army had been reduced to a cipher, the Navy of this country was in such a state, in point of efficiency and numbers, as to secure at all times the security of the country and the maintenance of its honour? In this country they had, he believed, about six weeks' provisions for the whole population, and if war broke out they would be in the position of a besieged town if they had not a sufficiency of light sea-going ships to protect their commerce. If they lost the command of the sea the result would be that in six weeks they would be reduced to starvation. We were devoting too much science to the construction of floating batteries without regard to their sailing qualities; our iron-clads, from their shape and form, were useless as sailing ships; the majority of them could not be classed as sea-going ships; we could not make sailors on board of them; and he would suggest that they should be kept in dock, and that we should have a Channel Squadron of sailing ships to train sailors to be put on board the iron-clads when their services were required.

Mr. E. J. REED joined in the protest at the Vote being taken at a time when discussion was impossible, and pointed out that the departure of Governments from their building programmes was concurrent with their practical escape from Parliamentary control by the postponement of Estimates to the end of the Session. He thought there was much ground for congratulation with reference to the speeches which had proceeded from both sides of the House. Large sums had been granted yearly for several years past by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the country with a thoroughly effective Navy; but the precise manner in which the expenditure took place had been, to a great degree, beyond the control of Parliament. The monies granted for the purposes of the construction of the Navy were divisible into two main portions—that part which went for the purposes of building ships, and that part which was devoted to their repairs. It was impossible to anticipate correctly the amount of money which would be needed for repairs. It might be possible to draw up a certain programme, and to put down in that programme a list of the ships that it was intended to repair, but it might also happen that the Estimate which had been formed would prove defective, and thus an outlay upon repairs beyond that which had been asked from Parliament might be found necessary. If this uncertainty were allowed to extend itself to the building of ships also, then it became still clearer that something like a distinct understanding should be come to with the Government as to the apportionment of the grants. In the course of the discussion which had taken place that evening they had heard a great deal upon the subject of tonnage. He had amused himself a short time ago, during the dull portion of a speech, by calculating the price per ton on the construction of certain ships of war. He had calculated that the price per ton for the *Superb* was £51, for the *Temeraire* the same price per ton, for the *Euryalus* £72 per ton, and for the *Garnet* £67 per ton. These amounts varied so much that he should wish to point out that if all the Committee asked was that the Government should build a certain amount of tonnage, the Admiralty should submit a more specific Estimate as to the proportion of the grant that was to be appropriated to special classes of these vessels of war. He thought it was a somewhat extraordinary thing that the Committee should be asked to sanction the construction of two very peculiar iron-clads without any more specific knowledge than that they were to be something like the *Inflexible.* That vessel was of a peculiar type, a kind of vessel to which he had given great consideration while he was at the Admiralty; but he had not put forth a plan, because it required so many check calculations, and because there were some features in connection with it which gave him some anxiety. He did not say that because he doubted the constructive power of the authorities at the Admiralty; but because the vessel was of so singular and peculiar a type. He had not seen a model of these ships, though he admitted the courtesy of the right hon. Gentleman in affording facilities for viewing models at the Admiralty; but he would counsel that great care should be observed in the construction of these vessels. He would ask the Committee whether the position of the master shipwrights or Chief Constructors as they were now called, should not be improved; but their position was constantly depressed through naval officers being appointed as superintendents of the dockyards. However, the course now pursued at the dockyards resulted in a large waste of public money, and he would suggest that the master shipwrights should have more power to prevent it. He did not make these observations with the view of obstructing the Vote, but to secure more careful attention to the question. The hon. Member (Mr. Bentinck) sometimes made strong statements and sometimes modified them on re-consideration, and he would remind the hon. Gentleman that it was one thing to say that a ship sailed badly and another to say that she was useless, and in this latter respect he thought the hon. Gentleman had spoken too strongly.

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD said, that although many faults had been attributed to our ships, yet, taken as a whole, our Fleet was very efficient and powerful, and, in his opinion, our naval architects and designers deserved the greatest credit for what they had done. What the Navy really wanted was a larger number of first-class cruisers of the *Active*, *Volage*, and *Shah* type, possessing great speed, to be rigged as frigates, and able to keep at sea for a long time, to stand weather well and carry heavy guns. War was very different now from what it was 10 years ago. If we went to war now it would be a matter of a fortnight, and this is where we should suffer. The enemy would send out three or four cruisers, which in that space of time would inflict a vast amount of damage on our commerce, for it should be remembered that we did the carrying business of the world. We ought to have cruisers which could go at the same pace as the great steamers engaged in the merchant service—namely, from 13 to 15 knots an hour. He found, however, that we possessed only 34 cruisers. Twenty-one of these would go from 9 to 11 knots; 12 could go from 11 to 12 knots; and only 6 could go from 12 to 15 knots. Thus we had only six vessels that could attain the speed requisite—namely, 15 knots—for the protection of our commerce in the event of our going suddenly to war. He hoped a large number of ships of this description would be added to the Navy. No nation would be imprudent enough to run its head against our iron-clad fleet; but it would send out cruisers to attack our trade. He was glad to learn that nine new cruisers were to be built, two of which would soon be finished; but he should have been greater pleased if the number had been 69. These cruisers would be particularly valuable to protect vessels going into our coaling stations. He hoped that the Admiralty would give their attention to this matter, which, he submitted, was one of great importance.

Mr. GORST said, he wished to call the attention of the Committee to a matter of considerable importance and interest both to his own constituents and the country at large—namely, the discontent which existed amongst the men employed in the dockyards. His predecessor (Admiral Elliot), in a previous Session, had brought the subject before the House, and there was then a promise that it should have serious and earnest consideration. He wished to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would give the Committee the result of the inquiries which he had made in reference to the matter? He did not wish to bring it forward as a mere dockyard workman's grievance, but as a question of the economical expenditure of public money. The money voted could not be economically expended if the workmen were in a state of dissatisfaction. For some time there had been considerable dissatisfaction among all classes of workmen employed in the dockyards; though he did not think that it was at all necessary that men who were in the employ of the Government should be in a chronic state of discontent. It was not so in private firms. One ground for the discontent in Government Yards was because they did not treat all the men alike; and, indeed, the great complaint was that there was an unnecessary inequality. The first great inequality was in dividing the men into establishment and non-establishment workmen. Men who had worked side by side in the dockyards for the same number of years found themselves in this position. One had been lucky enough to get upon the establishment whilst the other had not been so lucky, and the consequence was that their positions were entirely different. They were differently regarded, had different trust in the town; one looked forward to a pension, whilst the other had no hope of such a thing. There was another ground of discontent, and that was founded upon this, that promotion in the dockyards was supposed to be based entirely upon competitive examinations. Promotion upon this system, however, was not fairly carried out; because it was found impossible to trust entirely to the result of competitive examination, and there were personal marks given to the men which really made the system of competitive examination a mere sham. He should not object to promotion being made by persons who were responsible to the House; but in the dockyards they had neither promotion by strict competitive examination, nor promotion by persons who were responsible to the House. He hoped to be able to bring the matter under the attention of the House under more favourable circumstances next Session.

Mr. E. J. REED considered that the system of examination at the dockyards was one of the fairest that could be devised. There was one point he wished to call the attention of the First Lord to, and that was with reference to the case of a number of skilled labourers who only got pensions of an inferior class. The fault, he believed, rested with the Treasury.

Mr. WHALLEY was anxious that some steps should be taken to utilize the private yachts of the country as a sort of Naval Volunteer body. He condemned the sending of iron-clads to sea for the training of our seamen.

Dr. KENEALY said, he coincided in the sentiment that it was extremely inconvenient to hon. Members, and it was discreditable to the system of government in this country, that at this late period of the Session and at this late hour of the night they should be called upon to discuss Votes of this importance, and without any adequate excuse being given. Such proceedings were not calculated to raise the House of Commons in the opinion of the country. He could tell hon. Gentlemen that there was beginning to be felt a widespread spirit of dissatisfaction and disaffection that two of the most important branches of the administration of the country—namely, the Navy and the Indian Revenue—should be put off to the latest possible period of the Session, and when the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) brought forward his Motion complaining of this being the case he should give him his warm support.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg to point out that the question before the Committee is the Vote for the Dockyards, and it has nothing to do with the Indian Revenue.

Dr. KENEALY: I do not intend to anticipate any discussion that may take place on the Indian Budget. I am pointing out what I think I am quite in Order in doing. ["Order!"] I intend and will point it out. ["Order!"] I repeat I intend and will point out that the country is justly dissatisfied that important questions of this kind are thrust upon us at a period of the Session when hon. Members, such as the hon. and learned Member for Chatham (Mr. Gorst), are obliged to go down on their knees and apologize for doing their duty to their constituents. I am not going to do it. [*Laughter.*] I believe I am addressing English Gentlemen, and I hope they will allow me, as representing a large and independent constituency—[*Laughter*]—I repeat a large, independent, and most honourable constituency, who will have to pay this taxation—to express some views on this matter, and the more especially as the House knows I do not often intrude myself upon it. Now, the hon. Member for West Norfolk (Mr. Bentinck) is a prophet, and he is the most dangerous of prophets, because he is a respectable prophet, and he says that we do not know when there may be an outbreak of a general war. I always notice that when the Administration comes and asks for Votes for either the Army or the Navy, there are military and naval prophets — and there are respectable prophets who are neither naval nor military—who begin to anticipate a general European war. I know something of the state of Europe, and after careful consideration of it, I am quite unable to see any symptoms of this general outbreak with which we are threatened. Russia is not going to war with this country, unless this country shall be insane enough, and sometimes I think this country is quite capable of any amount of insanity—especially when certain portions turn their heads upon the Orton theory—I say that Russia is not going to war with us, unless England interferes with the proper, legitimate, and rational designs she has upon Turkey. ["Order!"]

Lord HENRY SCOTT: I rise to Order, and submit that it is not competent for the Member to raise a discussion on the general policy of Europe.

The CHAIRMAN: The question is the Vote for the Dockyards, and it is not competent for the hon. Member to raise a question of general policy.

Dr. KENEALY: I am endeavouring, if I can, to dispel from the mind of the hon. Member for West Norfolk any clouds of alarm and terror which he may have in reference to this impending European war, which seems to terrify him so much. I hope to be able to show that the hon. Member's assertions are made for the purpose of seducing the Committee into an easy compliance with the present Vote.

The CHAIRMAN: I have already intimated to the hon. Member that the question before the Committee is the Vote for the Dockyards, and it is not in Order for him to raise a general discussion about a European war, because of some chance expression which may have fallen from the hon. Member for West Norfolk.

Dr. KENEALY: The hon. Member for West Norfolk speaks about there only being six weeks' provisions in case of war. I am surprised that a Gentleman of his great experience should imagine that this country could by any possibility of means be driven into such a condition. The hon. Member was followed by the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) who gave the House a dissertation on the construction of ships, but I hope the Committee will not be led away by the arguments used.

Mr. HUNT said, in reference to the question of dockyard labourers, which had been raised by the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Gorst), it had not been lost sight of by the Government, and was still under consideration.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) £1,261,000, for Naval Stores for building, repairing, and outfitting the Fleet and Coast Guard.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, it would be a farce to enter into a discussion of the items contained in the Vote at the present period of the Session and at so late an hour, and he trusted that if the Vote was allowed to be taken in silence on the present occasion it would not be considered as a precedent for the future.

Vote *agreed to.*

(5.) £902,608, for Steam Machinery and Ships building by Contract.

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £652,751, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of New Works, Buildings, Machinery, and Repairs, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876."

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE inquired what was intended to be done with respect to Alderney Harbour?

Mr. HUNT stated that it was intended to repair the inner harbour, but the outer harbour would be left to itself.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to reduce the Vote by the sum of £8,000 towards the erection of a College for naval cadets at Dartmouth.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £644,751, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of New Works, Buildings, Machinery, and Repairs, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876."—(*Mr. Edwards.*)

Mr. HUNT said, that at this period of the Session it would be impossible to enter into a proper discussion of the matter, and he therefore proposed to accede to the proposition of his hon. Friend and to meet him on the merits of the question some months hence.

Mr. GOSCHEN: Are we to assume that the purchase of the site has not been completed?

Mr. HUNT: It has not been completed. I stated the other day that I waited for the Vote of the House. I only hope that we may not lose so excellent a site.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, there were certain questions connected with Chatham Dockyard which he should have liked to have seen discussed; but after what had been said by the First Lord he felt it would be useless to make any remarks that evening.

Dr. KENEALY said, the country would hear with very great surprise the statement of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Admiralty that the Session was so late and the hour so late that there was no time to discuss Votes which were of very large amount. He begged to move that the Chairman should report Progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Dr. Kenealy.*)

Mr. HUNT appealed to the Committee not to sanction the Motion. He admitted that it was not advisable to take such important Votes at this late period of the year, but there was no help for it now.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*

(7.) £145,088, for Greenwich Hospital and School.

Mr. HUNT made a brief statement as to the financial changes that had recently been carried out in connection with the income of the Hospital. He explained that a certain part of the estates belonging to the Hospital had been sold last year, the result of which had been to increase the income of the Hospital by a sum of £13,809. This sum had been applied by reducing the age at which the pensioners received their pension so as to give them a claim to additional pension at 65 instead of 70, by adding 200 boys to the Hospital and school, and by increasing certain annuities.

Mr. GOSCHEN expressed his satisfaction with the statement, but should like to know whether the Government were going to continue the policy of selling the estates. The late Government had recourse to selling some of those estates for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The estates were very large, and in reference to the proceeds of them, he considered the Government should keep a very large sum as a reserve fund in case of war, the effect of which would be to increase the pensions very much.

Sir JOHN HAY said, he was one of the Commissioners for inquiry into the Greenwich Hospital estates, which produced £4,000 a-year, and in his opinion, when consolidated and brought within one circle—to dispose of them, in fact—they would become very valuable.

Lord ESLINGTON said, that he, too, had been associated in inquiry respecting the Greenwich Hospital estates, and those which had been sold brought very high prices. The time might come when the charity would be very largely drawn upon, and the funds should therefore be very carefully kept. The Government should be very careful in selling this property, which, in his opinion, was very valuable, and in selling the surface it might be found that there were minerals beneath it.

Mr. BRUCE inquired whether any credit was given for the use of the buildings or the hospitals?

Mr. FAWCETT said, it was impossible to judge of the policy of these sales by their immediate results. If this country continued to progress in wealth and population the rate of interest in the public funds would decline; and while the value of money became less the value of land would increase; and therefore he hoped the Government would not get rid of all their landed property.

Sir MASSEY LOPES stated that the increase this year for the Greenwich Hospital estate had been £14,000, independently of the sales effected by the late Government. It was true that the College was the property of the charity, and it was worthy of consideration whether a small acknowledgement should not be paid from the naval funds to the charity for the use of the College. As to the policy of continuing the sales of the estates the Government had come to the conclusion that where the property was purely agricultural and fully developed it was desirable to sell it, but that where there was any mineral value below it would be very unwise to part with the property. The net rental of the property sold last year was £5,134, and it realized 62 years' purchase, so that upon it they now had £7,500 a-year beyond the net rental. Charges amounting to £10,000 a-year more upon the Greenwich estate would be falling in, so that in case of war there would be sufficient resources to meet an emergency.

Mr. WHITWELL was glad to hear that mineral property was to be retained.

Mr. GORST said, the buildings were the property of the charity, and should the Hospital be sold the pensioners would be entitled to the interest of the money so realized. If, however, the buildings were left for the use of the nation as a Naval College, the pensioners were clearly entitled to a fair rent for their premises.

Mr. SPENCER WALPOLE explained that the increase in the Vote this year was chiefly due to increased salaries.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE expressed his satisfaction at the increase which the salaries had undergone.

Vote *agreed to.*

(8.) £82,276, to complete the sum for the British Museum.

Resolutions to be reported.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £505, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland."

Mr. MELDON said, that at this stage it became his duty to move that the Chairman should report Progress. The Committee had now been engaged for many hours in voting Supply, and there were upon the Paper two or three important measures in which Irish Members were very much interested. The Chief Secretary had intimated his intention of proceeding with the two Bills relating to National education in Ireland, and the Irish Members were most desirous that the Bills should proceed at such an hour as would ensure careful consideration. He (Mr. Meldon) was most anxious that the Bills should be got through, and he felt it only reasonable that Progress should be reported after eight hours work in Committee.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Meldon.*)

Mr. W. H. SMITH appealed to the Committee to proceed with the discussion of the Estimates.

Mr. GOSCHEN suggested that if the Government would postpone the contested Votes hon. Members, perhaps, would not object to going on.

Mr. GOLDSMID thought it best to adopt the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman, and was glad to see a Representative of the late Government present at so late an hour.

Mr. MELDON complained that he had experienced at the hands of a Member of Her Majesty's Government a piece of terrorism such as he believed had never been equalled in this country. He (Mr. Meldon) was reluctantly compelled to bring a matter before the Committee which showed very clearly the manner in which Irish business was managed. Immediately before the last division which he felt it to be his duty to take, the Chief Secretary for Ireland came across the House and stated that if he (Mr. Meldon) intended to obstruct the passing of the Votes, he (the Chief Secretary) would withdraw the National Teachers Ireland Bill, and would take very good care that it should be known in Ireland why he did so. Now, the Chief Secretary knew very well that he (Mr. Meldon) was most interested in the passing of the Bill alluded to, and he submitted that the Chief Secretary was guilty of a very gross attempt to intimidate him from the discharge of his duty by threatening to denounce him in Ireland. This was not the first time the right hon. Baronet had had recourse to similar threats.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS - BEACH observed, that it was not usual for hon. Members to repeat openly in the House what had been said to them by other Members in private conversation. The hon. Member had drawn a wrong inference from what he (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had said to him.

Mr. MELDON said, that he would not trust himself to express what was his opinion of the statement just made by the right hon. Baronet, but would content himself with a statement of what actually had occurred in which statement he would be borne out by all the hon. Members sitting around him. Upon the House being cleared for the division just taken the Chief Secretary in a most excited manner rushed across the House and in a loud tone of voice audible to everyone on the benches around made the statement referred to which was heard by many Members. Indeed, several of his Friends around expressed very strong views of the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman. The Chief Secretary very well knew of his (Mr. Meldon's) anxiety that the Bill alluded to should not be opposed, as both privately and upon the occasion of a recent deputation he had assured the right hon. Baronet that all responsibility was left with the Government, and that the passing of the Bill would not be opposed. His object was attained by directing the attention of the Committee and the public to the manner in which Irish legislation was conducted by the Chief Secretary, so that he would not further press the matter.

He gave the most unqualified contradiction to the statement made that the conversation was private, and in this he would be borne out by all his Friends about.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS - BEACH said, the hon. Member was under misapprehension.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that there appeared to have been a misapprehension on both sides.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:* — Ayes 23; Noes 88: Majority 65.

Original Question again proposed.

Whereupon Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Parnell.*)

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed.

House *resumed.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow;*

Committee also report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at half after
Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 4th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Supply—*considered in Committee*—Civil Service Estimates, Classes IV., V., VI., VII.—Revenue Departments and Post Office Packet and Telegraph Services—Supplementary Estimates.

Resolutions [August 3] *reported.*

Ways and Means—*considered in Committee*—Consolidated Fund (£24,982,153).

Public Bills — *Committee* — Local Authorities Loans (*re-comm.*) * [197] — r.p.; Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) * [162]—r.p.; National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) * [279]—r.p.

Committee—Report—Public Works Loans (*re-comm.*) * [269].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—National School Teachers (Ireland) * [223], and *passed.*

Third Reading—East India Home Government (Appointments) * [272]; Statute Law Revision * [278], and *passed.*

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS (IRELAND)—LEGISLATION.—QUESTION.

Mr. WHITWELL (for Mr. M'Carthy Downing) asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether it is the intention of Her

Majesty's Government to introduce, early in the next Session, a Bill to improve the condition of the Dwellings of the Labouring Population in Ireland?

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply, said, that, looking at the improvements which had taken place in these dwellings under the present law, it was not his intention to introduce a Bill next Session for the purpose contemplated in the Question, especially as he had seen no proposal for legislation which appeared to him likely to produce any very beneficial result.

SUPPLY.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

OBSERVATIONS. QUESTION.

MR. DODSON, in rising to call attention to the Supplementary Estimates now submitted, with reference to some observations which fell from the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer at an early period of the Session, said, the Supplementary Estimates at present submitted to the House were these—In connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, £112,000; Civil Service Estimates, £297,800; Navy Estimates, £5,700; further Civil Service Estimates, £2,200—making a total of £417,700. In the last item named he was glad to see included a proposal which he was sure the House would receive with favour. It was an addition to the salary of his hon. Friend the Chairman of Ways and Means by which that official would be placed on an equal footing with the corresponding official in the Upper House. He believed the House would receive that proposal favourably, not only as regarded the office itself, but also with regard to the efficient and able manner in which the present occupant discharged the duties. In introducing his Budget the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in detail the increments he expected in different branches of the Revenue, and took credit for them; his total estimate of such increments was £940,000. This total included the estimated increment upon the income tax, at 2*d*. in the pound, compared with the produce of 2*d*. in the pound last year, leaving out of consideration the extent to which the Revenue was swollen last year by means of the tax at 3*d*. The right hon. Gentleman estimated an increase upon each penny of £50,000, making an addition of £100,000 as compared with last year. By the aid of these increments of Revenue, he arrived at an estimated surplus of £417,000. He presented his Estimates as exact Estimates; he said they had been deliberately framed, that they were neither too cautious nor over sanguine, and that he submitted them with confidence. He then proposed to reduce the surplus by £60,000 for brewers' licences, £185,000 to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt, and £70,000 charged for local purposes in the present year. By these figures the right hon. Gentleman reduced his estimated surplus to the sum of £102,000. That estimated surplus was subsequently further reduced by the sum of £6,000 in consequence of his abandonment of the proposed 5*s*. stamp duty upon appointments. Thus the estimated surplus was reduced to £96,000. When the Budget came to be further discussed three weeks afterwards, the right hon. Gentleman was pressed to show how he expected his estimated surplus of about £100,000 to meet the Votes for Irish Education and for the Supplementary Estimates, which everybody anticipated. The right hon. Gentleman shifted his ground and intimated that his Estimates were low and that he relied upon higher increments than those he had stated to the House. He said—

> "I do anticipate that there will be a further amount of Revenue which will come into the Exchequer in some shape or other, and which will fairly balance any Supplementary Estimates we may have to propose. Is not that, after all, a common-sense view of the case?"

He went on to say—

> "I think I am taking a safe estimate when I say that I may put the supplementary receipts and savings on expenditure—for these must be taken into account—against any Supplementary Estimates that may be required."—[3 *Hansard*, ccxxiv. 320-21.]

On the 8th of June, in Committee on the Sinking Fund Bill, the right hon. Gentleman was further pressed about the smallness of the surplus to meet the increasing expenditure and the Supplementary Estimates, and the right hon. Gentleman stood at bay, and said—

"In his Budget Statement he told the House there would be some Supplementary Estimates, but not more than would be covered by the anticipated excess of Revenue; and when any Supplementary Estimates were presented he meant to justify his statement."

He added—

"When Supplementary Estimates were proposed he would show how they were to be met. Hon. Gentlemen had no right to anticipate those Supplementary Estimates until the Government told them what they were and what means they would have of meeting them."—[3 *Hansard* ccxxiv. 1555-7.]

The House had now got Supplementary Estimates amounting to £417,700 before it, and it might be regarded as a matter almost of certainty that before the close of the financial year 1875-6 there would be further Supplementary Estimates. The Supplementary Estimates of £417,700 would require to meet them something more than the estimated surplus of £102,000, now reduced to £96,000. This was not all. From a Return relating to the National Debt, presented on the 29th of April last, on the Motion of his right hon. Friend the Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers), it appeared that, over and above the fixed charge for the National Debt provided for in the Estimates, the right hon. Gentleman anticipated he would have a surplus of about £500,000 applicable to the reduction of the Debt in the current financial year. It was stated as a foot-note to the Return that the average surplus revenue applicable to the reduction of the Debt must be taken at £500,000. With his estimated surplus of £100,000 the right hon. Gentleman was prepared to meet the Supplementary Estimates now presented of more than £400,000; also whatever increased charges there might be before the close of the financial year, and further he hoped to have a round sum of £500,000 applicable to the reduction of the Debt over and above what he had estimated in his Budget Statement. What was it he was trusting to in order to meet these sums, which amounted to upwards of £900,000? He calculated upon, and had taken credit for the increments on the Revenue of last year as amounting to upwards of £900,000. Apart from savings in expenditure, what else could he be looking to to meet these further charges? The right hon. Gentleman appeared to have had two sets of figures and calculations; one an exoteric set which he gave to the House, under which he estimated an increase of Revenue of over £900,000; the other an esoteric set, under which he estimated the increments of Revenue at double that amount, or more than £1,800,000. If that were so, it was not fair to the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could be understood, if he framed his Budget on the old-fashioned principle and said—"The produce of the Revenue last year was so much, and I estimate it will produce the same amount, without taking into account increase of population or increase of trade;" or if he said—"I will adopt the bolder principle of allowing for increments of Revenue, and make the best forecast I can of the political and commercial prospects of the coming year; and I will take the responsibility of doing it." But he did not understand the position of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who said— "I give you an estimate of the increments of Revenue as accurately as I can;" and then when he was pressed, as to how certain charges were to be met, said—"I have something in reserve I did not tell you about, further increments of which I have not told you, and of which I am not going to tell you." If the House of Commons were to consider any increments of Revenue at all, the estimates ought to be the best which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could make, and there ought to be no reserve on his part. We have now got the Returns of the Revenue for the first four months of the year—that was, up to the 31st of July, and it did not come up to the Budget Estimate. [The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: What?] The Revenue for the four months was upwards of £24,000,000, and the right hon. Gentleman's estimate for the year was £75,685,000, a third of which was £25,228,333. He did not, however, lay any stress upon this difference, because it was impossible for an outsider to form a judgment of the whole year from the revenue of a fourth, a third, or even a half. What he asked the right hon. Gentlemen now to do was to redeem the promise he made on the 8th of June in the debate on the Sinking Fund Bill, and to tell the House, now that the Supplementary Estimates had been presented, by what means he intended to meet them?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he fully and gladly recognized the right of the right hon. Gentleman to put this question to him, and even if he had not done so he should have felt it his duty to address some observations to the House in redemption of the pledge he had given that when the Supplementary Estimates of the year were presented that he would explain the general position of the finances, and justify the proceedings of the Government. The House would, however, first allow him for a moment to call its attention to the ground upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called upon to proceed in framing his Budget, and the particular points to which his consideration must be directed. It was important that he should take an opportunity of stating to Parliament and the country the general condition of the finances, and that his statement should be as full and accurate as possible. But the main point which he had to consider in making his Financial Statement was the financial proposals that it was his duty to make to the House; and when he made proposals involving an alteration of taxation either by way of addition or remission, it was admitted that a very searching inquiry should be made as to the grounds on which that addition or remission was proposed. When, however, as in the present instance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer left everything undisturbed, and proposed neither an addition nor a remission of taxation, the matter was, in some respects, to be viewed with a different eye, and the chief object which he had to consider at the time he made his proposals was whether there was any justification for proposing such addition or remission, and he accordingly endeavoured to point out the state of the finances which justified the position he then took. In order to do so, he laid before the House an account of the receipts of the past year, and entered into the Estimates of income and expenditure of the coming year, although there were one or two matters of expenditure in regard to which it was impossible to make a perfectly accurate statement. There was, for instance, the question of Irish education, involving a very important principle which had not then been decided by the Government. At the same time, there was a considerable Vote in prospect, the amount of which had not then been ascertained, for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. These were two of the items, therefore, which he had in view, although there was some little uncertainty as to the amount of the Supplementary Estimates. There was at the time a somewhat exaggerated opinion afloat, both in that House and elsewhere, as to the amount which would be proposed under one of those heads, yet the Government were pretty confident that the Supplementary Estimates would not exceed a very moderate sum. He would observe, as a matter of fact, that the Supplementary Estimates now proposed were not very excessive as compared with previous years. In the financial year 1872-3 Supplementary Estimates were presented of £342,000, including the Vote for Irish Education and Telegraphs. [Mr. GLADSTONE: Was that during the Session?] Yes. In the year 1873-4 the amount of the Supplementary Estimates was £386,000, including the Vote for the Irish Constabulary. This year the amount of the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates was £297,800. The Vote for the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, including the naval expenditure, was £112,850; the Supplemental Estimate for the Navy was £5,700, and the House of Commons' Vote was £2,200. In his Financial Statement, he left the balance of estimated revenue over expenditure in round numbers at about £100,000, and as he now proposed Supplemental Estimates amounting to about £400,000, there was a difference of £300,000. The right hon. Gentleman had reminded the Committee that in the course of the financial discussions the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that his Estimates of Revenue were low, and that he would probably have a larger surplus of income over expenditure than he had estimated at the time of making his Budget statement. He described that by saying that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had "shifted his ground" from that which he had taken up on the Budget, and that he was thereby acting unfairly. But he did not admit that he had at all shifted his ground. He stated at the time that his Estimates were moderate Estimates, and this assertion was immediately challenged by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) and by the hon. Member for the Wick Burghs (Mr. Laing). He found at the close of the debate that evening he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in his reply made these remarks—

> "At the present moment, there was a very small surplus left; but, in the first place, he believed that the Estimates had been taken at a very moderate and reasonable figure; and, in the second place, he was not proposing to sacrifice the surplus by the remission of taxation, but by appropriating a larger amount to the payment of Debt. It was not therefore a case in which there was so much imprudence in running rather close to the wind as it would be if he were proposing to give away £200,000 or £300,000 in remission of taxation."—[3 *Hansard*, ccxiii. 1061.]

When, therefore, he was told that he had left himself so small a surplus, he reminded hon. Members that the Government was making a provision of £255,000 for the payment of the Debt, and that it could therefore hardly be said that if they failed to realize the amount, of surplus they expected to receive they were therefore running themselves into a deficiency. The question simply was whether they should apply a larger or smaller amount to the payment of the Debt. What was their condition at the present time? Last year, when he made a considerable allowance for the growth of the Revenue, although his total figures were within the mark, and were indeed larger than he had reckoned upon, yet in some particulars he had fallen below the amount, and he had been taunted and upbraided in that House and elsewhere that he had failed in his calculations upon certain branches of the Revenue. Finding this to be the case last year, he stated more than once that it would be safer this year to reckon upon a more moderate amount of increase in some branches of Revenue, and that he was willing to run the risk of any Supplementary Estimates that it might be necessary to propose. And he staked his reputation on there being a sufficient surplus of Revenue in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and Stamps over the Estimates to meet any Supplementary Estimates that might be proposed. He was confident that he should be able at the proper time to show that his calculations were within the mark, and now that the Supplementary Estimates were seen to amount to the moderate sum of £400,000, he was able to state that the Returns of Revenue fully justified the Estimates he had formed, and that the Government would receive a larger amount of Revenue than was necessary to cover the Supplementary Estimates. He could not help feeling some surprise that the right hon. Gentleman had put a question tending to show that his receipts for the portion of the year that had elapsed had fallen below the estimate. They had, on the contrary, considerably exceeded his estimate, and he could not understand how the right hon. Gentleman could make it out to be otherwise. The right hon. Gentleman had explained it by saying that the receipts of the first three or four months of the year were not equal proportionately to the whole Revenue of the year. Of course, not. No one would suppose that in the first third of the year they would receive one-third of the revenue of the year; last year, for instance, the total receipts of the Customs were £19,289,000, while the receipts up to the 1st of August were £6,054,000. According to the receipts of the first portion of the year, the Revenue ought to have been £18,000,000, while it actually exceeded £19,250,000. The Excise revenue of 1874-5 was £27,395,000; but the receipts up to the 1st of August were only £8,160,000. So with regard to Stamps and other heads of Revenue. The Income Tax also exhibited a very considerable difference in the receipts at different periods of the year. The sound basis of calculation was how the Revenue was coming in this year as compared with last year; because if they were receiving a fair proportion of the amount which they ought to receive, and if there was no reason to suppose that the rate of increase would fall off, they would arrive at a fair conclusion as to what the Revenue would be at the end of the year. There were several items of Revenue upon which it was difficult to form an accurate calculation. These were the Income Tax, the Post Office, the Telegraph Service, the Crown Lands, and the Miscellaneous. He would, therefore, put these aside with the single remark that the receipts were not only equal to, but in advance of, what he had estimated. He would now take the Customs, the Excise, and the Stamps, and, putting the matter broadly, he would state that the estimated increase under these three heads for the whole year had been already more than realized during the four months that had elapsed. And further, if the receipts day by day only reached the same amount in the Customs, Excise, and Stamps taken together, it would be found that his estimate of receipts under these three heads would be fully made up. He did not see any reason to suppose that the rate of advance would be stayed, although he did not say it would proceed for the rest of the year at the same rate as during the first four months. Assuming, however, that instead of being stationary, it went on at the same rate which had hitherto been realized, the receipts might be roughly but fairly taken as being from £800,000 to £1,000,000 more than he had reckoned upon.

MR. DODSON asked, if the right hon. Gentleman would state what was the Budget estimate of the Revenue from Customs, Excise, and Stamps, and what were the actual amounts received under those three heads up to the 31st July last?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he had no objection to give the information asked for. The estimate of Customs receipts for the present year was £19,500,000, and there had been actually received for Customs in the previous year £19,289,000. He had, therefore, estimated that there would be an increase of Customs' revenue of £200,000 in the present year. The amount received up to the 31st of July was £6,268,000, against £6,054,000 received up to the 1st of August, 1874, being an increase as compared with last year of £214,000 on the Customs. So that in these four months the Government had realized exactly the amount which he had estimated he should gain upon the whole year. The Excise last year brought in £27,395,000. This year he estimated that it would bring in £27,740,000, being an estimated increase of £345,000 on the Excise. The actual receipts up to July 31 were £8,644,000, being an increase over the estimate of £484,000, from which would have to be deducted £187,000, owing to different railways, so that the estimated increase of £300,000 had been realized within about £40,000. The Stamps produced last year £10,540,000. They were estimated to produce in the present year £10,600,000, being an estimated increase of £60,000. The actual increase for the four months was £103,000. Therefore, if this rate of increase should go on, it would produce very satisfactory results. He made this statement to justify the general position he had taken up, and which did not warrant him in asking for additional taxation. The practical point in a Financial Statement was what the Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to ask the House of Commons to do. He had to ask the House to vote certain expenditure, and he ought to have the means to meet it. If it were unnecessary to impose a tax last April, under the circumstances he should have thought it wrong to propose to do so, and the country would not have liked an additional penny put upon the income tax, or any other additional charge which at the end of the year would have raised £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 more than was wanted. On the other hand, it was left open to him by the course he took, if his calculations proved unsound or fallacious, to appeal if necessary to Parliament for the assistance he might require, but which in April he did not expect he should need. He was glad, therefore, to be able to say that the expectations he had formed at that period had been realized, and that on that account it was with great confidence that he submitted these moderate Supplementary Estimates to the House. [*Cheers.*]

MR. GLADSTONE: I have listened with much interest to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman who has just sat down, and also to that of the right hon. Gentleman near me (Mr. Dodson), which preceded it with respect to the state of the Revenue. I was not aware that it was my right hon. Friend's intention to raise this question; but it was perfectly right, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has observed, that some observations should have been made upon it, in order to give him the opportunity of redeeming the pledge which he gave on a former occasion. I will not enter into any details as to the present condition of the Revenue, because that is not the question really involved in the financial proceedings of the present year. There may in this country occasionally be a very large surplus of Revenue when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not fulfilled his duty of making sufficient provision to meet the wants of the country, and there may be a heavy deficiency when he has fulfilled that duty.

Consequently it is, in my opinion, the principles which are involved in our financial proceedings to which we have to look, and by no means to the results which at a given moment may be before the House. What I lament, Sir, is this —We live in a state of things when undoubtedly—and history will unquestionably record it—the House of Commons is becoming by degrees, what it ought not to be, not a control over the expenditure—at any rate, not a sufficient controlling power on the expenditure of the Government, but rather a stimulating power to enlarge and augment that expenditure. That this is the case I do not hesitate to say to some extent on both sides of the House, although—perhaps from my own feeling of partiality I think that this side of the House is less responsible than the other—but this is a matter of dispute into which I do not desire to enter. I cannot ask hon. Gentlemen opposite to assent to that proposition, although I believe that in the course of time and on the proper occasion they will approve of what I have said. But what I wish to say is, that in this state of things it is to the Government of the country, and especially to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we have to look to maintain the strict doctrines of finance—that is to say, to enforce upon the House the necessity of making ample and adequate provision for maintaining rigidly that the principle that once a year, and not by successive driblets, the House has a right to be informed as to the finance of the country, and the accounts of the country are to be cast up. It has a right to be informed on such occasions that everything which is unreal and fictitious in finance is to be avoided—that it is wrong to ask the House to vote money for the reduction of the National Debt and afterwards to speak of that Vote of money as means upon which we can safely draw in case the estimate of income as compared with expenditure is not sufficiently realized. But what I lament is this—On this occasion my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without any disapproval on the part of the House—on the contrary, he sat down amid the cheers of his Friends, which does not surprise me in the slightest degree—and not only without any disapproval on the part of the House, but without any disapproval that I can see in the country, and certainly with no disapproval on the part of the metropolitan Press—instead of preaching the strict and rigid doctrines of finance, and endeavouring to maintain the tone of the House on this subject, has been putting forward every kind of apology for lax proceedings in this matter, for making small and insufficient arrangements having relation to the increase of the Revenue, and for declining to provide, in the shape of Supplementary Estimates, for things that may be reasonably expected; but as I fully admit, with the approval and assent, and with the laudations to which I have referred, departing from the sound and wholesome and salutary principles which have guided the finance of this country in former years. I confess that I am not able to follow the principles on which my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his computations with regard to four months of the year. It appears to me that to compare the proceeds of each Department for four months in one year with the proceeds of each Department in the four months of the previous year is a very unsafe proceeding; but, at the same time, I admit that it is much better that we should not enter into details of this kind, of which we are far less qualified to judge than the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that we should rest satisfied with the announcement that the increase in the Revenue he had anticipated far more than satisfies his expectation in reference to the three branches to which he has referred. I quite agree with the right hon. Gentleman that they are the three branches to take as a test, and I can assure him that no one will be better pleased than I shall be if the ensuing year should commence with a very large surplus. But it is not upon the mere figures and the mere facts stated at the close of the year that we should consider the rights of the question to be determined; we have rather to look to the observance or non-observance of the sound and usual principles in the financial arrangements of the year, as they are necessarily made beforehand. I know very well, Sir, that it is impossible to apply the general rules of finance to years in which the circumstances are altogether of an extraordinary character.

But I say that what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is bound to do is to make sufficient allowance in the Estimates for the ordinary variations of the seasons. He must take into consideration whether there has been a good harvest or a bad one, and also the sudden demands that may arise under circumstances of a character altogether unknown beyond what can be anticipated from common experience, and for which extraordinary emergencies he could not be expected to provide in his Budget. I own it was to me a matter of surprise when I found that my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer justified his mode of procedure this year by stating that in the year 1860 there had been a proposal in making the financial arrangements of the year to take £1,300,000 out of the balances—that is to say, to fall short of equalizing income and expenditure by £1,300,000. Her Majesty's Government must know that that was a case in which, long after the financial arrangements of the year were made, a demand which could not have been provided for previously to the extent of £5,000,000, came upon the country, and that for such a demand as that it was quite right to lay new taxes, and, as a matter of fact, they were laid. It was quite right to provide for such a charge either by taking money out of the balances, or even by a resort to the principle of borrowing, and it is to ordinary principles alone that general rules must apply. But I contend, Sir, most firmly that there are certain principles that ought to be observed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer while, at the same time, I predict that he will never find it difficult to obtain the cheers of his Friends—indeed, it will be considered a merciful and humane act — if he relaxes them. He will find this to be an exceedingly pleasant proceeding, and one that will get him over many difficulties and enable him to avoid much annoyance—and I know no office of State that entails so much annoyance as that held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—but it will only get him over these difficulties until the time when the bill has to be paid and his accounts have to undergo the rigid scrutiny of this House—the time when matters are found to have gone wrong and when those who have cheered him in the first instance will flatter themselves that at that very time they mistrusted his proceedings although they did not say so. What I hold, Sir, is that it is the duty of the Government to present to the House at the period of the year when the Budget is proposed an effective surplus of income over expenditure, and it is also their duty to include in that surplus, provided for at that time, all the extra expenditure of the year which is within what I may term their reasonable expectation. But here I regret to perceive that I am at variance with the principle held by the present Government. They hold that until the expenditure of the country is exactly defined, until they know exactly what it is—until, in fact, they know what addition is to be made to the charge for Irish education—they are not bound to take it into account. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to reflect in this way—"I may at a later period of the Session bring forward a separate proposition, or be able to show that I have an adequate provision owing to the flourishing state of the Revenue in order to meet this or that charge." Speaking from no inconsiderable experience—for it has been my duty to frame the Budgets of this country on 10 occasions, although the 10th came to grief before it was presented to the House—I will venture to say that such principles as I have enunciated, except in the very worst times, have for the last 34 years been, as far as I know, invariably followed by the Finance Minister. I think, therefore, that I shall not be at fault if I warn the House against allowing the finance of the country to be brought up, first of all in one great Budget, and then in certain little Budgets, as certain Supplementary Estimates are presented to the House. Is it not obvious to the House how the Government may in this way avoid all its difficulties—how, by throwing into Supplementary Estimates certain of its charges, they may avoid the necessity of imposing new taxes? The great object they have is, of course, to avoid the imposition of new taxes; but I hold that it is the duty of the Government, or rather of a Minister of Finance, to take a manly view of the subject, and never to shrink from proposing a new tax, if circumstances should render it necessary to make more ample provision for the service of the country. I say that an ample provision for the whole probable expenditure of the year it is reasonable to expect should be estimated at the time the Budget is presented. And I am also bound to say that it appears to me that if there is one practice more dangerous than another it is that of establishing an exceptional character in the Estimates of the Revenue submitted by the Minister of Finance. I say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no right to present Estimates of Revenue but those which he expects to realize, and then, when he is charged with having proposed too large an expenditure, and with having offered insufficient Estimates to meet it, to fall back on "moderation." That is virtually making two Budgets. One is a Budget which is to go to the House and which is to be put before the country as an authentic public document, and the other is a Budget in the mind of the Minister to be fallen back upon when the day of challenge comes, and when it is shown that the provision made in what was put before the public as an authentic Budget is insufficient to meet the expenditure of the year. I know very well that these are not popular opinions at all. I know that they are entirely out of date and are entirely out of countenance. I will not say that I am at all indifferent to this circumstance, for I lament it deeply. It is in a general way recognized by the House, and probably by every hon. Member who hears me, and I may say it will be recognized by nearly every hon. Gentleman when he goes to his constituents and tells them that it is very desirable to reduce the National Debt. We have seen the effort the Government have made this year in this direction, when it had not to make a provision for the reduction of the National Debt, but to profess to make such a provision. The Government professed to expect a surplus of income over expenditure on the average surpluses every year, and at the same time it made no provision for the extraordinary occurrences of the year. With regard to the next 30 or 40 years, the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed that we were to expect an average surplus of £500,000, but with respect to the present year he makes no special provision. He admits that at this moment there is, according to his figures, a deficit of £300,000, and against this he falls back on the improved state of the Revenue. In doing that the right hon. Gentleman's Friends cheer him. ["Hear, hear!"] But I hold, Sir, that it is not by this means that the National Debt is to be acted upon. The right hon. Gentleman has proceeded upon these three principles—and they seem to be not his alone, but principles that are at present in favour—that the proper mode in which to govern the finances of the country is, first, steadily to increase the expenditure; secondly, to vote sums of money for the reduction of the National Debt; and, thirdly, never to propose a new tax, no matter what deficit may exist in the Revenue of the Kingdom. This is the three-fold cord in the financial reputation of the present Government, and, as I have said, the principles on which they proceed do not seem to be disapproved by this House, and apparently not by the country. Let them derive whatever comfort, credit, and satisfaction they may be able to extract from this circumstance, and I have no doubt it will—at any rate, for the time being—bring the cheers of the right hon. Gentleman's Friends. But I say, Sir, that these are not the means by which the Debt of the country has been reduced in the past, and that they are not the means by which it will be reduced in the future.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. WHALLEY rose to call attention to the refusal of the Government to furnish a Return of the expenditure in the Tichborne Prosecution, or to inform the House whether, in the Returns already made, the expenses of and expenditure by the detective officers employed in relation thereto were included. He said that would perhaps be the last occasion on which he would have the opportunity of calling attention to the circumstances of this portentous and monstrous trial, and of asking again for information which had been persistently denied to him by the Treasury and the Home Office. That great dissatisfaction existed throughout the country was notorious. He had himself presented Petitions signed by over 500,000 persons, who declared themselves to be so, and demanded justice; but there had been a deliberate action on the part of the House and a conspiracy to maintain silence on the part of the Press which had prevented the facts from becoming known, and justified him in saying there had been a portentous and atrocious conspiracy, for the purpose of depriving this man of his estates, that inquiry had been evaded, suppressed, and crushed, and that the existence of the atrocious conspiracy of which he spoke was known to persons who held responsible positions. No doubt the Judges and the jury who tried the case had discharged what they considered to be their duty, but they were condemned by all who knew the real facts. He had in vain endeavoured to get from the Government what the trial had cost. At an early period of the Session the Secretary to the Treasury stated it would be £55,000, and intimated that though some matters were not settled that amount would not be exceeded. He (Mr. Whalley) and others were surprised at that statement, and he believed that he did not exaggerate when he said that the cost was at least £500,000. If he was wrong let the Government correct him. He asked also whether the detectives who had been employed in the case had been paid by the Treasury or by the Home Office; and if the latter were the case, how much they had cost? There was scarcely a Rule of the House which had not been more or less strained and violated. The Secretary for the Treasury had promised to give Returns in connection with the case, but he had failed to carry out that promise, and as the Returns presented were in many points deficient, he thought the House was entitled to have fuller particulars of the costs which had been incurred. Those Returns had been withheld deliberately, and in violation of an express promise. Perhaps he would not be more fortunate on that occasion, but he felt bound to call attention to the subject and again to reiterate his conviction that there had been a failure of justice in the case.

MR. FORSYTH rose to Order, and asked whether the hon. Member had a right to state that a conviction which was arrived at after a regular trial in open Court was the result of an atrocious conspiracy?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is, that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply. On a Question of that kind great latitude is allowed. I am bound, however, to state that the hon. Member has reiterated his opinion on the Tichborne Case several times, and that the House has shown great forbearance. While I cannot say that the hon. Member is out of Order, I would remind him that he has repeated his statement more than once.

MR. WHALLEY said, he fully accepted the responsibility of his statement. He hoped that this was the last time during the present Session he would have to call attention to the subject.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he did not know if the House desired him to follow the hon. Member—["No, no!"]—but as he had referred to what he considered an engagement upon his part, he must say he was not conscious of having made any such engagement as the hon. Member seemed to suppose. The Return to which the hon. Member referred was laid upon the Table on May 11, 1874, and in answer to a Question early this Session, he said the total cost of the Tichborne trial was about £60,000. The actual amount paid up to the present time was £60,074 19*s.* 4*d.* He acknowledged he refused to give further Returns, because he believed they were not required by the House. The cost to them would be heavy, and he hoped the House would agree with him that unnecessary Returns should not be published. As to the trial itself, he left the hon. Member's remarks to be considered by those who were better able to judge than he was, but he believed in the course he had taken he had the general support of the House.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put and *agreed to.*

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £505, to complete the sum for Commissioners of Education, Ireland.

(2.) £1,739, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, Ireland, &c.

(3.) £1,550, to complete the sum for the Royal Irish Academy.

(4.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,648, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Queen's University in Ireland."

MR. ERRINGTON, in moving to reduce the Vote by a sum of £1,261, said, he had no desire to do anything which would tend to prevent the advance of learning and education in Ireland, or indeed in any part of the United Kingdom; but he was afraid there was a general feeling in passing the Vote that they were doing all they could to promote higher education. This was, however, not the case, for the system of education adopted in the Queen's University was entirely opposed to the religious principles of the mass of the Irish people, and they, feeling that proper facilities were not given to all classes, would not avail themselves of the present system of public education. It was admitted that some persons obtained an excellent secular education in the Queen's College; but the class of the Irish people who stood most in need of it did not. He did not pretend to say whether they were wise or not in the course they adopted, but that great difficulties existed would not be denied, and he hoped next year some step would be taken to remove them. He gave Notice that unless someone more qualified than himself took the initiative he should at the earliest possible moment next year call attention to the subject of University education in Ireland in the most thorough and complete way in which he could raise the question.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £2,387, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Queen's University in Ireland."—(*Mr. Errington.*)

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY regretted that an attempt should be made to raise a debate upon the question at that stage of it, and at that late period of the Session. He, however, took it that his hon. Friend the Member for Longford was simply entering a protest against the existing state of affairs. The present condition of the subject could not be regarded as one which could be allowed to rest, because University education in Ireland was upon anything but a satisfactory footing. The money which had from time to time been voted had not fulfilled the objects for which it had been granted, and, instead of giving University education to the entire middle class, practically the Catholics had been debarred from participating in it. A certain duty had been discharged under the system admirably, so far as providing education for professional men—so far as turning out competent doctors, competent engineers, and competent lawyers. The system so far had been a success, and it had also brought into a position of respectability and independence, by giving them Government and Civil Service employment, men who belonged to Catholic families, but a wider question than this was involved. The intention originally was not that the money should be devoted to training that class of people, but that education should be open to the great body of the population, and in that respect the system had not been a success. This was a most interesting matter for Ireland, because every day the people of Ireland were beginning to see more clearly that they were intellectually, commercially, politically, and to a certain extent morally deteriorating for the want of education. The people would be able to govern themselves better and be able to manage their own affairs if they were better educated than they now were. It was a foolish idea to suppose that this was merely a clerical question, and that none but the clergy took any interest in it. There never was a greater mistake. He hoped his hon. Friend would not press his Amendment, but rest content with having entered his protest against the supposition that the system for which the Vote was intended in any way satisfied either the wants or the wishes of the people of Ireland.

MR. WARD was of opinion that the system adopted of having as many scholarships and exhibitions as there were students in the College had the effect of deteriorating higher class education in Ireland. He wished to point out that, although three Queen's Colleges were kept up in Ireland, the result of their working for the past year showed only 131 art students, and this arose from the fact that the Catholics were unjustly treated, the Professors miserably underpaid, and the system itself almost incredibly defective. The grammar schools were going down, except perhaps in Belfast, and that arose because Queen's Colleges had enticed away the scholars, and turned mere school boys into University students. The standard of University education in Ireland had been considerably lowered, and it was about the coolest proposition he ever heard to ask Parliament to contribute to the support of such a system as that carried on at the Queen's University and the Queen's Colleges—a system which the people of Ireland did not want, and which, if they had the power, they would reject to-morrow. He did not, however, object to the increase of the Vote, which was simply for the increase ef the pay of the Professors.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, he understood the hon. Member for Longford (Mr. Errington) not seriously to wish that the Vote should be reduced, but merely to desire to record his protest against the existing system of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. He would not, on that occasion, enter into the important question of University education in Ireland, for it would be better if any objection to that system were brought under the notice of the House in the form of a distinct Resolution rather than that of a mere Motion to reduce the amount of a Vote. The remarks of the hon. Member for Limerick (Mr. O'Shaughnessy) were characterized by his usual moderation and good sense. He understood the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Ward) to complain that the regulations as to the Arts Faculty at that College were not satisfactory in any way. He (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) would admit that the Faculty was not largely attended, but the arts were taught, and those who did attend really devoted themselves heartily to the work. Therefore, he could not agree with the hon. Member, because in his opinion, taking into consideration the strong opposition it had to encounter, the Queen's University in Ireland did fulfil a great and an important work with reference to the education of the Irish people, and, in proportion to its annual expenditure, the work it did was perhaps greater than that of the older Universities of England. The fact was that the Queen's University did for Ireland very much what the Scotch Universities did for Scotland.

MR. WARD said, he agreed that a good education was given; but he maintained that they were mere professional schools.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH thought that it should be remembered that very few persons in the country desired an Art education.

MR. RONAYNE said, that the Cork Queen's College was conducted in a manner which fully justified the remarks of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Ward). The people of Ireland would not have the system of education which was being forced upon them, because it was against their traditions and their religious principles. The students were not educated in general literature or in any degree beyond the speciality for which they went there, to be, as it were, veneered. There was no active ecclesiastical antagonism to these Colleges; but it was contrary to the feelings of the people to attend schools or Colleges where there was no religious teaching.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(5.) £4,926, to complete the sum for Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

CLASS V.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.

(6.) £144,742, to complete the sum for Diplomatic Services.

(7.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

> "That a sum, not exceeding £186,139, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Consular Establishments Abroad, and for other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote."

MR. J. HOLMS, in moving the reduction of the Vote by £3,565, said, a Select Committee had sat upon the question, and it was understood that where the increase of expense was rendered necessary in certain cases, an endeavour should be made to reduce the expense on useless Consulates. He thought the time had come when a reduction might be shown. He would instance the cases of Alicante, Mogador—where there were very few, if any, English at all—and Elsinore, and also those of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Callao, Valparaiso, Odessa, and Tiflis, respecting which he hoped to hear some explanation.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £182,574, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Consular Establishments Abroad, and for other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote."—(*Mr. John Holms.*)

MR. BOURKE, in reply, said, that no part of our Civil Service had undergone so thorough an investigation as the Consular Service, which had come out of the inquiry with very great credit, it having been shown that the members of that service had performed their duties with considerable advantage to the country. Great pains had been taken by the Department to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee of that House, which had sat some time since, to investigate the position of the service, and in accordance with those recommendations, the number of Consular posts in many places had been reduced, to enable Consuls to be appointed in more important positions. That Committee, however, had admitted in its Report that many of the Consular posts were underpaid, and the increase in the charges in the instances referred to by the hon. Member were sanctioned after a most careful inquiry, instituted with the view of securing additional efficiency and economy. In each case the increase had been made on the recommendations of a Departmental Committee which had been sitting for the last two years. With regard to the case of Mogador, that post had been raised from a Vice Consulship to a Consulship in consequence of the Consular and Magisterial duties being of an important character, and experience having proved both in this case and in respect to Elsinore that the duties could not be efficiently carried out by trading and unpaid officers. With reference to Alicante, that was a Consulate which the Government hoped eventually to reduce, but they thought it would not be desirable to do so in the present state of Spain, especially as the Consul was a valuable and experienced officer. As to the cases mentioned in South America, the Consular duties there had increased, and it was found necessary to afford the Consuls at the posts alluded to additional assistance; and, after mature consideration, it was deemed expedient, in the interests of the service, to afford this assistance by appointing salaried Vice Consuls rather than by granting the Consuls increased office allowances or salaries; but the question of economy had not been lost sight of. As to Odessa, there was only a net increase of expense of £150 a-year; and with reference to Tiflis it was a point of such commercial and political importance that it was thought to be very important that a Consul should be appointed there. He hoped the Committee would be satisfied with this explanation. There might be cases where reductions of salary might be made, and the Foreign Office was anxious to carry out all possible reductions, but it was necessary to do it with scrupulous care. New markets were opening all over the world, so that it became advisable to have British agents to look after our commerce there, and, in fact, they had received several communications from places abroad requesting that the British Government would appoint Consuls at the ports of those places, and, commercially considered, those applications were deserving of attention. He therefore feared he could hold out no hope of reducing the Consular posts, but he trusted the Foreign Office would be able to regulate the matter properly, so that it might be found practicable, with a due regard to efficiency, to reduce some salaries, at the same time that other salaries might have to be increased. Lord Tenterden, the Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, Mr. Alston, the Chief Clerk, and Mr. Wylde, the Superintendent of the Consular department, made every effort to secure efficiency in the Consular Service, and also to reduce the posts whenever they found there was a redundancy. The latter gentleman took the greatest care to keep down our Consular establishments to the lowest level that was compatible with efficiency, and in the recommendations which he made to the Secretary of State went into each case laboriously and conscientiously. Much time was taken up in seeing whether reductions could be made, but this was a matter which had to be dealt with very carefully.

MR. WHITWELL, referring to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee, said, that many of them, but not all, had been attended to by the Government. The subject of proper representation of the interests of British trade and commerce in foreign ports was of the greatest importance. To be represented by thoroughly competent Consuls was of great importance to this country. He thought that Consuls were frequently appointed where their services were not needed, and in places where there were Vice Consuls the office of Consul was a mere sinecure. He should vote with the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. J. Holms) if he should think it necessary to go to a division, which probably he would not.

Mr. Serjeant SHERLOCK agreed in the opinion that it was of the greatest importance to the trade and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland to be efficiently represented abroad. Disapproval had been expressed of the appointment of Consuls to represent British interests in foreign countries the language of which they did not speak; and there was certainly much force in the objection.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER thought it could not be expected that Consuls should know all languages, and in many instances they doubtless required the aid of interpreters.

Mr. RAMSAY disapproved of money voted by the House for a certain purpose being applied to some other object, and hoped such a thing would not occur again.

Mr. DODSON thought the Committee were indebted to the hon. Gentleman the Member for Hackney (Mr. J. Holms) for bringing this question forward, and to the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the explanation he had given. He hoped the question would not be pressed to a division. He trusted the Under Secretary had specific reductions in view, though he did not ask the hon. Gentleman to name the places.

Mr. BOURKE said, that the subject just adverted to had occupied his attention, and he should continue to bear it carefully in mind. As to the cases of Odessa and Tiflis, they constituted a portion of a great scheme of Consular appointments which had been carried out, and in which a saving of £1,400 a-year had been effected.

Mr. SWANSTON took exception to a statement made by the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. J. Holms) that there were no British subjects in Mogador. So far, he said, from that being the case, there were a great many British subjects and a great trade there.

Mr. J. HOLMS explained, and expressed regret that the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office had not given the Committee more detailed explanations and information in reference to the matters to which he (Mr. J. Holms) had called attention. He hoped, however, that in the next year the subject would again be brought before the House, and with the permission of the Committee he would now withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(8.) £72,105, to complete the sum for the Colonies, Grants in Aid.

(9.) £2,435, to complete the sum for the Orange River Territory and St. Helena.

(10.) £3,082, to complete the sum for the Commissions for Suppression of the Slave Trade.

(11.) £9,173, to complete the sum for Tonnage Bounties, &c. and Liberated African Department.

(12.) £4,176, to complete the sum for Emigration.

(13.) £3,800, to complete the sum for the Treasury Chest.

CLASS VI. — SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES.

(14.) £325,359, to complete the sum for Superannuation and Retired Allowances.

(15.) £27,600, to complete the sum for Merchant Seamen's Fund and Pensions.

(16.) £23,500, to complete the sum for Relief of Distressed British Seamen Abroad.

(17.) £14,071, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.

(18.) £3,637, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c., Great Britain.

(19.) £3,988, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c. Ireland.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, SPECIAL, AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.

(20.) £28,722, to complete the sum for Temporary Commissions.

(21.) £2,520, to complete the sum for Deep Sea Exploring Expedition.

(22.) £917, to complete the sum for Arctic Expedition.

(23.) £4,373, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS— POST OFFICE PACKET AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

(24.) £830,896, to complete the sum for Revenue Departments.

(25.) £1,415,172, to complete the sum for Inland Revenue.

(26.) £2,530,210, to complete the sum for the Post Office.

(27.) £652,688, to complete the sum for the Post Office Packet Service.

(28.) £735,714, to complete the sum for the Post Office Telegraph Service.

Mr. BECKETT - DENISON asked, when it was likely that the claims of the railway companies would be brought to arbitration, and what sum would probably have to be paid?

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, that it was quite impossible to say what the amount would be. In one case, which had been decided, the claim of the company was for £400,000, and the amount awarded £73,000. The Department had no wish to postpone payment directly the amount had been ascertained, and it could do no more than it did to hurry on the arbitrations; and he need hardly say that when decisions were come to, there would be no delay in what remained to be done.

In reply to Mr. Whitwell,

Lord JOHN MANNERS said, that the Report of the Departmental Committee on Telegraphs had just been made, and that all the points embraced in it should receive the consideration which their importance merited. Some time, however, was necessary for the purpose of coming to a right decision upon them. So far as he could see, there was a growing development of the telegraph service, and the progress of the revenue arising from it was equally satisfactory, as evidenced by an increased receipt of £60,000. He could not allow the opportunity to glide by without expressing his sense of the great and permanent services which Mr. Scudamore had rendered not only to the Department of the Post Office, but to the community of the United Kingdom.

Vote *agreed to.*

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

(29.) £5,000, Supplementary sum for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

(30.) £500, Supplementary sum for Houses of Parliament.

(31.) £6,000, Supplementary sum for County Court Buildings.

(32.) £550, for Marlborough House.

(33.) £13,189, Supplementary sum for the Local Government Board, Ireland.

(34.) £1,000, for the Sub Wealden Exploration.

(35.) £2,000, for the Paris International Maritime Expedition.

(36.) £7,500, for the Entertainment of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(37.) £8,250, for Repayment of Moneys under "The London and North Western Railway Company (New Lines, &c.) Act, 1875."

(38.) £2,200, Supplementary sum for the House of Commons.

House *resumed.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS (*re-committed*) BILL.—[Bill 269.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 to 51, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 52 (First Commissioners).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the measure having been re-committed, it had been carefully considered by a Select Committee, who had both revised and put together the various enactments relating to the Public Works Loans Commissioners, and also incorporated in that Bill, with certain Amendments, the new proposals of the Government for effecting those alterations in the present system which he had explained on the second reading of one of the Bills that he had introduced. But there was one point which the Committee thought ought to be left to the decision of the House itself—namely, the nomination of the Gentlemen who should be appointed to act as Public

Works Loans Commissioners under the Bill. The Commission had existed for a great number of years, and had always held its authority under what might be called a Parliamentary title. Its Members had discharged their duties with the purest public spirit, and in a manner extremely conducive to the public interest. They had now to nominate a Commission which should undertake that work for the future; and it was, of course, the wish of the Government to obtain the services of as many as possible of the Gentlemen who had hitherto acted in that capacity. Knowing that there were some of them who wished to retire, the Government had endeavoured to find certain other names which they could recommend to the House in order to complete the number of Commissioners which they deemed desirable. He had placed on the Table the names of the Gentlemen whom he intended to propose, but he was sorry to say that, although the first name standing on the list was that of one a continuance of whose valuable assistance they had hoped to secure (Lord Overstone), he had that morning received a communication from him stating that he was unable to serve any longer as a Commissioner. It would also, he was sure, be a subject of general regret to the House not to see again at the head of the Commission the name of his right hon. Friend the Member for the City of London (Mr. Hubbard), to whom more than to anybody else the successful working of that Commission was in an especial manner due. For, he thought, 21 years his right hon. Friend had been not only a Member, but the Chairman of that Commission, and all who had had experience of its working were aware that he had been the life and soul of the Commission. It was, therefore, with extreme regret and reluctance, and after remonstrance on his part, that he had to submit to the positive decision of his right hon. Friend and refrain from placing his name before the House. At the same time he must admit that after having so long done such good service, his right hon. Friend might fairly claim to be relieved from duties which had been onerous and which promised to become even more so, and although they, perhaps, took a more sanguine view of his power and his willingness to work than he was himself disposed to do, yet they must allow that he was the best judge in such a matter. Under those circumstances, the names 16 in number, which he had now to propose as Commissioners were the following:—Thomas M. Weguelin, esq., M.P., Kirkman D. Hodgson, esq., M.P., Paul Butler, esq., Thomson Hankey, esq., M.P., T. N. Hunt, esq., H. H. Vivian, esq., M.P., W. Jones Loyd, esq., Herbert Barnard, esq., Lord Napier and Ettrick, R. Harvey, esq., Lord Cottesloe, Sir Charles H. Mills, bart., M.P., Jervoise Smith, esq., Edward Howley Palmer, esq., Right honourable T. M. Gibson, and Thomas Salt, esq., M.P. The right hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the insertion of the above names in page 22, line 1, after the words "that is to say."

Mr. GOSCHEN said, he was sure that every Member in the House would unite in the expressions of regret which had fallen from the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the retirement from the Commission of his right hon. Colleague (Mr. Hubbard) and in the warm recognition he had accorded to the services which he had rendered. He was also convinced that all hon. Members on that side of the House, and likewise the public out-of-doors, felt the same confidence in his right hon. Colleague as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressed. It was, moreover, due to the Government that he should state from that side of the House that the names proposed to be added to the Commission were perfectly unexceptionable in their character. He ventured to think that the Government had chosen the very best men who could be selected for the purpose, and that the Commission, in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to it, would command the confidence of the public.

Amendment *agreed to;* names *inserted.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 53 (Existing officers of Commissioners).

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, in moving as an Amendment, to leave out from line 9 to line 22, both inclusive, said, he could not see that there was any ground for compensation under the circumstances, and he therefore proposed to leave out the words which would give it.

Mr. W. H. SMITH explained that the ground for the insertion of the clause was, that the Select Committee, and also the Government, felt that it was expedient that officers employed by the Commission should in future be paid by salary instead of being remunerated by fees. Under these circumstances it was felt necessary to give power to the Treasury to consider any just and fair claim that might be made for compensation, provided that if any officer had received remuneration in excess of what might be deemed to be fit and proper remuneration for the work he had performed, such excess should not in any degree be considered as entitling him to claim compensation. There was, however, no fear that the claims would be received with any excess of liberality.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR approved of the substitution of salaries for fees, and he hoped that precautions would be taken to prevent delays on the part of the salaried officers, from making delays in the inquiries for loans, which, no doubt, might result from the change in the mode of remunerating them for their labours, seeing that, to some extent, the remuneration by fees did excite men to work.

Mr. HERMON said, that the clause had received very careful consideration by the Select Committee.

Amendment *negatived.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to,* with Amendments.

Schedule 1.

Mr. STEVENSON copmlained that the Public Works Loans Commissioners had of late declined to give effect to the intentions of Parliament in their administration of the Act of 1861 for aiding harbour improvements by loans at a low rate of interest. Now, these harbours were of very great public use, especially upon the North-east Coast. Great works had been there carried out, particularly in the Tyne, yet the Commissioners had declined to lend any further sum there, except upon 5 per cent interest. Fortunately, they had been able, under the existing Acts, to appeal to the Treasury, and so to get the rate demanded by the Commissioners reduced; but that power would no longer exist under the Bill, and if the Public Works Loans Commissioners pursued the same policy as they had hitherto done, harbour authorities who wanted to borrow public money would be left helpless. He did not say that the power of appealing to the Treasury ought to be maintained; but he wished to know how harbour authorities would stand in future?

Lord ESLINGTON supported the view of the hon. Member who had just addressed the Committee. These works contributed greatly towards the saving of life, and should be looked upon as public works. There was no advantage in giving the Tyne Commissioners a loan at 5 per cent, because they could go into the market and get money at any time at that rate of interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the question must be decided not upon that Bill, but by an Amendment of the Harbours of Refuge Act. By 24 & 25 *Vict.* public authorities were enabled to borrow money from the Public Works Loans Commissioners with the sanction of the Board of Trade at rates of interest varying from 3¼ to 5 per cent; but under the Bill the House would be called upon to express its opinion upon new schemes. He wished to point out that the Public Works Loans Commissioners had been invested with a certain amount of discretion, with which it was desirable not to interfere. It was true that persons who had been unable to obtain from the Commissioners so low a rate of interest as they wished had been in the habit of applying to the Treasury for more favourable terms; but the practice was one which was obviously open to abuse, and which ought not to be maintained. Parliament, in fixing the powers of the Public Works Loans Commissioners, might have omitted to make provisions which ought to have been made—in the case of the Tyne and other places it was probably intended to make a more liberal grant than the strict wording of the Act implied—and it was desirable that the question should be settled. At the same time, he hoped there would be no attempt to hamper the action or to tamper with the independence of the Commissioners. One of the objects of the present Bill was to do away with the appeal to the Treasury, which was, in fact, an appeal from an independent authority to a body which might be open to influence. If the law was not satisfactory, by all means, he would say, let it be altered;

but as regarded the present Bill, he hoped the independence of the Commissioners would remain unimpaired.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR said, the practical result of the Harbour Transfer Act was to leave to the Public Loan Commissioners the power of refusing to lend money for harbour works, except to such places as actually possessed revenues which could be pledged in payment of the interest on the money advanced, whereas the real intent of that Act was to create harbours along the coast, which when formed would yield a revenue. It also left to the Commissioners the power of charging some harbours as much as 5 per cent, and others only 3¼ per cent, and in some instances it appeared as if uniformity of treatment did not exist. The change now proposed to be made appeared to make it incumbent on the Commissioners to charge high rates of interest, such as would defeat all plans for harbour works, except such as really did not need to apply for loans, seeing that the money could be borrowed in the market. The real fact was that the great want of the country—especially Scotland—was, harbours; and, as yet, there was no proper Board to advise the Government to encourage their construction. It was to be hoped that this defect in the Act might be supplied by some improved administrative machinery to consider harbour projects. If the Bill reduced the rate of interest from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent for all harbour projects; then the change would be such as to benefit many good projects for these much-needed places for our fisheries in Scotland.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he agreed to the Bill, on the understanding that it only confirmed existing grants, and not in the belief that they were properly considering the question.

Mr. J. G. HUBBARD said, the object of the Commissioners was to take an independent course, according to their discretion, so as not to make grants that would give an undue advantage to one locality over another district where the works had to be constructed with money obtained in the public market. In doing so, he maintained they had always acted strictly in accordance with their powers. If the intervention of the Treasury was to be abolished, however, he thought the conditions under which the Commissioners advanced money might very properly be revised.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, it might be there were individual cases of hardship, and he agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the discretion of the Public Works Loans Commissioners should be interfered with as little as possible, and that Parliament should discourage any pressure being put upon them. He was not sure that submitting to the House any scheme for their judgment might not have the effect of raising constant discussions on the rival merits of rival applications, and thereby Parliamentary pressure instead of Treasury pressure might be put upon the Commissioners, which would be equally bad. He reminded those who thought they had acted too stringently that the amount of money at their disposal was not unlimited and that it was erroneous to suppose that public money could be advanced for local purposes, no matter how beneficial they were, without the credit of the Government being to some degree affected.

Schedule *agreed to.*

Remaining Schedules *agreed to.*

House *resumed.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS (*re-committed*) BILL. — [Bill 197.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

COMMITTEE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," said, that as first introduced the Bill made borrowing by local authorities compulsory to a considerable extent, and it also contained provisions with regard to audit and other matters which were objected to by several important municipalities. As the result of an interview with the representatives of these municipalities, he had so far modified the Bill as to meet their views. The hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) had put on the Paper an Amendment which, though it had little to do with the principle of the Bill, was so far cognate to it that it could, he supposed, be discussed on the Motion to go into Committee. Owing, however, to the late period of the Session, he had appealed to the hon. Gentleman to withdraw his Amendment and allow the measure to go forward. This the hon. Gentleman had courteously declined to do, and it therefore became necessary to push the measure forward as rapidly as possible. The hon. Member for Hackney not being present, he would only on the present occasion ask the House to proceed so far as to commit the Bill, leaving it for the hon. Member, if he thought fit, to move his Amendment on the Motion to postpone the Preamble. The same remark would also apply to an Amendment placed on the Paper by the hon. Member for Hythe (Sir Edward Watkin).

Mr. GOSCHEN said, the suggestion was a reasonable one, provided that the Amendments should be taken at an hour when they could be properly and fairly discussed. This, with the changes that had been made in it, was still an important Bill, as it involved the question of the investment of public money.

Motion *agreed to,*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

House *resumed.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT (1873) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL. [*Lords.*]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

[BILL 162.] COMMITTEE.

[*Progress 13th July.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

On Motion of Mr. Attorney General, the following new clauses were *agreed to,* and *added* to the Bill:—

(As to vacancies in any office within section 77 of principal Act.)

"Whereas, by the seventy-seventh section of the principal Act, it is provided that, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any officer coming within the provisions of the said section, the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may, in the event of such office being considered unnecessary, abolish the same, or may reduce the salary, or alter the designation or duties thereof, notwithstanding that the patronage thereof may be vested in an existing Judge; but that nothing in the said Act contained shall interfere with the office of Marshal attending any Commissioner of Assize. And whereas it is expedient to add to the said section: Be it enacted, That, upon the occurrence of any vacancy coming within the provisions of the said section, an appointment shall not be made thereto for the period of one month without the assent of the Lord Chancellor, given with the concurrence of the Treasury; and, further, the Lord Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the Treasury, suspend the making any appointment to such office for any period not later than the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and may, if it be necessary, make provision in such manner as he thinks fit for the temporary discharge, in the meantime, of the duties of such office."

(Amendment of principal Act, s. 79, as to chamber clerks.)

"Be it enacted, That any person who, at the time of the commencement of this Act, shall hold the office of chamber clerk shall be eligible at any time thereafter for appointment to the like office, anything in the principal Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that, if any such person shall be so appointed after the commencement of this Act, he shall, if the salary assigned to such office by or under the principal Act be less than the salary received by him at the time of the commencement of this Act, be entitled to receive a salary not less than that so formerly received by him so long as he shall retain such office, but shall not be entitled to receive or claim any pension in respect of his service."

Sir HENRY JAMES moved, as an Amendment, to add to the 1st Schedule, after Rule 55, a Proviso to the effect that where any action or issue was tried by a jury, the costs should follow the event, in the manner heretofore existing in the Superior Courts of Common Law, unless upon special application, and for cause shown, the Judge before whom such action or issue was tried, or the Court, should otherwise order.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL objected to the proposed Amendment.

Mr. CHARLES LEWIS supported it. The Schedule in its then form would make the law more uncertain than at present.

Sir HENRY JAMES said, that as it was impossible at that time of the day to obtain an adequate discussion of an important question, he would withdraw his Proviso for the present, and bring it up again on the Report.

Amendment *negatived.*

House *resumed.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

RESTRICTION ON PENAL ACTIONS AND REMISSION OF PENALTIES BILL.

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

[BILL 267.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, he understood the Bill was unopposed, his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the

Home Department having abandoned the first portion of it which related to the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Attorney General for a prosecution, and asked only to retain the second, which empowered him to remit the penalties arising in certain actions.

Mr. WHITWELL objected to a Bill of this description being hurried through the House at so late an hour, and suggested its postponement.

Second Reading *deferred* till *To-morrow.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, the sum of £24,982,153 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at five minutes before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 5th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*First Reading*—National School Teachers (Ireland) * (258); Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * (259); Expiring Laws Continuance * (260); East India Home Government (Appointments) * (261); Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment * (262).

Second Reading—Government Officers (Security) * (251); Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) * (244).

Committee — Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment * (243-264).

Committee—Report—Traffic Regulation (Dublin) * (239).

Report—Turnpike Acts Continuance (222).

Third Reading—Conspiracy and Protection of Property (249); Employers and Workmen (241); Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) * (235), and *passed.*

CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL—(Nos. 220, 240, 249.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

THIRD READING.

Bill read 3^a (according to order), with the Amendments.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved to insert, after Clause 14, the following clause:—

("Maliciously" in this Act construed as in Malicious Injuries to Property Act.)

"The word 'maliciously' used in reference to any offence under this Act shall be construed in the same manner as it is required by the fifty-eighth section of the Act relating to malicious injuries to property, that is to say, the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, to be construed in reference to any offence committed under such last mentioned."

Clause *agreed to,* and *added* to the Bill.

Further Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN BILL.

(Nos. 218, 241.)

(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

THIRD READING.

Bill read 3^a (according to order), with the Amendments.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved to insert, after Clause 11, the following clause, which had been proposed by the noble Earl (the Earl of Rosebery):—

(Set off in case of factory workers.)

"In the case of a child, young person, or woman subject to the provisions of the Factory Acts, 1833 to 1874, any forfeiture on the ground of absence or leaving work shall not be deducted from or set off against a claim for wages or other sum due for work done before such absence or leaving work, except to the amount of the damage (if any) which the employer may have sustained by reason of such absence or leaving work."

Clause *agreed to,* and *added* to the Bill.

Further Amendments made; Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

MILITIA LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL—(No. 243.)

(*Earl Cadogan.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for the House to be put into Committee, read.

Lord WAVENEY said, the question now arose whether the Militia was to be a substantive force with an administration of its own. The principle of feudality which had hitherto prevailed in respect of this Reserve was past and dead; but, though no doubt that was intended, some of the clauses of the Bill were inconsistent with the carrying out of such intention. He thought they ought to be careful in interfering with the organization of a force which had proved itself so efficient. All regulations emanating from the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War the officers of the Militia would receive with confidence and respect. He would add that he had perfect and absolute confidence in the Assistant Adjutant Generals; but he would suggest that there ought to be an additional Assistant Adjutant General of Militia. He had viewed with pleasure the adoption of a system by which Army officers now joined the Militia; but he had not observed any signs as yet of the Militia officers joining the Regular Army, and he hoped shortly to see the prospect of a successful arrangement between the two branches of the service.

House in Committee.

Clauses 1 to 20, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 21 (Appointments and commissions of officers).

Earl CADOGAN, in reply to the noble Lord's (Lord Waveney's) criticism, reminded him that the Bill was, in reality, merely a consolidation Bill, and that it did not preclude the future consideration of the reforms which he advocated.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH took occasion to observe that the recent Regulations issued by the War Office for the appointment of officers of the Army as adjutants in the Militia were, in his view, of the most objectionable character. Ever since the formation of the force it was of a local character, and had always been looked upon as a local force, ranged in the different districts, and commanded by its own officers; and if they now proceeded to appoint officers in the Army as adjutants, he believed that they would totally destroy the local character of the force, and he was confident that if they destroyed its local character they would destroy it altogether, because he believed that Militia recruits would never consent to join a force that was not commanded by the officers connected with the county, but by those of whom they knew nothing at all. Under 42 *Geo.* III., special restrictions were made with regard to the appointment of adjutants of Militia. They must possess certain qualifications; but now they were taken out of the Staff of the depôt, and he would point out that it was not necessary that because a man was a good soldier, and performed his other duties extremely well, he would be a good adjutant. Another objection to the proposal was that the adjutants of Militia regiments had duties to perform for which experience in those duties and a knowledge of the locality were essential. They had to attend Central Boards of Examination, do the work of brigade majors, and several other things. A young officer from a Line regiment would find himself like a fish out of water during the first two years of his adjutancy of Militia, and the office was to be held for only five years. The object of the Warrant seemed to be to get rid of the present adjutants, because it gave them a higher rate of retirement if they resigned at once, but informed them that if they insisted on remaining in for a year or years longer they would receive only the old rate of retirement. Under the present system the regiments were improving in efficiency every year.

The Earl of SANDWICH was also of opinion that it would be a great mistake to make any change in the class of officers who now discharged the duties of Militia adjutants. He would remind their Lordships that all officers of the Line, with the exception of the colonel, were under the regimental control of some other officer or officers. The adjutant of a Militia regiment was his own master for the greater part of the year, and they were going to put young officers of Line regiments into that position.

The LORD CHANCELLOR begged to suggest to their Lordships that the question on which the noble Duke and the noble Earl had just addressed their Lordships was in no way touched by the clause now before the Committee.

Viscount ENFIELD said, the appointment of adjutants was of great importance, and the greatest care ought to be taken with reference to it. His 23 years' experience had taught him that the adjutants were the life and soul of the regiments. Smart men of the Line know nothing of the feeling and temperament of the men of the Militia. He trusted the Government would re-consider the question discussed by the noble Duke and the noble Earl.

Viscount CARDWELL concurred with his noble and learned Friend (the Lord Chancellor) that this question of the adjutants was in no way raised by this Bill. It was one which had recently been discussed in their Lordships' House, and he thought the explanation given of the Warrant was satisfactory. There were a number of adjutants of Militia regiments who desired a better scale of retirement; there were a number of commanding officers of Militia regiments who were not satisfied with their adjutants; and there were a number of officers of the Line who would prefer becoming adjutants of Militia to going out on half-pay from the Army. If, as he understood, the Warrant was intended to meet those cases, he thought there was much to be said for it; but the question did not arise on this clause, nor was it raised by this Bill.

EARL CADOGAN said, that the case had been correctly stated by the noble Viscount. Various complaints had been made by adjutants, and the Secretary for War had devised this scheme of retirement to meet those complaints, and now it was said that the Government were forcing these adjutants out of the service. Those officers who did not wish to perform the new duties which would fall to their share would be able to accept the retiring pay, which would be very advantageous, and those who did not retire would remain in the service under the old conditions. The whole subject of the duties and position of the Militia adjutants was under the consideration of a Committee of the War Office, and he hoped that the Report would meet with the approbation of all parties.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH considered that the clause was an intimation by the Secretary of State to these adjutants that they ought to retire from the service on this increased pension, and that if they did not they would be placed in a disadvantageous position. The noble Duke also complained of the new arrangements in reference to the position in which the adjutants' clerks would be placed.

LORD DENMAN said, it would be extremely hard on any Judge who might have earned a retiring pension, if he were told that, at the end of 15 years, he must immediately retire, or submit to a smaller reward than those who suddenly quitted the Bench, and it was equally unjust to impose any such analogous conditions on adjutants, and he expressed a hope that the Government would endeavour to make provision for the retention of the services of the adjutants.

THE EARL OF LIMERICK joined those who were of opinion that the scheme of retirement did practically convey a threat that if the adjutants did not now retire on a certain amount of pension, they would be placed on worse terms hereafter both as regarded their duties and pensions.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he was sure that the opinions which had been expressed by his noble Friends would be very carefully considered by the Secretary of State for War; and he had authority to state that there was nothing further from his right hon. Friend's intention than either to cast any slur upon those gentlemen or to evince a desire to dispense with their services; still less to show any want of courtesy or confidence to the colonels of Militia.

Clause verbally amended, and *ordered* to stand part of the Bill.

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

Amendments made; the Report thereof to be received *To-morrow;* and Bill to be *printed*, as amended. (No. 264.)

TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL.

(*Earl Jersey.*)

(NO. 222.) REPORT.

Amendments *reported* (according to order.)

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER objected to Clause 9, which would transfer the rating of certain hundreds in the county of Kent from the local authorities to the county authorities, and moved that it be struck out.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND supported the clause.

LORD REDESDALE supported the Amendment.

On Question, "That the clause stand part of the Bill?" Their Lordships *divided:*—Contents 15; Not-Contents 13: Majority 2.

Resolved in the *affirmative.*

An Amendment made; and Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow.*

LICHFIELD CAPITULAR ESTATES.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD VERNON asked the First Church Estates Commissioner, Whether, the Bishop of Lichfield having refused his consent, as visitor to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, to the scheme for commuting their capitular estates, under

31st and 32nd Victoria, chap. 114, unless they comply with a stipulation that has no reference to the scheme or the Act under which it is framed, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners intend to acquiesce in such refusal, or whether they will in the next Session of Parliament introduce a Bill to amend the Act by either dispensing with such consent altogether or giving an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury? The noble Lord said, that the question was one of considerable local interest, and the whole of the circumstances had been already published. The right rev. Prelate, actuated, no doubt, by conscientious conviction, had refused his assent to the scheme because it did not contain two conditions which the Dean and Chapter and the Commissioners both said they had not sufficient funds to carry out; but it was evident from the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that they did not approve of the action of the right rev. Prelate. If that was the case he wished to know whether the Commissioners were going to allow the matter to rest there. Great benefit would accrue from the adoption of the scheme, and he wished to know whether that benefit was to be lost because the right rev. Prelate wished to force his will upon an unwilling Dean and Chapter.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER said that, so far as he knew, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had no intention of applying to Parliament for additional powers, and that, in fact, it was not the duty or the practice of this Commission to originate legislation. In answer to the noble Lord's other Question — namely, whether the Commissioners acquiesced in the course taken by the right rev. Prelate, he would just refer to what had actually occurred. In the Report of the Estates Committee, dated the 30th of January, 1873, they stated—

> "The scheme for giving effect to this agreement is framed under certain statutory provisions which it may be observed have now been applied, or are in course of being applied, to all the other Capitular Bodies in the Kingdom, the only two Chapters which have not so commuted their estates being now in communication with the Commissioners with that view, and one of these provisions makes the consent of the Visitor of the Dean and Chapter a necessary condition to enable the Commissioners, after agreeing with the Chapter for such commutation, to submit for ratification by Her Majesty in Council a scheme for carrying out the agreement. It appears, however, to the Committee impossible to conceive that the discretion thus given to the Visitor was intended to be used, or that it should be used otherwise than in reference to the provisions of the scheme laid before him by the Capitular Body."

No action was taken by the Board upon that Report, nor did he see that any further steps were within the powers of the Estates Committee or of the Board. The Estates Committee in the Report expressed their opinion, he thought, clearly and strongly, as adverse to the course adopted by the right rev. Prelate. In that opinion, he (the Earl of Chichester) entirely concurred. It was quite true that the delay complained of inflicted a considerable hardship on the incumbents of small livings in the patronage of the Chapter, since it indefinitely postponed the consideration of the local claims with the view of their augmentation. The delay was also to be regretted on the ground that the Chapter estates continued to be granted out on beneficial leases, and their unimproved and unimprovable condition was prolonged. That was a loss not only to the Church, but to the country. He did not feel called upon to say a word either in favour of or against the project of the right rev. Prelate to which the Dean and Chapter refused their consent, or, rather, to which they demurred, beyond this, that his late friend the Dean of Lichfield (Dean Champneys) was the last man in the world to offer an obstructive opposition to any scheme which, in his opinion, might tend to the welfare or efficiency of the Church.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD said, the course adopted by the noble Lord who had asked that Question seemed to be unusual and inconvenient. A discretion was given by law to the Bishop to withhold his consent from a scheme for the transfer of the capitular estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. If that discretion was used unlawfully, the remedy lay in an appeal to a Court of Law. If the discretion so vested in the Bishop was in itself inexpedient, it could be withdrawn by the Legislature. The question related, in fact, to a conflict of discretions. The Dean and Residentiary Chapter of Lichfield had a discretion to refuse to bring into operation the provisions contained in two Acts of Parliament for the revival of two suspended Canonries. The assumption of the noble Lord that he (the Bishop of Lichfield) was the only person to blame, seemed to him unfair. It was said that he hindered the augmentation of poor benefices in the patronage of the Chapter. If the Dean and Chapter were to agree to his proposal, he would sign their scheme, and then the difficuly would be at an end. The other party was as much to blame as he was, unless their reasons were altogether good, and his altogether bad. That remained to be proved, and ought not to be assumed. It was not likely that he should have disagreed with an honoured friend like the late Dean Champneys, without some strong reason touching his sense of duty. That was not the time or place to state all his reasons, some of which were of a very delicate and personal kind; but he might say that when a large sum of public money was to be placed at the disposal of any corporate body, the common sense of mankind required that body to fill up its vacancies, and make itself in every way as efficient as possible. The General Chapter of Lichfield had passed a resolution that the number of canonries ought to be raised to six, by the revival of the two which were now suspended. It was not the case, as the noble Lord had said, that he (the Bishop of Lichfield) was trying to impose his will upon the Dean and Residentiary Chapter; but that he was endeavouring to carry out the Resolution which the General Chapter had adopted, and to bring into operation the provisions of two Acts of Parliament for the revival of suspended Canonries.

House adjourned at a quarter before Eight o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter before Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 5th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Supply—*considered in Committee* —*Resolutions* [August 4] *reported.*

Ways and Means—*considered in Committee*— —*Resolution* [August 4] *reported.*

Public Bills—*Ordered—First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) *.

Second Reading—Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties* [267]; Department of Science and Art* [283]; Foreign Jurisdiction [284], *debate adjourned.*

Committee — Report — Agricultural Holdings (England)* [277]; Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2)* [162]; Copyright of Designs* [270]; National School Teachers Residences (Ireland)* [279].

Considered as amended — Unseaworthy Ships [281]; Agricultural Holdings (England) (*re-comm.*) [277]; Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution* [282].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Copyright of Designs (*re-comm.*)* [270]; Public Works Loans* [269], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Post Office (Superannuation and Gratuities)* [245]; Metropolis Gas Companies (*re-comm.*)* [224].

CLASSIFIED BRITISH SHIPS.

QUESTION.

Mr. GORST asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he can undertake to lay before the House, at the beginning of next Session, a Return which will show, approximately—1, the number of registered British Ships which are not surveyed and classed either by Lloyd's or by some other registry of like character; 2, how many of these unclassed ships, being yachts, fishing boats, river steamers, &c. do not fall within the category of sea-going merchantmen; 3, how many of the residue of unclassed sea-going merchantmen are already under survey by the Board of Trade as passenger steamers or otherwise?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY, in reply, said, that he would have been very glad to give the information required by the hon. Gentleman if it were possible, but he found it was not. He would see during the Recess what could be done. He could give the number of British ships which were not surveyed or classed at Lloyd's; but the hon. Gentleman must know that many were registered in Canada and other Colonies, of which he could obtain no information. He might, however, say, generally, that he should direct his attention to the whole subject.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—QUESTION.

Dr. KENEALY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he would state to the House the grounds on which he advised, or who advised, that Hopwood, a witness for the prosecution in the Tichborne case, and who was convicted of felony last August at the Cheshire Assizes and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, has had six months of that imprisonment remitted; and, if he will have any objection to lay upon the Table of the House any Papers or Documents relating to the said remission of sentence, and the grounds thereof?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that with great respect he must refuse to make any answer to this Question. He should, without the least shrinking from responsibility, object to the Question upon many grounds if it was founded upon a true state of facts; but he objected to this Question entirely upon the ground that it rested upon the assumption that a state of facts was true for which there was not the slightest pretence or foundation. This man never had a remission of punishment; and if the hon. Member wished to have any documents he was prepared to lay upon the Table a certified copy of the record of conviction, which stated that the man was convicted and sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment; also the warrant of commitment, which stated that he was to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months, and the certificate of the Governor which stated that the prisoner had served for a period of six months.

Dr. KENEALY said, he wished to state, in justification of his Question, that every newspaper at the time stated that Hopwood was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Afterwards—

Dr. KENEALY asked the right hon. Gentleman the date when the police authorities at Scotland Yard first communicated to the Treasury that Jean Luie was a ticket-of-leave convict; whether the said Jean Luie is still in this country, and, if confined, in what prison; and, if the said Jean Luie ever reported himself to the police after he got his ticket-of-leave; and if so, when and where?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he thought the time had almost come when Questions of this kind might be stopped, for the privilege of interrogating Ministers was liable, like every other privilege, to be abused. It was not a correct statement of fact to say that the police authorities at Scotland Yard had ever communicated to the Treasury that Jean Luie was a ticket-of-leave convict. On Friday, November 28, 1873, after he had given his evidence for the defence, and after the evidence contradicting it had been given and the case for the prosecution had closed, two persons came into Court and identified Luie. He was now in a convict prison; but it was not the practice—and he (Mr. Cross) would not break through it upon this occasion—to state in what prison a convict was confined. Jean Luie never reported himself, so far as he could learn, after he got his ticket-of-leave; indeed, he immediately went to Liége, in Belgium, and the police knew nothing about him.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES ACT—THE WARRANT AND REGULATIONS.

QUESTION.

The Marquess of HARTINGTON asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the Regulations under the Regimental Exchanges Act have been prepared; and, if so, whether he will lay them upon the Table of the House?

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that the Warrant and Regulations had been prepared and had been approved by him. They awaited the sanction of Her Majesty, after which they would be published in the General Orders, and would receive every possible publicity. If the noble Lord would move for them, there would be no objection to laying them upon the Table.

THE NEW FOREST.—QUESTION.

Mr. FAWCETT asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he is aware that several hundred acres of waste land near Stoney Cross, in the manor of Minestead in the New Forest, previously lying open and forming part of the Forest, have recently been enclosed; and, whether the Crown has consented to this enclosure; and, if not, whether any and what means are proposed to be taken to restore to the open Forest the land thus enclosed?

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply, said, that since the Question had been placed on the Paper he had been made aware of the fact that there had been an enclosure within the last year or two to the extent of 200 or 300 acres, belonging to a private landowner in the neighbourhood of Stoney Cross. The evidence taken before the Committee which had reported this Session was to the effect that any assertion of the forestal rights of the Crown over the property of private landowners would be considered an unwarrantable attack upon private property. He was unable to state whether the Crown thought it right to assert forestal rights over enclosed private property; but the subject would have consideration during the Recess.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION—OUTDOOR OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS. — QUESTION.

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If it is the intention of the Government to answer the various memorials that have been sent to the Treasury from the Outdoor Officers of Customs at the outports, with reference to an increase of salary and the abolition of classification; and, when the Third Report of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission will be ready for distribution?

Mr. W. H. SMITH: Sir, the third Report of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission is now ready for distribution, and will be in the hands of Members before the end of the week. During the progress of the inquiry, the consideration of the memorials of the Outdoor Officers of Customs and of the other Civil Servants has been suspended by the Treasury; but the Government intends in the Autumn to deal with the several questions raised in the Reports of the Commission.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT—SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AT GRAVESEND.—QUESTION.

Mr. MUNDELLA asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether he received the memorial of a number of ratepayers of Gravesend in March last, calling attention to the deficiency of school accommodation in that borough, and praying for the establishment of a School Board; and, if so, whether he proposes taking any action thereon?

Viscount SANDON: Sir, we have received a memorial from some of the ratepayers of Gravesend asking us to order a school board, but hitherto no formal resolution in favour of a board, as required by the Act, has been sent to us, or, in accordance with our practice, we should at once have ordered an election. The case of Gravesend is somewhat peculiar. We were informed by the Town Council at the beginning of the year that they had been assured that our requirements respecting the schools of the place would be voluntarily met with due despatch; and I may add that we had been also informed by the Mayor that a public meeting was held towards the close of last year, when a proposal in favour of a school board was negatived by a decided majority. The actual buildings are, I believe, sufficient; but the question is whether some schools would be made efficient, and whether others would be re-opened or replaced. Considering all these circumstances, and the apparent dislike of the place to a school board, as shown by the vote of the public meeting summoned to consider the matter, we felt bound to allow sufficient time for the real wishes and intentions of Gravesend to be ascertained. Unless we receive information very shortly that our requirements are in course of being actually complied with, as a matter of course we shall order the election of a school board forthwith, to meet the requirements we have made.

POST OFFICE—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—QUESTION.

Mr. BRUCE asked the Postmaster General, Whether there is any immediate prospect of direct telegraphic communication with the Channel Islands being restored; and, whether during the interruption of such communication arrangements might not be made whereby messages to or from the Channel Islands could be sent through France, on payment of the French rate above the usual rate charged for the transmission of such messages?

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, that telegraphic communication with the Channel Islands would be open in a few days. As to the second Question of the hon. Gentleman, he did not think it would be advisable to adopt his suggestion.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—QUESTION.

Mr. WHALLEY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the Return of the expenditure in the Tichborne case includes the money paid to Charles Orton; whether in fact the said Charles Orton was paid any and what sum under the name of allowance to him as a witness subpœnaed to give evidence or otherwise; and, whether in fact, though not called as a witness, he was in attendance on the trial on behalf of the prosecution?

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply, said, that on the 23rd of July last the hon. Gentleman moved for a Return of the sums of money paid by the Treasury to witnesses and to persons brought up to London and not examined. The House divided against the Motion, and negatived it by 45 to 4. Under these circumstances, and without any wish to show a want of courtesy to the hon. Member, he must decline to give him the information he asked for.

APPOINTMENT OF A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.—QUESTION.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he has any objection to state what are the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in reference to any measure for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, this was a matter which had occupied a good deal of his attention, and which he was most anxious to bring to a successful issue. He could not give any pledge or make any distinct promise as to next Session; but he would that evening lay upon the Table the Correspondence which had taken place between the Home Office and the authorities for various parts of the country under the late Administration with reference to the subject.

WEST AFRICA—DISTURBANCES ON THE GOLD COAST.—QUESTION.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the newspapers, and especially in "The Globe," of the 24th ultimo, to the effect that an affray had taken place near Quittah, on the Gold Coast, between the natives and police, in which seven out of twelve of the latter had been disabled, and that no medical attendance was available; and, whether it is the case that within the last year an outbreak of small-pox has occurred at Quittah, and that during that period and for the space of nearly one year there has been no medical officer stationed there?

Mr. J. LOWTHER: Sir, the disturbance referred to by my hon. Friend occurred at a place called Atoko, 20 miles east of Quittah, which is occupied as a revenue station, and has a force of 10 Houssas and one landing agent quartered there. The affair originated through an ill-feeling which appears to have sprung up between the Houssas and some young natives, who made an attack upon the Houssas in spite of their chiefs and elders, who rendered every assistance to the authorities in the restoration of order. The Governor sent a Commission to the spot to inquire into the affair, and fines have been imposed upon the ringleaders. With respect to the latter part of the Question, I am happy to say that nothing is known at the Colonial Office as to any outbreak of small-pox at Quittah, and special inquiries which have been made, since my hon. Friend's Question appeared on the Notice Paper, justify me in expressing the opinion that the rumour is unfounded. As to the absence of a medical officer, my hon. Friend will agree with me that it would be impossible to insure the presence of a medical man at every station of minor importance; but the distribution of the medical staff is a subject which will receive attention.

HIGHWAY LAWS—LEGISLATION.

QUESTION.

Mr. RODWELL asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Highways in the next Session of Parliament?

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, he hoped he should be able to make a proposition to the House on the subject, but could not give any pledge. If the constituents of the hon. and learned Gentleman were particularly interested, their case would be considered on its merits if the hon. and learned Gentleman would communicate with him (Mr. Sclater-Booth) during the Recess.

ARMY—ORDNANCE—HEAVY MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.—QUESTION.

Mr. HANBURY-TRACY asked the Surveyor General of Ordnance, Whether the vents of heavy muzzle-loading guns cannot now be rendered as enduring as necessary by the application of a simple invention for preventing all escape of gas through the vent, and consequent corrosion thereof?

LORD EUSTACE CECIL: Sir, trials are now in progress with this object, and it is to be hoped that the plan under trial will greatly diminish the corrosion consequent on the escape of gas through the vent.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

QUESTION.

In reply to Mr. MITCHELL HENRY,

MR. GATHORNE HARDY said, that there would be 28 vacancies for medical officers in the Army to be filled up at the next examination. If, however, there should not be that number of candidates the number of appointments would be reduced in order that there might be a competitive examination.

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

CRIMINAL LAW—SENTENCE ON COLONEL BAKER.—OBSERVATIONS.

Resolutions [*August* 4] *reported.*

DR. KENEALY rose to call attention to the sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Brett on Colonel Baker, at the Croydon Assizes on the 2nd day of August 1875. He did so because he believed that there was a very growing feeling amongst a large class of persons in this country that the law was not administered with that justice which the country and the Constitution demanded. In point of fact, there was a feeling that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, and that the old Constitutional maxim, that "everyone is equal in the eyes of the law," had been considerably modified. He believed every man in the country who rightly valued the preservation of our laws and liberties would agree with him that in the administration of justice there ought to be nothing like class distinction; but according to the sentence passed by the learned Judge on Colonel Baker it would seem that the rank of a defendant was to be the standard by which sentences were to be imposed—that there was to be one class of sentences for Dukes, Earls, or Marquesses, and an entirely different class of sentences for persons in a lower position of society. It was certainly new to him—and he had for some time studied the history of our country—that a Judge should lay down any such invidious distinction as that which was calculated to introduce discontent amongst the people, and to sap the very foundations of justice itself. He wished to call the attention of the House to the atrocious nature of the offence of which this colonel had been found guilty. He was indicted upon three counts—for an assault with intent, for an indecent assault, and for a common assault. The jury arrived at what seemed to him a very lenient view of the colonel's conduct in acquitting him of the intent. Any person who had at all devoted any portion of his time to a consideration of the evidence given by Miss Dickinson must be satisfied that this colonel had undoubtedly in his mind at the time he assaulted her an attempt to violate her person. ["Oh!"] He did not care for shouts of "Oh" at all. He could assure hon. Gentlemen that he intended to maintain his ground in that House. Shouts of "Oh," and cries of "Order" were not likely to make him change his opinion. He repeated—and any person who had carefully studied the evidence could entertain no serious or reasonable doubt in his mind—that this gallant colonel intended to violate that lady, but was prevented by circumstances over which he had no control, and that although he had not come under the actual purview of the law with reference to the crime, he was as guilty as if he had effected his purpose. The description which the lady gave of the transaction was calculated to excite a feeling of the highest indignation, and that indignation would be increased by the sentence, which was really no punishment at all for one of the most scandalous and atrocious crimes ever committed. [The hon. Member proceeded to read, amid the marked impatience of the House, the evidence of Miss Dickinson.] He must appeal to the Speaker. It was impossible for him to proceed in the execution of what he considered his duty while Gentlemen on all sides were interrupting him. Was he to be heard in his place or not? [Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.] The hon. Member having read the evidence, proceeded;—The young lady described the man—whom she had never seen before—obtruding his attentions upon her, and behaving in a most shocking and indecent manner. He could make every allowance for young men—and particularly young men in the Army; but he did not think it possible that any man at the period of life of this defendant, and filling the rank which he did, could commit himself to such atrocious conduct. The learned Judge had imposed no penalty at all. He had directed that this colonel should be imprisoned for 12 months without hard labour, without being subjected to the rigorous discipline of a gaol, and to pay a fine of £500, which in the case of a prisoner in his position was what the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government once said in reference to our National Debt, "a mere fleabite," He (Dr. Kenealy) was, however, greatly shocked and astonished at some of the remarks of the learned Judge in passing sentence, as he found them reported in *The Standard*, which gave a very full and most accurate account of the trial. His Lordship said the crime must have arisen from a

> "sudden outbreak of wickedness, and he should therefore not pass upon him a sentence which would carry with it all the personal and all the physical degradation which usually accompanied an ordinary sentence for this offence."

Those remarks called for the direct censure of this House. Every one knew that an ordinary sentence for an indecent assault committed on a defenceless young lady in a railway carriage would involve hard labour. But this man, because he happened to be a colonel in the Army and was supposed to be a brilliant ornament in certain circles of society, received a sentence that meant only that the rank and high and fashionable surroundings of colonels in the Army should be allowed to stand between them and justice. The Judge said—"I fear it would subject you to a penalty far greater than it would be to a person differently situated," by which, of course, he meant a person in a lower rank of life. General Steele was reported in the newspapers to have committed the indecency of standing in the dock while this man was on his trial—an act of indecency not only to the Judge, but to the Army, and one of which he hoped the Secretary of State for War would take notice. The colonel by the sentence would be allowed to amuse himself, to receive his friends, and entertain them, to live upon what food he pleased; he would be subjected to no restriction whatever, but he could pass his time as pleasantly as possible, receiving everybody, and no doubt being visited by persons of the same class as those who stood beside him at the trial. It was necessary to draw the line somewhere. An ordinary banker's clerk would have quite as much sense of degradation or sense of honour as this colonel; and if he were convicted of any breach of trust he would be sentenced to hard labour. He never knew a clergyman to be spared hard labour because he happened to be a clergyman; and there were innumerable instances of merchants and bankers whose feelings, he thought, were entitled to as much respect as the feelings of this colonel, being sent to penal servitude and sentenced to hard labour for offences infinitely less in heinousness than that for which this man had been convicted. He read the remainder of the learned Judge's remarks with feelings of the greatest indignation because he insinuated that this colonel, who had outraged every principle of honour and decency, was to be kept in the Army. He had laid down the law to the Secretary of State for War that he was not to interfere with the position of this colonel in the Army—that he was to be allowed to retain his rank and position, and the learned Judge went the length of saying that by some brilliant achievement—military achievement he presumed was meant—he hoped the defendant would regain his rank. He (Dr. Kenealy) hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not adopt this suggestion, and that the name of Colonel Baker would not be allowed to sully the pages of the *Army List* any longer. He now wished to call attention to the kind of punishment inflicted for certain offences. By the Bishop of Oxford's Act, if a man decoyed a young girl under the age of 16 from her home, although he had no improper motive for doing so, and no injury had been suffered by her, he was liable to imprisonment with hard labour, and he invariably got it. He remembered very well a case on his own circuit—the Oxford Circuit—in which a manufacturer was sentenced by Mr. Justice Quain to 18 months' physical degradation with hard labour for having decoyed a girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, from her parents and placed her in a convent. He was a man of the highest respectability, a married man, with a family, and no man stood higher in the manufacturing department of his county. No one ever suspected that he had improper motives in taking the girl away, yet the sentence imposed upon him was not to be compared with that passed on this colonel. Again, in the case of garroters, the punishment that was invariably inflicted on conviction in a case of that kind was flogging and imprisonment with hard labour; and yet this man, who was guilty of a much more atrocious offence, were allowed to escape as it were scot free. Then, again, there was the case of persons who beat their wives, who on conviction were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; and yet the offence of Colonel Baker was of an infinitely graver character. He had done his duty in calling the attention of Parliament to that case, and he would now sit down, hoping that some justification would be offered of this extraordinary sentence.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS: Sir, I will not stop to question the taste with which the details of this case have been laid before the House. But I wish to remind the House of a matter which I think they will recognize as true, and which ought to be considered—that, at all events, this is a legal sentence; and, without saying one single word for or against Colonel Baker, I will remark that there was a long trial before a very competent and experienced Judge. Neither I, as Secretary of State, nor this House, has the slightest power over that sentence. If there is any fault to be found, as the hon. Member seems to think, with a trial by jury, by all means let the hon. Member for Stoke bring forward some Motion to alter—if alteration is needed—the law. If there is any accusation to be made against the learned Judge, the proper course is to move for an Address to the Crown with regard to his conduct. But I do hope that the House will now pass to the Orders of the Day, and that it will never, unless there is such a Motion as I have just alluded to with reference to the conduct of the Judge, undertake to re-hear, or attempt to re-try, a case of this kind. With regard to the matter referred to in relation to the Secretary of State for War, I am quite sure that the House feels that any case which comes before him is perfectly safe.

MAJOR DICKSON: I do not rise for a moment to attempt to condemn the conduct of Mr. Justice Brett, or to offer any opinion on the character of the sentence which that learned Judge pronounced upon Colonel Baker. But I think the hon. Member for Stoke seems to have dealt with this question as though the sentence had no precedent whatever. I have, however, in my mind at this moment two instances of a similar sentence having been pronounced. I shall now trouble the House by referring to only one, and I shall select that case because I think it is of a character that will commend itself to the consideration of the hon. Member for Stoke. In the year 1850 a gentleman was arraigned before the Court of Queen's Bench, charged with an offence of a somewhat similar character. [Dr. KENEALY: "Hear, hear!"] I say of a similar character, because the law jealously protects both women and young children from aggravated assaults. I say of the same character, because the individual who was charged on that occasion, although he was not an officer in the Army, was a gentleman belonging to another honourable profession—a gentleman learned in the law. That individual was charged with a gross and aggravated assault upon a young child, and that child his own son. He was found guilty—not by a common jury or at an ordinary Assize Court, but by a special jury sitting in Westminster Hall, in the Court of Queen's Bench—and the Judge pronounced upon that man sentence of one month's imprisonment, without hard labour, no doubt feeling, as Mr. Justice Brett felt, that to a man in his position the physical degradation of hard labour would be a far greater punishment than it would be to an ordinary criminal belonging to those ranks of society from which criminals generally come. That individual benefited by the leniency of the celebrated Judge—Lord Chief Justice Campbell—who sentenced him, who spared him the physical degradation of hard labour, and gave him an opportunity of rehabilitating himself in the eyes of his fellow-barristers. How far he has succeeded in doing so I know not. That is for the country to say. I will only remark that I should have thought that the last man in this House, and one of the last men in the country, who ought to rise up in his place to find fault with the sentence of Mr. Justice Brett is the hon. Member for Stoke.

Sir WILLIAM FRASER: I should not have risen but for one statement which the hon. Member for Stoke has made which refers to a member of the aristocracy, and which has not the slightest foundation. I heard him make the statement that the Commander of the Troops at Aldershot placed himself in the dock beside the prisoner at the trial. Now, I happen to know upon good evidence—the evidence of my own eyesight—that Sir Thomas Steele was in the public gallery, and never was near the dock until he was called to give evidence as to character in favour of Colonel Baker. He was in the public gallery the whole of the trial excepting at this time, and from first to last he never had any sort of communication with Colonel Baker. One other point. It has also been stated by the Member for Stoke that Colonel Baker was a man of fashionable or aristocratic connections. I have had no means of judging whether Colonel Baker was a man of fashion—I never saw him before the other day when he was in Court; but, as regards aristocratic connections, neither of the parties in this regrettable affair is connected, I think, with what are conventionally called the upper classes. As to the heroine of this unpleasant romance—["Oh, oh!"]—I do not use those words in an offensive or disrespectful sense—she certainly does not belong to the upper classes: and as to the prisoner, I think that no one can accuse him of being in any way connected with the aristocracy.

Dr. KENEALY: Sir, I hope that, as a personal attack has been made upon me, although it may not be quite in conformity with the Rules of the House, I shall be permitted to answer the hon. Gentleman. I believe that it is in accordance with the character of this House not to allow attacks of this nature to be made without permitting the person who is attacked to make his defence. I must first of all call the attention of the hon. Gentleman to the extreme inconvenience of the precedent he is endeavouring to form—namely, that the private incidents and events in the lives of Members of this House should be brought forward here on account of their performing a public duty. I submit that is a very inconvenient precedent to lay down. ["Order." "Chair."]

Mr. SPEAKER: I must point out to the hon. Member that the House has extended its indulgence to him in allowing him to make a personal explanation, and that the observations he is now making are not of the nature of a personal explanation.

Dr. KENEALY: I shall then, with the permission of the House, give a personal explanation with reference to that matter, upon which I certainly did not expect that I should be interrogated to day. It is perfectly true that in the year 1850 I was brought before Lord Campbell in the Court of Queen's Bench charged with an assault. As to that indictment I need not characterize it or the way in which it was framed; but I am entitled to say what the learned Judge told the jury—that it contained charges which were not only not true, but were disproved by the evidence. It is perfectly true that, in the exercise of what I thought was right, and for the purpose of correction, I did administer chastisement to a child of mine. I myself was chastised over and over again when I was a boy. I should not be surprised, Mr. Speaker, if many hon. and right hon. Gentlemen have themselves been chastised when they were boys, and probably hence guilty of the same offence of correcting the erring propensities of their children. Now, the learned Judge sentenced me, and I should be extremely glad if the hon. Gentleman who brought this matter forward would read the sentence which was imposed upon me by that Judge; for I should not care if it were blazoned in the House of Commons or in any Assembly in the world. The learned Judge, instead of speaking of me in the language which the hon. Gentleman has thought fit to use, spoke of my kindness to my child in the most feeling and affectionate terms, and he expressed the greatest and, I believe, the most profound regret that technically he was called upon to sentence me because I had violated the law. He imposed upon me a sentence of a month's imprisonment. That imprisonment I suffered, and I left the prison without, I think, having suffered in the opinion of any man who ever knew me. Her Majesty several years afterwards, on the recommendation of one of the most illustrious Lord Chancellors this country ever had, did me the honour to nominate me to the rank of Queen's Counsel; and I am quite sure that he would never have advised Her Majesty to do that if he had thought that a single stigma of dishonour rested on my character. I therefore make the hon. Member who introduced this matter —I do not know who he is—a present of this contradiction; and I hope I have done quite enough to satisfy everybody in this House that nobody who had the spirit of a true gentleman would ever have thrown this in my teeth.

First Seven Resolutions *agreed to.*

Eighth Resolution—

"That a sum, not exceeding £72,105, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and for the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and for other Expenses in certain Colonies,"

—read a second time.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON raised an objection to the grant of £40,000 proposed to be made to Fiji. The previous day had been remarkable for speeches made by the late and the present Prime Minister. In the House of Commons the former right hon. Gentleman rather reproved—and very properly reproved—the House of Commons for being extravagant, and of stimulating rather than controlling expenditure. As an humble portion of the legislative machine he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) wished not to stimulate, but to check expenditure. But then there was the speech of the other right hon. Gentleman who, at the Mansion House on the previous night, gave a very glowing description of our Colonies, and said we should "assimilate not only their interests, but their sympathies to the Mother Country," and that they would "prove ultimately a source, not of weakness and embarrassment, but of strength and splendour to the Empire." However this might be, he thought it right that they should have an explanation of how the money he referred to was to be expended. He had no doubt the Under Secretary for the Colonies would give an explanation which, if not satisfactory, was plausible. Perhaps the grant was proposed on account of the sad epidemic which had been raging in Fiji. His hon. Friend the Member for Lambeth (Mr. W. M'Arthur), in advocating the annexation of the Fiji Islands, used to describe their beauty and excellence, and among his reasons for annexation was their value as a coaling station, and as a field for the cultivation of cotton and coffee. They had also been told that New South Wales and New Zealand had offered to take their fair share of any burden the Islands might impose on us; and he wished to know whether any communications had taken place between the Government and these Colonies on that subject, and what was the result? He and a few other Members had opposed the annexation of the Fiji Islands, on the ground that they did not think that we were called upon to set up a Government for the good of the 2,000 Whites who had established themselves there. In one of the debates which the House used periodically to have about Fiji, the Junior Lord of the Treasury (Sir James Elphinstone)—who was not heard so often now as then—spoke of these 2,000 Whites as the "most unmitigated ruffians" in the world. They had been told also that there were a few savages —cannibals—living in those Islands, and that it was desirable to annex them also. We had taken over a considerable debt which, but for that, would never have been paid, and we had, moreover, pensioned off the King. In what respect we were the better for all this he was at a loss to perceive. It was all very well to talk of the "strength and splendour" of the Empire. That did very well at the Mansion House. Anything did very well there. The result, so far, of our dealings with the people of Fiji, seemed to him simply to be that we had given them the measles and they had given us a war-club. In a paper he was reading when coming down to the House he saw a paragraph about a new industry which marked the progress of Fiji. A man had got an elaborate still from some distant country, and was now turning out 200 gallons of rum per day for the few whom the measles had spared. It had been said by a prominent speaker at a meeting in the City that, now we had begun a connection with the islands of the Pacific, there would be no limit to the extension of our Empire in that quarter of the globe. This meant that wherever 200 or 300 "unmitigated ruffians" settled down we were, after a certain time, to put up an expensive government to look after them. That was what we called adding to the strength of the Empire. He did not deny that annexation was very popular. It was popular in that House and in the country; but, for his part, he objected to all those wild expeditions, enterprizes, and annexations. Each seemed to him to be more senseless than the other. In Abyssinia, after spending millions of money, we managed to get the crown of King Theodore; in Ashantee we secured an old umbrella; and he wished to know whether the war-club of King Thakombau was worth the £40,000 which it was now proposed to give. He moved to reduce the Vote by that amount.

Amendment proposed, to leave out "£72,105," and insert "£32,105,"—(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson,*)—instead thereof.

Mr. J. LOWTHER said, his hon. Friend had not only made the inquiry as to the expenditure of this sum of £40,000, but he had entered into a review of the general policy openly avowed by the Government of maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON explained that he had referred only to the policy of annexation.

Mr. J. LOWTHER said, he had understood the hon. Baronet to require him to justify the annexation of Fiji. He need hardly remind the House that, although the annexation was carried out on the entire responsibility of the Government, without Parliament being asked in any way to share that responsibility, it nevertheless happened that on a Motion which was brought forward in that House a very general approval was expressed of the policy of that annexation. That approval was not rendered the less valuable on account of the arguments in a contrary sense having been most ably put before the House—as any arguments coming from his hon. Friend always were—by the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle himself. Therefore the House had not decided *ex parte* upon this matter. As to the special point now raised he had to state that the £40,000 was required, in the first instance, to promote the erection of buildings, the construction of roads and telegraphs, and other works, which might fairly be classed under the head of capital account. But owing to the terrible visitation of measles a decrease in the revenue of the colony had unfortunately occurred; and further, the death of some of the leading inhabitants and chieftains, on whom the Government had, in the main, depended for carrying out the measures connected with the annexation of the Island, had thrown additional burdens upon the Executive Government. He should add that this grant was to be repaid at some future time. [*A laugh.*] His hon. Friend seemed to be incredulous; but he might observe that only the other day £10,000 was repaid on behalf of the Settlement of Lagos, which showed that better days were in store as regarded colonial loans. He thought the House would see that in regard to an extraordinary outlay of this character they could not fairly call upon the Governments of New South Wales and of New Zealand to contribute any portion of it; but those Governments had rendered very valuable assistance in various ways with respect to the annexation. The assistance of the Governor of New South Wales and some of his judicial staff had already been placed at the disposal of the Government. He hoped his hon. Friend would not feel it necessary to press his Motion.

Dr. KENEALY sincerely hoped that the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle would press this matter to a division. He found that annexation was invariably followed by this unhappy consequence to the islanders annexed—that there was an influx of European vices and demoralization which tended to destroy their primitive innocence and simplicity. They pretended to be actuated by the highest motives of Christianity when they annexed these countries; they sent out missionaries there who really were like the gentlemen mentioned by the hon. Baronet, simply rum-merchants in disguise; but the real object of all their annexations was to give more patronage and power to the holders of office at the Treasury, who cared not what might be the result so long as they were able to provide for their own friends in these distant countries where they could do exactly as they pleased. The hon. Member for Carlisle was engaged in a crusade of most glorious and honourable description, and he certainly would add to the respect which was felt for him wherever the English language was known if he would adopt in his programme of reform a resolution against the system of taking possession of Islands like Fiji without the slightest regard to truth and justice, and keeping them up at great expense to the taxpayers of this country.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON said, that if he was to understand that the Vote was a loan, and that steps would be taken to get the money back, he would not trouble the House to divide.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that when the annexation of the Fiji Islands was first resolved upon, his noble Friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies went rather carefully with him into the position of the Colony, and assured him that he was fully persuaded it would not be necessary for the Colony to ask for any Imperial assistance whatever. Then came that great visitation of the measles, and in consequence of that his noble Friend officially asked for some assistance from the Treasury. The original suggestion was that it should be an Imperial guarantee for a loan to be raised by Fiji itself. He, however, preferred, and the Government preferred, that what was granted should not be given in the form of a guarantee, because, although a guarantee looked very little, it meant a great deal more than it looked; and thought it far better that they should show at once how far they intended to go, and should give £40,000, on the understanding that it should be repaid, if possible. They expected that it would be repaid.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE asked what portion of the expenditure was to be of a permanent nature, and what would be merely temporary? It was hard to see how the measles had effected expenditure on roads and bridges.

Mr. J. LOWTHER repeated that the revenue of the Island had decreased in consequence of the ravages of the measles.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR remarked that his hon. Friend (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had deprecated our colonial policy altogether, saying that wherever we had gone we had made great mistakes. But he could hardly have meant to go so far in view of our noble dependencies of Australia and New Zealand. The policy of going to Fiji had been settled by the House and the country, and they ought to make the best of it, and not seek to starve the colony by miserable economy.

Mr. WHITWELL trusted his hon. Friend would not divide. Since the annexation a considerable amount of English machinery had been forwarded to Fiji with a view to the manufacture of sugar, which would not have been sent out if no annexation had taken place.

Mr. M'ARTHUR hoped that the hon. Baronet would divide.

Mr. MUNTZ, to show the unanimity which prevailed on that (the Opposition) side of the House, expressed a hope that the hon. Baronet would not divide. This amount of £40,000 was necessary to set the Colony afloat, and roads must be made and telegraphs established.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said, the late Government were quite as much responsible for the annexation of Fiji as the present Government, inasmuch as they had sent out the Commission to determine whether annexation was desirable; or, if not, what other course should be adopted; upon what Report annexation was determined upon, and personally he was bound to say that when he was in office it was his earnest desire that the annexation should take place. He would certainly support Her Majesty's Government, and hoped the House would deal in a liberal and gracious spirit with this new Colony, especially as it was believed that we had inflicted upon the inhabitants of the Islands the disease to which allusion had been made.

Question put, "That '£72,105' stand part of the Resolution."

The House *divided:*—Ayes 189; Noes 10: Majority 179.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Next Twenty Resolutions *agreed to.*

Resolution 29.

"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1876, for the Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens,"

—read a second time.

Mr. ADAM, while not objecting to the Vote, expressed a hope that his noble Friend the First Commissioner of Works would not decide upon any scheme for relieving the traffic at the point in question without careful consideration. The scheme for the purpose which was now being exhibited at the Conference Room was open to the objections that it was very expensive, that the gradients were not good, that it would necessitate raising the roadway at Constitution Hill, and the making of a deep cutting, while it would besides interfere to some extent with the use of the Park for pedestrians. Now, it was, he thought, possible to hit upon some scheme which would not be open to all those objections, and he trusted, therefore, his noble Friend would act upon his suggestion.

LORD HENRY LENNOX said, he was very much obliged to his right hon. Friend for the kind assistance he had given him in the matter, and could assure him he would do nothing with respect to it without the most careful consideration. The Vote under discussion was intended to obtain from the House of Commons its sanction for some steps to be taken before next year to remove the block which was created by the traffic at Hyde Park Corner, and the great object he had in view was the separation at that point of the business from the pleasure traffic, which at present caused great inconvenience. He had obtained the assistance of two noble Lords in the other House of Parliament, who had consented to act with him as a sort of Committee to look into the subject, and he hoped his right hon. Friend would join them and give them the advantage of his advice. In that way he hoped to be able next year to carry out satisfactorily the object which they both had in view.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL—[BILL 274.]

(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY said, he had to propose the insertion of clauses in the Bill which had been suggested in Committee, and which seemed to have met with general acceptance. They were clauses relating to loading and deck lines taken from the first Government measure, which, unhappily, had to be withdrawn; but, although they had been placed on the Paper only within 48 hours, a number of Amendments already accumulated around them, and, indeed, the tendency to become smothered with Amendments seemed to be inseparable from any measure on the subject. The first of the three clauses which he had to lay before the House provided that every British ship registered after the 1st of January, 1876, should be conspicuously marked with lines of not less than 12 inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side, so as to show the position of every deck above water. This clause was not to apply to ships employed in the coasting trade, or in fishing, or to yachts. There were in the 2nd clause provisions with regard to the marking of a load line, a statement of the position of which would be required from the owner of every British ship before entering his ship outward on any voyage, showing the distance in feet and inches between the load line and the deck next above it, while he would also be bound to enter a copy of the statement in the articles of agreement with the crew and in the official log-book. There were, he might add, certain Amendments which he proposed to make in the clauses as they stood on the Paper. In compliance with the wish of the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell), he had altered the date at which the Bill was to come into operation to November, 1875, instead of January, 1876. The right hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the following clause:—

(Marking of deck lines.)

"A. Every British ship registered on or after November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall before registry, and every British ship registered before that day shall, on or before that day, be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

"The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

"The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

"Provided, That—

"(1.) This section shall not apply to ships employed in the coasting trade or in fishing; and

"(2.) If a registered British ship is not within a British port of registry at any time before the date named, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date."

MR. MAC IVER said, that although an Amendment stood on the Paper in his name, which was substantially a new clause dealing with the whole question of load line, he was actuated by no spirit of hostility to the proposals of the Government, and could, he thought, dispose of his Amendment in a very words. He had listened with most respectful attention to the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister, the other evening, in regard to load line, and with every word of the right hon. Gentleman he (Mr. Mac Iver) heartily and entirely concurred. In expressing that concurrence, he believed he expressed the views of those who had the best facilities for becoming practically acquainted with the subject, and who had given these questions serious attention. The way to prevent overloading was to compel the shipowner to declare plainly and distinctly what he intended to do, and to indicate such intended load line upon the ship in such manner as to afford reliable and visible evidence in regard to the actual facts. He asked, however, if the Board of Trade clauses under discussion carried out this view? He (Mr. Mac Iver) ventured to say they did not; but that they would permit the alteration of a load line with too great facility, and in such manner as to confuse and destroy—so far as ordinary witnesses were concerned—all readily available evidence in regard to depth of loading. This might suit some people; but it would not suit those shipowners who meant right by this question, and he had received letters and telegrams on the subject, with an extract from only one of which he would trouble the House. It was from a shipowner of high standing, and was as follows:—

> "Such a load line would be worse than a sham. If the owner of a steamer, after marking his maximum load line, were to be at liberty to alter that mark at pleasure in any foreign port, such an arrangement would merely give full swing to his cupidity, under a sort of *quasi*-legal sanction."

He (Mr. Mac Iver) was quite sure this was not the intention either of the Prime Minister or of the President of the Board of Trade. He had no desire to press the particular words of his own Amendment upon the Government; but that he thought he had pointed out a real defect in the Board of Trade clauses, which the right hon. Gentleman who had charge of the Bill would, he hoped, see his way to remove. He believed his brother shipowners in the House of Commons were equally desirous with himself that there should be an honest solution of the load line question; but he thought it was only in regard to steamers that there existed any necessity in regard to such legislation. The loading of sailing vessels was more generally understood; but, as regarded steam vessels, there was so much diversity of model, quality, and general arrangements, that he (Mr. Mac Iver) thought there was a real necessity for dealing with steam vessels upon the principles so well explained the other evening by the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister. There was another objection to the Board of Trade clauses, also one of detail, but on which he wished to say a few words. Was it worth while, he asked in a Bill which was tentative—brought forward to be in operation only for one year—to provide expressly that British vessels should be disfigured with discs and lines in the particular form set down? All that appeared to him (Mr. Mac Iver) to be necessary was that the marking should be intelligible; and he thought it might be well to leave to the Board of Trade and the shipowners some discretion on the subject. He thought the prescribed manner of marking would, in some instances, result unsatisfactorily, and in others be a needless disfigurement.

Mr. NORWOOD said, he did not wish to examine the Government's clauses hypercritically; but it was his duty to point out that they differed materially from his own, which the Government had substantially accepted. The Government had not given sufficient consideration to the difference between the density of fresh water and that of salt water, and this difference was estimated at about 2½ per cent; and this was rather a serious margin, considering the competition there was between British and foreign shipowners, and among British shipowners themselves. The clause and his own both provided for a disc; the clause proposed a larger disc than he did; but this clause omitted the scale of feet and inches which would enable surveyors and managers to make allowance for the difference between fresh water and salt water, and in the absence of which there would be continual disputes between master, seamen, and surveyors. In his Bill the power of changing load lines was carefully guarded; it was necessary it should be, because the load line formed the basis of agreement between the merchants, the insurers, and all the parties interested; and the omission of the provision would render it necessary that the articles of agreement should lapse if the load line were changed. In his clause the mark could not be altered during a voyage, nor during the existence of articles, and in that way full protection was afforded to seamen. His scheme was devised in the interest of the seamen rather than in that of the shipowner. The Government had omitted that clause in his Bill which provided that the seaman's liability to fine or forfeiture should lapse if the load line were altered, and this would have been a great safeguard. As the Government had accepted his proposals so partially, he could not be responsible if they did not work satisfactorily.

Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY, whose name was on the back of the Bill of the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood), objected to the facility which the Government's clauses afforded for the changing of the load line without the sanction or even the knowledge of the seamen, and said that the Government, by the way in which they had resisted proposals relating to load lines, deck cargoes, and grain cargoes, and by the way in which they had emasculated the provisions they had accepted, seemed determined to sail as close to the wind as they could.

Mr. E. J. REED said, there was no doubt that the scale of feet and inches proposed by the hon. Member for Hull would afford a ready means of making a comparison between a salt water and a fresh water load line. It was rather strange that the House should present the spectacle of shipowners pleading for greater protection to seamen than the Government seemed willing to give. Surely this could be nothing more than an oversight? He hoped the Government would make such additions to the clause as would give seamen the protection they desired. He could not sit down without thanking the President of the Board of Trade for the courteous manner in which he had endeavoured to meet their wishes in reference to a load line.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY thought that he should be able to meet the views of the hon. Member for Hull.

Sir JOHN HAY begged to thank the President of the Board of Trade for his concessions on the subject of the load line.

Mr. GOURLEY was of opinion that there ought to be two fixed load lines—one for immersion in salt water and the other for fresh water. The weight of a cargo in a ship sailing in each made a very perceptible difference. As a matter of fact, however, seamen did not like vessels being marked in this way.

Sir ANDREW LUSK said, that unless care was taken in making these arrangements foreigners would obtain such an advantage over us that we should gradually lose the shipping trade of the country. He should like to know why coasting vessels were to be exempt from this clause, and why they should not be required to have a load line? Half the losses and disasters occurred in the coasting trade.

Lord ESLINGTON said, the load line would be part and parcel of the contract between the owner and his seamen. The next clause, however, said that if the owner or his agent wished to alter the maximum load line, they might do so. It would be in the power of an agent in a foreign port, therefore, to contract his owner, so to speak, out of the Bill.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE regretted that the clause had not been proposed in Committee, and he thought that as it had only just now been introduced the whole responsibility of it should be thrown upon the Government. He would therefore advise his hon. Friend the Member for Hull not to endeavour to amend it. He further thought, however, that the point as to an agent abroad altering the load line should be considered by the Board of Trade.

Mr. MUNTZ said, the measure was only of one year's duration, and the House would see by experience how it worked. He could not see why vessels plying between Newcastle and the Thames should not have a load line, as well as vessels plying from London and Hull to Hamburg, seeing that the voyage was quite as dangerous.

Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, that if hon. Members would consult the Register they would find that the losses in the coasting trade were exceedingly small as compared with the foreign and colonial trade.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY, in moving the next clause, said, the object of sub-section 7 was to enable the shipowner when his ship started from a foreign port to alter the load line. The season, the cargo, and the circumstances of the voyage were very often entirely different when the ship left a foreign port on her homeward voyage. The right hon. Gentleman then moved the following clause:—

(Statement of load line.)

"B. With respect to the marking of a load line on British ships, the following provisions shall have effect:

"(1.) The owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length, drawn through its centre;

"(2.) The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage;

"(3.) He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the collector or other principal officer of customs, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre;

"(4.) If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards;

"(5.) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew, before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made;

"(6.) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book;

"(7.) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall, unless the marks are altered as hereinafter provided, be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. If the owner of a ship or his agent wishes to alter the maximum load line to which he intends to load the ship at any port out of the United Kingdom, he may do so at any time before any cargo is taken on board at that port by causing similar marks to those by this section required to be made at a higher or lower level on the ship's sides. In the event of any such alteration being made the master of the ship shall forthwith enter in the official log-book a statement with respect to the new marks corresponding to the statement by this section required with respect to the original marks, and deliver a copy of this statement, if the port is in a British possession, to the principal officer of customs at the port, and if the port is a foreign port, to the British consular officer at the port, and if he makes default in such delivery, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds:

"(8.) This section shall not apply in the case of any ship until she has been marked, as by this Act required, with the lines indicating the position of her decks."

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE thought the Amendment was a very practical one.

Mr. D. JENKINS objected entirely to the load line being altered during the voyage, because this would destroy the value of the load line altogether. Great pressure would often be put upon a captain abroad to alter the load line. A captain ought not to be exposed to this pressure.

Mr. BATES recommended that the power to the owner's agent abroad to alter the load line should be altogether omitted from the clause, because he did not think that a captain when abroad should be allowed to alter the load line.

The provision as to the owner or his agent altering the load line abroad was *negatived.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY moved the following clause:—

(Penalty for offences in relation to marks on ships.)

"C. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

"If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respects inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds."

Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

Mr. GOURLEY moved to leave out Clause 3, and insert the following clause:—

(Cargo of grain, &c.)

"From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five all British vessels over two hundred tons register, when laden with grain, corn, rice paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall carry at least one-third of the cargo in bags, sacks, or barrels, and placed on the top of the bulk cargo, or have the cargo stowed with shifting boards, bulkheads, or otherwise.

"When laden with less than two-thirds of the aforesaid descriptions of cargo, then the same shall be secured in the same manner as if laden with a full cargo, unless the vessel have her cargo completed with wool, hemp, cotton, wood, or other cargo.

"The master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY suggested certain verbal alterations which would then render the Amendment unnecessary.

LORD ESLINGTON was afraid the House would be much disappointed with the effect of Clause 3 in preventing the loss of life at sea in grain-laden British ships. From information he had obtained to-day, he found that of 48 grain-laden ships in British ports of call yesterday morning only 14 were British. No other European States regulated the loading of its ships by law, neither did America, and he was afraid that by this legislation we should be giving a tremendous impetus to foreign trade without in any way securing the lives of the seamen.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY observed, that the very important and interesting figures laid before the House by the noble Lord would be treasured up for use in another Session in the event of the House being then told that this legislation had driven British ships out of the grain-carrying trade.

Clause *negatived.*

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE moved the insertion of the following clause:—

(Liability of shipowner to crew.)

"In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the part of the owner of the ship to the master, seaman, or apprentice, that the owner of the ship, his agents and servants, shall use all reasonable efforts to insure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the commencement thereof, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition during the voyage.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall make the owner of a ship liable for the death of or any injury to a master, seaman, or apprentice belonging to any ship when caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a seaman or apprentice belonging to the same ship, in any case where he would not otherwise be so liable."

The hon. Member said, the clause was substantially the same as one in the original Bill of the Government.

MR. RATHBONE thought the seamen ought to have the same right of action in respect of unseaworthiness as the owner of the merchandize.

MR. NORWOOD was of opinion that the relations between the shipowner and the seaman ought not to be dealt with in this piecemeal manner.

SIR ANDREW LUSK hoped the Government would not embark on this subject at present.

MR. E. J. REED believed the insertion of the clause would add very much to the satisfaction with which the Bill was received by the seafaring community.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY thought the feeling of the House generally was in favour of the clause, and, as it was copied from his own original Bill, the Government, of course, regarded it as a fit and proper provision. The effect of it would simply be to bring seamen within Lord Campbell's Act. In a recent case it had been decided that the shipowner was not bound, in relation to the seaman, to keep the ship seaworthy, though he was under a statutory obligation to provide him with medicine. This was an unsatisfactory state of things. He thanked the hon. Member for moving the clause, and hoped it would be agreed to.

MR. GOURLEY was understood to remark that it might be impossible at sea to keep the vessel quite seaworthy.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND pointed out that all the clause required in that case was reasonable efforts.

Clause *agreed to* and *added* to the Bill.

MR. MAC IVER moved an Amendment on Clause 1, with the view of limiting the number of additional surveyors to be appointed by the Board of Trade to three. He wanted to see the general working of the Act placed in competent hands, and objected to an indefinite number of new surveyors of unknown qualifications with absolute powers. He thought additional powers were less necessary than that the Board of Trade should be enabled judiciously to exercise the powers they had; and that this could best be done by strengthening the Department in London. A few first-class surveyors could readily be obtained who might efficiently relieve the Permanent Secretaries of the Board of Trade from some of their present duties in regard to the detention of ships under the Act of 1873; but he did not believe that the right class of person to be entrusted with absolute powers was obtainable for every principal seaport in the Kingdom at a moment's notice, and upon a mere yearly engagement. There would, in any case, be many applications for the new Surveyorships, but this—if any large number of appointments were contemplated—would but increase the difficulty of selection.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE hoped that the Government would be extremely careful as to the persons whom they appointed to exercise those large and arbitrary powers, and suggested that from six to eight first-class men would probably be sufficient for that purpose.

Amendment proposed,

In page 1, line 6, to leave out the words "a sufficient number of," and insert the words "not more than three."—(*Mr. Mac Iver.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH recommended that the matter should be left to the responsibility of the Government.

SIR JOHN HAY thought three was obviously too small a number, and hoped the Amendment would not be pressed.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY proposed to amend Clause 3 by adding the words "such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, and nuts."

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. RATHBONE moved to add the words, "This clause shall not apply to any grain ship previous to the 1st of October, 1875."

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. GOURLEY moved that the section should not apply to vessels of less than 200 tons register.

MR. E. J. REED thought this Amendment would weaken the clause, and that it would be a positive invitation to people to sail vessels of less than 200 tons register.

MR. RATHBONE considered the Amendment a very reasonable one. In small ships the grain would be divided into small bulks.

SIR ANDREW LUSK thought that small river vessels under 100 tons should be exempt.

MR. HAYTER opposed the Amendment. He felt certain that if it were carried a greal deal of grain would be carried in very small vessels.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER thought it would not be desirable, without consideration, to introduce any limitation in the clause. At the same time, the matter might be considered between the present time and the third reading.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Bill *re-committed* in respect of Clause 4; *considered* in Committee, and *reported.*

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

Amendment proposed,

In page 2, line 26, after the word "pounds," to insert the words "the one-third under this section shall be one-third of the tonnage measurement of the cargo."—(*Sir John Hay.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. RATHBONE (for Mr. HERSCHELL) moved, in Clause 4, page 3, at end, to add—

"8. Every person who is guilty of any offence which is by this section declared to be a misdemeanor shall be liable either to punishment on indictment or to a penalty of one thousand pounds, to be recovered by the Board of Trade by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, which court may mitigate the same at their discretion; and where a penalty is adjudged under the provisions of this section to be paid by any managing owner of a ship, as defined by sub-section five, the owners of the ship shall become jointly and severally liable for the same as sureties for such managing owner, but in such case the owners shall not be liable to any other proceedings under this section in respect of the same matter."

MR. NORWOOD strongly objected to the Amendment, remarking that under the existing state of the law a person who knowingly sent, or attempted to send, a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition was liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour. But the Amendment sought to turn a prosecution for misdemeanour into a simple matter of suing for a fine, for which all the co-owners of a ship were to be liable, though they might be wholly innocent.

Mr. RATHBONE maintained that the Amendment would render the law far more effectual by enabling the Judges to apportion the punishment to the offence.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, it appeared to him that there was very great force in the objection of the hon. Member for Hull to the Amendment. It was undesirable to make the owners sureties for the managing owner when, in truth, they might not be in the least to blame. He suggested the omission of the latter part of the proposed clause.

Mr. RATHBONE was willing to accept the suggestion of the Solicitor General.

Mr. BATES confessed that he saw no great objection to the Amendment. He had been a managing shipowner for many years, and he had always understood that if he did anything wrong, his co-owners were liable as well as himself.

Mr. MAC IVER strongly objected to Clause 4, and said that it would be of no earthly use, and without any result other than annoyance to shipowners, by compelling the registration of so-called managing owners. The clause, he maintained, would fail precisely as Clause 11 of the Act of 1871 had failed, and from precisely similar reasons. He deprecated this concession to the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell) and the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone), and held that the clause was mere wastepaper legislation. It read stringently, but meant nothing; nor could it, he (Mr. Mac Iver) thought, be made to mean anything unless additions were made to it such as would cause it to mean a great deal more than was reasonable. Nothing would ever be proved under the clause as it stood. There was nothing to compel the so-called managing owner to actually manage the ship, nor was there any endeavour to reach those persons who owned vessels under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act. If the directors of limited liability companies were compelled to register some of their number as managing owners, and if it were assumed that the registered managing owner must in every case possess personal knowledge in regard to questions of seaworthiness, the clause might then come to mean something. If a Proviso were added to the effect that the foundering of a vessel was in itself proof of unseaworthiness as against the managing owner, the clause would then come to mean something very real indeed; but in such case it would have a meaning that would be altogether unreasonable. He (Mr. Mac Iver), however, saw no alternative between this and no meaning at all; and, in its present form, the clause had no meaning at all. He therefore strongly objected to it, and would hope to call attention to the remarks that he had then made when the same subject came up again for discussion next Session

Mr. FORSYTH said, that the latter part of the proposed Amendment introduced a totally new principle into the law of England—namely, that of making a man criminally liable for an offence committed by his partner with which he had nothing whatever to do. A penalty implied an offence, and no man ought to be punished for an offence of which he was not himself guilty. He hoped the Committee would reject a proposal embodying a principle which was unknown to the English law and he believed to any other law.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that though there was a great deal to be said in favour of the present proposal, yet, considering the many questions of importance which it involved, he thought it should not be introduced into a Bill of a temporary character at the period of the Session at which they had arrived. The matter must come up for consideration when the permanent measure to which they looked forward was dealt with.

Amendment *negatived.*

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY moved, at end of Clause 4, to add—

"Provided, That the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding in respect of any such punishment, and any such legal proceeding may be carried on as if this Act had not passed."

Proviso *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *ordered* to stand part of the Bill.

Bill to be read the third time *To-morrow.*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) BILL.—[*Lords*.] [BILL 277.]

(*Mr. Disraeli.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

MR. HUNT moved to insert after Clause 9 the following Clause :—

(Deduction in first class for want of repair, &c.)

"A. In the ascertainment of the amount of the tenant's compensation in respect of an improvement of the first class, there shall be taken into account, in reduction thereof, any sum reasonably necessary to be expended for the purpose of putting the same into tenantable repair or good condition."

Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. HUNT also moved, after Clause 10, to insert the following Clause :—

(Exclusion of compensation in third class after exhausting crop.)

"B. The tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of an improvement of the third class, where, after the execution thereof, there has been taken from the portion of the holding on which the same was executed, a crop of corn, potatoes, hay, or seed, or any other exhausting crop."

SIR THOMAS ACLAND said, that the object of the Bill seemed to be to enable limited owners to charge their estates and to put them under stringent regulations for doing so. He thought the Amendments should have been placed on the Paper earlier.

MR. T. CAVE thought that the hon. Baronet had misconceived the object of the Bill.

MR. HUNT expressed his regret that the Amendments had not been placed on the Paper sooner. The fault was his, and he was exceedingly sorry for it, but the delay arose from his being deeply engaged with other public business. This provision was for the protection of the incoming tenant, but it was also partially for the benefit of the outgoing tenant.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. HUNT moved the following Clauses :—

(Exclusion of compensation for consumption of cake, &c. in certain cases)

"C. The tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of an improvement of the third class, consisting in the consumption of cake or other feeding stuff, where under the custom of the country or an agreement he is entitled to and claims payment from the landlord or incoming tenant in respect of the additional value given by that consumption to the manure left on the holding at the determination of the tenancy."

After Clause 18, insert the following Clauses :—

(Requisition for appointment of umpire by Inclosure Commissioners, &c.)

"D. Provided that, where two referees are appointed, an umpire may be appointed as follows:

"(1.) If either party, on appointing a referee, requires, by notice in writing to the other, that the umpire shall be appointed by the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, then the umpire, and any successor to him, shall be appointed, on the application of either party, by those Commissioners:

"(2.) In every other case, if either party, on appointing a referee, requires, by notice in writing to the other, that the umpire shall be appointed by the County Court, then unless the other party dissents, by notice in writing, therefrom, the umpire, and any successor to him, shall, on the application of either party, be so appointed, and, in case of such dissent, the umpire, and any successor to him, shall be appointed, on the application of either party, by the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales."

(Exercise of powers of county court.)

"E. The powers of the county court under this Act, relative to the appointment of a referee or umpire, shall be exerciseable by the judge of the court having jurisdiction, whether he is without or within his district, and may, by consent of the parties, be exercised by the registrar of the court."

Clauses *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. NEWDEGATE moved the following clause :—

(Manure made on the holdings.)

"The manure made in the stables, sheds, and foldyards from the last year's produce of the holding shall be the property of the tenant, but shall not, after notice to quit has been given, be removed from the holding or sold without the consent of the landlord or his agent in writing. The value of any portion of such manure, which may not at the determination of the tenancy have been applied to the land in the due course of husbandry, shall be estimated by the referees or the umpire, and shall form part of the compensation to be awarded to the tenant."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be read a second time."

COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH thought this was a very valuable clause.

MR. ASSHETON thought the effect of the clause would be to put a premium upon bad farming.

MR. GOLDSMID considered that no bad results would follow from the adoption of the clause. It merely carried out what was already the custom in Kent, and answered well there ; but he thought they were trying to do by this Bill that which was impossible—namely, provide for all the varying circumstances of different soils and principles of farming.

Mr. HUNT approved the principle of the clause in an agricultural point of view; but as it would operate in many cases as an interference with custom, he thought it should not be introduced without full discussion, and many Members interested in the question were not present.

Mr. LEEMAN thought that the fold-yard manure ought to follow the same fate as the chemical manure upon an estate. He was sorry the clause had not been accepted, though the whole of the Bill was purely permissive and would not be brought into operation.

Mr. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN thought that the latter part of the clause—providing that the tenant should be paid for the value of manure in his yard, whilst for manure on the land he would only be paid according to the value which the referees might find to have been already added to the land—would be an inducement to bad farming, as a tenant would be tempted to keep the manure in the farmyard in order to be paid for it.

Mr. MONK regretted that the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hunt) should have opposed the clause on the ground of the absence of Members interested in the question, for ample notice had been given by his hon. Friend the Member for North Warwickshire upon this subject.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND said, it was a matter of common practice in various counties to pay the outgoing tenant for the farmyard manures, and he had done that himself.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 44; Noes 67: Majority 23.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the following clause:—

(If tenant commit waste, or improperly cultivate, the judge of the county court may direct landlord to enter on the farm.)

"If, after notice to quit has been given, complaint be made and proved to the satisfaction of the judge of the county court that a tenant is committing waste or is neglecting the proper cultivation of the farm, the judge may direct the landlord to enter upon the farm in such manner as may be necessary to prevent such waste, or to carry on the cultivation of the farm; and the expense of such entry and of such cultivation by the landlord may be recovered as rent in arrear, or may be computed as compensation due to the landlord by the referees or the umpire."

The clause was rendered the more necessary in consequence of the change of notice from six to twelve months. By this clause a landlord would have a more simple and speedy way of obtaining possession than by the present law, so as to prevent waste, especially in the case where a tenant died shortly after Lady Day, when the executors, who had no desire to continue the occupancy, would have to remain in possession two years. He also proposed that waste after notice should be recoverable as arrears of rent. The yearly notice was advantageous to the tenant in getting rid of his stock and enabling him to look out for another farm, but there was extreme danger to the landlord of waste.

Clause *brought up*, and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be read a second time."

Mr. GOLDSMID objected to the clause as being extremely unfair to the tenant. The landlord's rights were sufficiently protected by Clause 15, and a litigious landlord would, under the proposed clause, be constantly harassing his tenants.

Mr. KNIGHT supported the clause on the ground that without it the tenant might—if leaving his farm in an ill-humour with his landlord—do an enormous damage to the land for which the landlord could exact no compensation.

Mr. RODWELL suggested that such an extreme contingency as that alluded to was already provided for in Clause 15. He regarded the clause proposed as being unworkable.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the Government could not assent to the clause, because they did not think that it could be worked.

Colonel EGERTON LEIGH thought the clause would be unfair to the tenant and worrying to the landlord, and he should therefore oppose it.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause *withdrawn*.

Mr. ALFRED MARTEN moved the following clause:—

(Service of notice.)

"Any notice under this Act may be served upon the person to whom the notice is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his usual or last known place of abode in England, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him at such place of abode; and any notice, if sent by post as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and posted."

He added that many notices were at present so served.

MR. MELDON hoped that the clause would not be agreed to, because it would change the whole law as to the service of notices to quit.

SIR HENRY JAMES did not see why the service of notices to quit should be altered.

MR. GREGORY observed, that many important notices were now served through the post, and no inconvenience had arisen from this.

MR. JACKSON also thought that this mode of service worked very well.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he had heard no sufficient reason for rejecting the clause.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. ALFRED MARTEN moved the following Clause:—

(Fixtures.)

"Where after the commencement of this Act a tenant affixes to his holding any engine, machinery, or other fixture for which he shall not under the provisions of this Act or otherwise be entitled to or receive compensation, and which shall not be so affixed in pursuance of some obligation in that behalf or instead of some fixture belonging to the landlord, then such engine, machinery, or other fixture shall be the property of and be removable by the tenant: Provided as follows:—

"1. Before the removal of any fixture the tenant shall pay all rent owing by him, and shall perform or satisfy all other his obligations to the landlord in respect of the holding;

"2. In the removal of any fixture the tenant shall not do any avoidable damage to any building or other part of the holding;

"3. Immediately after the removal of any fixture the tenant shall make good all damage occasioned to any building or other part of the holding by the removal;

"4. The tenant, if required by the landlord, shall, before the removal of any fixture, give security to him for making good any damage which may be occasioned to any building or other part of the holding by the removal, and any difference as to such security shall be settled by a reference under this Act;

"5. No tenant shall remove any fixture without giving one month's previous notice in writing to the landlord of the intention of the tenant to remove the fixture;

"6. At any time before the expiration of the notice of removal, the landlord by notice in writing to be given by him to the tenant, may elect to purchase any fixture comprised in the notice of removal, and any fixture thus elected to be purchased shall be left by the tenant, and shall become the property of the landlord, who shall pay the tenant the fair value thereof, and any difference as to the value shall be settled by a reference under this Act."

The object of the clause was to change the law, the Courts having ruled that trade fixtures belonged to a tenant, but agricultural fixtures to the landlord. To meet the wish of the Government he added a special provision relating to steam engines, for the erection of which the landlord's consent must be first obtained to entitle the tenant to the benefit of the clause.

MR. HUNT thought the clause a valuable one, and accepted it.

MR. GREGORY agreed with the new clause so far as regarded machinery, but he objected to the words "other fixtures," because their legal acceptance was very indefinite.

MR. MELDON protested against such an alteration of the law of the land. There ought to be some definition of the word "fixtures."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL was of opinion that if the clause was restricted to machinery, it would go a very little way towards removing the inequality which existed between the farmer and the trader.

MR. HENLEY thought it desirable that there should be some restriction as to the place where any machinery should be fixed, otherwise it might be erected just before the landlord's windows.

MR. NEWDEGATE was in favour of the clause, because it was recommended by the Report of the Committee of 1848, but he felt the force of the objection of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Henley).

MR. HUNT then moved to omit the 4th proviso to the effect that the tenant, if required, should give security to the landlord for making good any damage to any building occasioned by the removal of any fixture.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. HUNT moved in Clause 4, page 2, line 8, after "tenancy," to insert, as a new paragraph—

> "'Absolute owner' means the owner or person capable of disposing, by appointment or otherwise, of the fee simple or whole interest of or in freehold, copyhold, or leasehold land, although his interest is encumbered or charged to any extent."

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 7 (Amount of tenant's compensation for first and second class).

MR. GREGORY moved, in page 3, line 24, to leave out—

> "But so that where the landlord was not, at the time of the consent given to the execution of the improvement, absolute owner of the holding for his own benefit."

His object was to simplify the proceedings before the referees with regard to the legal title of the owner to the property.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill?"

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the effect of the Amendment would be to restrict the extent to which a tenant could go in the way of improvements of the first class. A check which was necessary on limited owners was not required in the case of absolute ownrs.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON did not see that at the stage which they had now reached they required this letting value at all. As far as could be understood it had been introduced for the protection of the remainderman; but the remainderman had no interest in the amount of compensation. As an Amendment to the Amendment of the hon. Member for East Sussex, he begged to move the omission of the words limiting the amount of compensation to the addition made to the letting value.

Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, to add to the words proposed to be left out—

> "The amount of the compensation shall not exceed a capital sum fairly representing the addition which the improvement as far as it continues unexhausted at the determination of the tenancy then makes to the letting value of the holding."—(*The Marquess of Hartington.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be added to the said proposed Amendment."

MR. HUNT observed, that the noble Lord had said that the remainderman had no interest in the amount of compensation, but only on the amount of charge. The amount of charge must depend on the amount of compensation. He thought the proper course would be to dispose of the original Amendment first.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON was of opinion that the Committee would thereby be placed in a false position.

MR. GOLDSMID hoped the Committee would see its way to adopt the Amendment of his hon. Friend (Mr. Gregory).

MR. MELDON hoped, under all the circumstances, that the Committee would not pass this clause.

SIR HENRY JAMES trusted that the Amendment suggested by his noble Friend would be accepted.

MR. RODWELL, as author of the clause, defended it, and left it in the hands of the Government, who had adopted it.

MR. GREGORY said, he could not consent to accept the Amendment of the noble Lord (the Marquess of Hartington).

MR. JACKSON said, the same principle ought to be employed between the landlord and tenant as between the real owner and the remainderman.

MR. KNIGHT said, that subject had discussed three times before, and a compromise had been come to in regard to it, which ought not to be disturbed. He hoped the noble Marquess would not press his Amendment.

SIR THOMAS ACLAND hoped the House would adopt the view of his hon. Friend near him (Mr. Jackson), who placed the question so clearly before them.

Question put.

The House *divided:*—Ayes 57; Noes 105: Majority 48.

MR. GREGORY then withdrew his Amendment, remarking that the Bill, as it stood, was very favourable for members of his profession.

MR. HUNT said, he proposed to take rather an unusual course, but he thought the clause should be properly divided into two. He therefore proposed that the clause Clause 7 should end at line 30, after the word "holding."

Amendment proposed, to divide Clause 7 into two Clauses, the first Clause to terminate at the word "holding," in line 30.—(*Mr. Hunt.*)

Question, "That Clause 7 be so divided," put, and *agreed to.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 11 (Restrictions as to third class).

MR. HUNT moved in page 4, line 11, to leave out "ascertaining," and insert "the ascertainment of."

MR. GOLDSMID desired to know why it was proposed to restore the word "ascertainment" which was struck out in Committee, and which it was admitted by the Prime Minister was not good English.

MR. HUNT said, that with the word "ascertaining" the clause did not read grammatically. They had consulted high literary authorities, and they found that the word "ascertainment" was a perfectly good English word.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 14 (Tenants compensation for breach of Covenant).

MR. KNIGHT moved the omission of the word "custom," which he said was vague, and would lead to a great deal of cross swearing.

MR. HUNT assented to the Amendment.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 15 (Landlord's title to compensation).

SIR HENRY JAMES proposed to leave out the words "or permits waste or commits" in order that a tenant should not be placed in a false position in case he should convert pasture into arable or *vice versâ.*

Amendment proposed, in page 4, line 39, to leave out the words "or permits waste or commits."—(*Sir Henry James.*)

MR. HUNT could not accept the Amendment.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill," put, and *agreed to.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 44 (Time of notice to quit).

MR. KNATCHBULL - HUGESSEN moved to leave out—

> "or is five months in arrear of his rent, the same having been lawfully demanded in writing and not paid within 14 days after such demand."

He said, that having extended the term of notice to quit, from six months to a year, it would be ungracious to clog that concession with unnecessary restrictions, and the law of distress sufficiently protected the landlord's rent. This Amendment had been somewhat hastily acceded to by the Government; and as he understood that many Gentlemen who had voted for it desired its omission, he would not argue the question at length, if his right hon. Friend (Mr. Hunt) was of the same opinion.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause 49 (Application of Act to existing tenancies).

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON proposed to leave out, in line 3, the words "or at will," and insert "where there is a written agreement."

Amendment proposed,

> In page 14, lines 3 and 4, to leave out the words "or at will," and insert the words "where there is a written agreement,"—(*The Marquess of Hartington,*)

—instead thereof.

MR. HUNT could not accept the Amendment.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill," put, and *agreed to.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Bill *re-committed* in respect of Clauses 11 and 35; *considered* in Committee, and *reported;* as amended, *considered:*—Bill to be read the third time *To-morrow.*

RESTRICTION OF PENAL ACTIONS AND REMISSION OF PENALTIES BILL.

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

[BILL 267.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. WHITWELL explained his reasons for opposing the second reading of this Bill the other evening, and, while he did not admire the lines upon which the Legislature proceeded, yet he quite sympathized with the difficulties of the case. He should have preferred this Bill being withdrawn altogether, and the particular alterations now proposed introduced by themselves. Again, instead of the Bill being made applicable to certain cases only, it should have been on a broad scale.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, the late period of the Session prevented him following out the idea of the hon. Member. He, the other evening, indicated the course the Government were prepared to take on the question. He proposed to ask the House to read the Bill a second time, upon the distinct understanding that the first clause should be omitted, so as to render it a measure simply extending the powers now possessed by the Secretary of State for the remission of penalties in criminal cases to a similar remission of penalties in civil cases. That would operate as a wholesome restraint upon vexatious actions under the old law, while, on the other hand, it would not introduce that entire relaxation which would undoubtedly follow upon the repeal of that law itself. He therefore hoped that the House would now assent to the second reading of the measure.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.*)

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR observed, that the Act was passed for an entirely different purpose from that to which it had been applied, and it was merely by accident, as it were, that it was made to bear on the case of the Aquarium. The state of things which it was intended to meet having passed away, what should have been done was simply to repeal it, and had the Government determined to do so, it would have been supported by the general feeling of the country. The truth was that they coquetted with the question, and they gave encouragement to a small body of Sabbatarains by showing that they were afraid to go a step further than they proposed to go. This Bill, however, was permissive legislation in its worst form, because it was not dependent on the will of the people, but upon the will of the Government. He thought that whatever laws the people were called upon to obey, they should be able to find them in the Statute Book if they did not form part of the Common Law. The fact was, the whole state of Sunday legislation was getting into inextricable confusion. In the case of Sunday trading, a Permissive Act had been passed, making the execution of the law dependent on the will of the chief police authority of the district, or of two magistrates. This confusion was doing a great deal of harm; for opinion was much divided on the subject, and the question of civil and religious liberty became an important point in its consideration for the time being. As nobody was compelled to go to the Aquarium on a Sunday, to prevent anyone's going there on that day who desired to do so was a piece of gross tyranny which ought not to be permitted by the Legislature. He supposed the Bill was only intended as a temporary measure; but if the Government did not determine to repeal that Act next year, he should make a Motion to that effect.

Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD said, that if a majority of the country were found to be in favour of the views of the hon. Member for Leicester, he should be ready to bow to that decision; but at present he was bound to recognize that the great preponderance of public opinion was the other way. He protested against a question of that importance being so dealt with at the end of the Session.

Mr. LOCKE thought it quite absurd to suppose that in a place like Brighton the people should not have the opportunity of frequenting a place of amusement. The hon. Gentleman who had just spoken was amongst that class who were desirous of preventing anybody from being comfortable on a Sunday. He saw on all sides a class of people who endeavoured to interfere with the lower classes, or whatever they might choose to call them, in this country. He had the honour of being Recorder of that place where this dreadful affair arose. Nobody ever thought for one moment that there was any inconvenience caused to the most righteous people in this country from the fact that bodies of people went into that place of fishes, and to look at fishes. Heaven and earth! could it be said that looking at fishes on a Sunday was a wicked thing? How could anybody suppose that this country was to be regulated by a class of persons who entertained views of the most disagreeable nature, and that nobody was to be allowed to do what he liked? And if they had put themselves in that position that in the next world they would have to suffer, what consequence was it to his hon. Friend sitting opposite? It would not hurt him. He had always thought that there were a class of persons who called themselves extremely religious—more religious than anybody else—but he should like to know whether they took their religiousness out of the Bible or no. They had an opinion of their own; they worked away to make everybody uncomfortable; and they were the most disagreeable people in the world. The right way of proceeding would have been to repeal the old Act, and then everything would have gone on properly. He was sorry that had not been done; but, at the same time, the people would get something. It was now proposed that the Home Office should protect those persons who went to amuse themselves in the Aquarium, or the Botanical Gardens, or other places that were pleasant and agreeable on Sunday, and who did no harm to anybody, and he thought that in this respect the Government had acted very cleverly. He congratulated the Government on the course they had taken, and hoped they had now got rid of all the ridiculous rubbish he had heard in the House ever since he had been a Member of it, to prevent the great body of the working classes from enjoying themselves just as they pleased, so long as they did not interfere with the rest of the country.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS did not pretend for a moment that this Bill could be looked upon as a settlement of the general question. That question, if brought under discussion, would inevitably raise a great deal of feeling on both sides throughout the country. Among the working classes, as well as in other sections of the community, there were, no doubt, many who believed that the Sunday ought to be strictly a day of rest. At the same time he, for one, did not wish to deprive people of the means of recreation on that day. It seemed to him that those who sought, as in the case of the Brighton Aquarium, to put in force the Act to which the present Bill referred, were really taking the strongest step possible to secure the repeal of that Act.

SIR HENRY JAMES inquired whether the Bill might be taken as a temporary measure, because it gave immense power, not only in the remission of penalties in all actions in which they were recoverable, but even in political trials. He would suggest that, instead of the Crown having the power to remit the penalties, they should prevent the informers getting them. The money should go into the hands of the Crown instead of into the pockets of private informers.

Motion *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT (1873) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

[*Lords.*] [BILL 162.]

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 4th August.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

SIR HENRY JAMES said, that he would withdraw his Amendment, which was under discussion when the Committee last reported Progress, and bring it forward at the next stage.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL was obliged to his hon. and learned Friend, and as the hon. Members for Chatham and Liverpool were not present their Amendments could also be taken on the Report.

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL an Amendment was made in postponed Clause 3, retaining the full number of 15 Judges.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Bill *reported,* with Amendments; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

POST OFFICE (SUPERANNUATION AND GRATUITIES) BILL.—[BILL 245.]

(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

BILL WITHDRAWN.

MR. W. H. SMITH moved that the Order for Committee be discharged in order that a proper schedule of the officers who would be entitled to benefit by the measure might be prepared before its reintroduction next Session.

Motion *agreed to.*

Order *discharged.*

Bill *withdrawn.*

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART BILL.—[*Lords.*] [BILL 283.]

(*Viscount Sandon.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

VISCOUNT SANDON, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, the object of the measure was to enable the Department of Science and Art to receive bequests of real property. That high-minded and liberal man, Sir Joseph Whitworth, had expressed a wish to add to the benefactions he had already given to the country. Sir Joseph Whitworth had endowed a scholarship of mechanical industry, to the amount of £3,000 a-year, in connection with the South Kensington Museum, and he now wished to increase that benefaction still further by making a larger endowment of a more permanent character, by bequeathing certain lands of great value to the Science and Art Department. He had expressed his own strong conviction that the maintenance by this country of her superiority in the mechanical arts depended upon her sons having the highest training in science as applied to these arts, and, for this purpose, he had communicated to Her Majesty's Government his wish to make hereafter this noble gift to the nation. It was impossible, however, to effect that object under the statute of Mortmain, and the Government thought they were only interpreting the wishes of the nation by enabling Sir Joseph Whitworth to carry out his admirable object through means of this Bill, which would confer on the Department powers similar to those already conferred on the British Museum. Sir Joseph Whitworth had enhanced still further the value of his gift by making it a condition that the bequest should be subject to the discretion of Parliament, so as to be altered if necessary to suit the varying circumstances of the time. He need hardly say that the Government had the greatest pleasure in doing all in their power to meet the wishes of this distinguished gentleman, and he felt sure that he was only expressing the sentiments of all the hon. Members of that House, when he said that, though this noble act could not add to the position which Sir Joseph Whitworth occupied most justly in the civilized world, it would establish a fresh claim to the affection and respect with which his name was regarded by his countrymen.

Motion *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

FOREIGN JURISDICTION BILL.—[*Lords.*]

(*Mr. Bourke.*)

[BILL 284.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Bourke.*)

MR. JACKSON thought the measure required some discussion, and on account of the lateness of the hour moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion *agreed to.*

Debate adjourned till *To-morrow.*

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL—[BILL 269.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill as amended, *considered.*

Clause 10 (Interest on Loan).

MR. STEVENSON moved, as an Amendment, in page 5, line 24, to add at end of clause the following Proviso:—

> "Provided, that when the aggregate amount of principal moneys due by any harbour authority to the Commissioners under 'The Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861,' exceeds one hundred thousand pounds, the rate of interest on such excess shall be three and a half per cent. or such higher rate, not exceeding five per cent., as may in the judgment of the Treasury be necessary to enable the loan to be made without loss to the Exchequer."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER consented to the Amendment.

Amendment *agreed to;* words *inserted.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

Resolution [August 4] *reported,* and *agreed to.*

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

On Motion of Mr. RAIKES, Bill to apply a sum, out of the Consolidated Fund, to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. RAIKES, Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time.

House adjourned at half after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 6*th August*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*First Reading*—Unseaworthy Ships* (265); Public Works Loans* (266).

Second Reading—Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment* (252); Expiring Laws Continuance* (260); East India Home Government (Appointments)* (261); Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment* (262); Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment* (236).

Committee — *Report* — Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers)* (250); Government Officers (Security)* (251); Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans)* (244).

Report—Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment* (243-264).

Third Reading—Turnpike Acts Continuance* (222); Traffic Regulation (Dublin)* (239), and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, Extension* (68).

CARDINAL MANNING.

OBSERVATIONS.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE rose to call the attention of the Lord President to the following paragraph:—

Extract from "Weekly Register,"
17th July, 1875:
"Court, Fashionable, and Home News."

"The Queen and the Cardinal. Reception of His Eminence at the Prince of Wales' garden party. The question of Cardinal Manning's precedence was indirectly settled at the Prince of Wales' garden party last week, when Her Majesty the Queen was present. The Prince of Wales advanced to meet the Cardinal on his arrival, cordially shook hands with him, and then presented His Eminence to His Royal Mother, who received him most graciously and conversed with him for a while. His Eminence remained within the royal circle for some time, a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank."

The noble Lord said, *The Weekly Register* was a paper of considerable authority among Roman Catholics, and up to a recent period, at all events, enjoyed the special blessing of the Pope. He now wished to ask the noble Duke the Lord President, whether the information contained in that paragraph was correct. Having heard it said that by calling attention to it he was intruding on the privacy of the Royal Family, he would first repudiate the justice of that assertion. The condemnation justly applied to those who had inserted the paragraph in *The Church Herald and Weekly Register*, and that clearly with a political object. But once circulated through these papers its contents became a matter of public discussion; and he believed he was showing respect and attachment to those Royal Personages by eliciting, as no doubt he should do, from the noble Duke a direct contradiction to all that was important in the paragraph referred to. Some told him the matter was of no importance; but that the matter was of public interest was shown by leading articles having appeared on the subject in the leading journal, in the leading Roman Catholic journal, and in some others at the time of Dr. Manning being made a Cardinal. Living, as he did, among a Roman Catholic population, generally well-disposed and well-conducted, but with their allegiance nicely balanced between their Church and the State, he knew that the latter could not afford to yield one atom to the aggression of the former; and if the reception of Dr. Manning as a Cardinal was uncontradicted, it would doubtless give some additional influence to the the Roman Catholic Church in these realms. His contention, therefore, was that in these realms the Queen was the sole Fountain of Honour, and that without her approval every British subject was forbidden to accept any rank or decoration from any foreign Potentate. Before dwelling on the few facts necessary to support this view he would state his grounds for believing the facts contained in the paragraph to be unfounded. Her Majesty has always been remarkable for her intimate knowledge of punctilious adherence to constitutional forms and principles. She was well aware that it was only by suffrance that a Cardinal resided in this country, and if she intended to permit Dr. Manning to accept the rank of Cardinal she would do it in the legal and official form. By so doing she would show that as a constitutional Sovereign she had acted on the advice of her Ministers; whereas by an informal recognition it might be said she evinced her sympathies with the views advocated by Dr. Manning, though, thank God, she left her people no room to doubt her willing acceptance of those Protestant principles on which by the Act of Settlement, her Throne was based. And as the name of the illustrious Heir to the Throne had been introduced into the paragraph, he would take the occasion of saying that the people of this country had no less confidence in his adherence to the same policy and the same principles. Could Cardinal Manning, as a British subject, be presented? When he was made a Cardinal the question of his position was much discussed in the public journals of this country. If he waived his rank and wished to be presented as Dr. Manning, he had no doubt that Her Majesty would be well advised as to the course she should pursue; but if so received at Court, the name of "Doctor," not Cardinal Manning would appear on the list. But as the announcement in the paragraph was received by many as true, and by more as important, he must endeavour very shortly to elucidate the law and practice of this matter both at home and abroad: to show that, not in the United Kingdom only, but over the whole Continent, it was, and always had been, held to be a matter of serious import—first, How did the law stand as to Cardinals? He wished some noble and learned Lord would tell them. But he found that when, in 1851, this question was considered, it was not contradicted that a Cardinal's duty was to assist in forwarding the business of the Holy See, and he could, therefore, only absent himself from Rome by reason of being sent as a Legate; and that the Government of this country, and of every country in Europe, accepting this view, did not permit a Cardinal to reside in their dominions, except by consent of the Crown. By the Act allowing diplomatic relations with Rome, the Sovereign was forbidden to receive an ecclesiastic as Ambassador from the Holy See. Then it was certain that no British subject could accept a foreign Order without permission of the Crown, and that this permission was never granted, save in the case of an Envoy carrying an English decoration to a foreign Sovereign, or in the case of an Englishman distinguishing himself in the field, either when in the service of or acting with the troops of a foreign Sovereign. The noble Earl the late Minister of Foreign Affairs enforced the soundness and importance of this rule so forcibly that he felt sure their Lordships would be glad that he should recall a part of his statement on that occasion. The noble Lord (Earl Granville), stated—

> "It has been held for centuries that Orders from foreign Sovereigns could not be held by English subjects without the consent of their own Sovereign."—[3 *Hansard*, ccxiv. 777.]

He referred to Queen Elizabeth, saying —"She did not like her dogs to wear any collar but her own;" to George III., by saying he "Liked his sheep to be marked with his own mark." He continued—

> "I do not say that there was not something coarse in this somewhat despotic observation; but it contains the germ of good sense, and a right appreciation of the national feelings that for Englishmen, at all events, the Sovereign should be the only fountain of honour."—[*Ibid.*]

The noble Earl afterwards stated that a regulation to this effect had been made in 1812. After explaining the few exceptions to the rule thus laid down, the noble Earl went on to say—

> "It is impossible to make exceptions at all without breaking down the whole thing. . . . I may refer to a case that occurred during the last war. The Legion of Honour was offered to Colonel Loyd Lindsay, who already bore the Victoria Cross on his breast, who was in every way worthy of the honour the French Government offered to confer upon him, and in whose case an exception to our general rule would, I venture to think, have been equally agreeable to Germany as to France. But I should have been obliged to make the same answer in his case as I have in all others, if from other reasons he had not been entitled to wear it. I wish to point out some of the difficulties which would probably have arisen from a compliance with the application for permission in Colonel Loyd Lindsay's case. He had distinguished himself in bringing aid to the wounded; but at the same time he was doing that, there were others engaged in it. In France, there were subjects of Her Majesty engaged in it who might have been influenced by political and religious feelings. Some of them belonged to the Home Rule party. If permission to wear a foreign decoration were given to these persons, the exception would have been made in favour of men who to some extent deny the supremacy of the Sovereign."—[*Ibid.* 779-80.]

He (Lord Oranmore and Browne) accepted this line of reasoning as unanswerable, and contended that if it was good touching decorations, which carried with them no precedence and no authority *à fortiori*, how much more necessary that the same rules should be enforced in cases of rank giving the highest precedence!—an authority involving the religious and political feelings, and, to some extent, denying the supremacy of the Crown. But, in truth, he only advocated that rank conferred by the Pope on a British subject should be treated in exactly the same way as rank conferred by the Emperor of Germany or any other Potentate. But he asked attention to the following results, a very small part of the whole question, if this wholesome rule were not held to apply to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. According to the Roman Catholic *Register*, he found there were two Cardinals, six Roman Catholic Archbishops, and 44 Roman Bishops, English subjects, residing in the United Kingdom, and besides these there were a crowd of minor dignitaries. Here were 52 gentlemen claiming rank derived from a foreign Potentate without consent of the Crown, two of them claiming precedence over any rank the Queen could bestow. He might also mention that during the last few years the Pope had conferred the titles of Count and Baron on many British subjects. He could not conclude without referring to the precedence given in *The Dublin Gazette*, in 1849, to the Roman Catholic Archbishops. He asked the late Government, and he now asked the noble Duke—Was there ever any legal and official order signed for the precedence so gazetted? He was led to believe there never was. Though very sorry to intrude so long on their Lordships' time, he must say a few words to guard himself against being supposed to be so short-sighted or unpractical as to ask any Government to attempt to ignore the existence of the Roman Catholic Church in these realms. Having all his life lived under its benign influence, knowing the part it played in the present and the past history, he knew it was impossible. But it was only a weak Government which attempted to deal with it on any other principle than it dealt with the other great interests in the country, be they lay or ecclesiastical —namely, considering the interests of each as bearing on the whole, and always jealously guarding the supremacy of the Executive. Everyone would accept these principles; but every Government knew that the Roman Catholic Church only accepted them with reserve, and that every concession brought a fresh demand. Many moderate men who would have said that Her Majesty was right to show favour in 1849 to Dr. Murray, the friend of mixed education, of moderation, and conciliation would condemn as weakness any favour shown by the Crown to Cardinals Manning or Cullen. Cardinal Manning had announced in one of his sermons that he came "to conquer heresy in England," which meant the overthrow of every principle on which our institutions were founded, and both were the advocates of Infallibility and the supremacy of the Church of Rome over all Powers and Principalities. The ex-Premier, convinced by the telegram from Rome which deprived him of office, truly described their views

> "as aggressive, not defensive; as putting forward principles adverse to the purity and integrity of civil allegiance, as a policy of violence and change of faith."

Till the Roman Church returned to the policy of Dr. Murray the principle of self-preservation alone forbade all concession. With regard to the Question he had to put, he hoped that the noble Duke would give no evasive answer to it, but that he would tell their Lordships that Cardinal Manning was not in any capacity presented to or received by Her Majesty, and that the Government could not advise Her Majesty to confirm the rank given to the Cardinal by the Pope. An assurance on these points would give great satisfaction to every loyal subject of Her Majesty. In conclusion, he hoped the Government would show their reprobation of that veiled treason which induced the Chief Magistrate of Dublin only last night to give the toast of "The Pope" before that of "The Queen."

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND: My Lords, I hope that neither on this occasion, nor on any other occasion, I shall give an evasive answer to any Question which may be addressed to me in this House. In the first place, I do protest against the Question which the noble Lord has put. And I do think that it is a Question which ought never to have been placed upon the Notice Paper. I shall confine myself—as I believe your Lordships would wish me to do—to the Question which has been put to me; and I shall not attempt to follow the noble Lord into the discussion which he wishes to raise, as to the position of the Queen of this country. I had thought that that matter had been sufficiently established, and that the whole of the country were perfectly satisfied with, and had a thorough knowledge of, the position of Her Majesty in her own dominions. I shall now proceed to answer the Question which the noble Lord has put. It is, whether at the garden party at Chiswick the Prince of Wales advanced to meet Cardinal Manning on his arrival? I am able to answer, in the most unevasive and most direct manner, the Question which the noble Lord has put; because I have, by the courtesy of the Prince of Wales, the means of doing so. The Prince of Wales did not advance to meet Cardinal Manning on his arrival. The Cardinal received an invitation to a garden party at Chiswick, in common with many other of His Royal Highness's acquaintances. The Cardinal, like many others of His Royal Highness's acquaintances, availed himself of that invitation; but I have the authority of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for saying that on the occasion of that garden party he had no opportunity of seeing the Cardinal. Therefore, he had no opportunity of shaking hands with him, and still less an opportunity of presenting him to Her Majesty the Queen. The last part of the Question is—"whether his Eminence remained within the Royal circle for some time—a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank?" Now, those of your Lordships who have the honour and privilege of being invited to and attending the garden parties at Chiswick, must be aware that there is no such thing there as a Royal circle. The guests are ushered into a very large garden, where there are marquees, and refreshments for those who wish to partake of them, and the guests circulate about there in any manner which is most agreeable to themselves. Therefore, it is not correct to say that His Eminence remained within the Royal circle for some time. Now, having answered the inquiries of the noble Lord, I put it to your Lordships whether it is seemly that such Questions should be put—whether Questions should be asked in this House about the private entertainments of Members of the Royal Family?

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY must express his opinion that it was a very invidious thing for a noble Lord, who, according to his own account, spent most of his life among a Roman Catholic population, to give utterance to such sentiments as they had heard that evening. He referred to an Answer given by the noble Duke to the noble Lord on a similar question of precedence raised some five years ago, and said that he could not understand why any loyal subject should be debarred from Her Majesty's Court merely because he had a certain dignity conferred upon him by the Church to which he belonged.

ARMY (IRELAND)—GENERAL ORDER No. 882.—ADDRESS FOR A PAPER.

THE EARL OF LIMERICK, in moving—

"That an humble Address be presened to Her Majesty for, Copy of General Order, No. 882, Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 30th July, 1875,"

said, that, in the Address, the noble and gallant Lord (Lord Sandhurst) referred to the effects of "recent legislation" on the people of Ireland. Such allusions, in a Military Order, were not likely to be attended with happy results.

EARL CADOGAN hoped the noble Earl would not expect him to express on his own behalf, or that of the Government, an opinion on the General Order for which the noble Earl had moved. The noble and gallant Lord who had issued that Address was a Member of their Lordships' House, and it would be competent to him to explain or defend the Order if he should so think fit.

Motion *agreed to.*

Address for Copy of General Order, No. 882, Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 30th July 1875.—(*The Earl of Limerick.*)

ARMY (INDIA)—CAVALRY RELIEFS.

QUESTION.

LORD WAVENEY asked the Under Secretary of State for War, Whether it is proposed to relieve the Queen's regiments of European Cavalry in India at more frequent intervals?

EARL CADOGAN, in reply, said, that, as at present arranged, Infantry regiments remained 12 years in India. There were nine Cavalry regiments in India, and at present they served there between 11 and 12 years; but as one regiment returned home every season, the term of foreign service would soon be reduced to 10 years, at which period it was intended to retain it.

ARMY (INDIA)—HILL SANATARIA.

QUESTION.

LORD WAVENEY asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether it might not be practicable, without injury to the public service, to detach dismounted Cavalry and Gunners of Her Majesty's regular forces (European) in India to Hill Stations for sanitary reasons; and whether the Indian Government propose to extend the system of Sanataria for the women and children of the European troops?

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, in reply, said, it was not desirable to detach dismounted cavalry and gunners to hill stations in the way suggested by the noble Lord. The Government of India had been for a long time expending a great deal of labour and money in improving the sanitary condition of various places in which troops were stationed. The result was, that in many of those stations the death rate was much lower than it had been, and the sanitary statistics would compare favourably with those of any other quarters in the world. As to the second part of the noble Lord's Question, he did not know whether the noble Lord meant that the women were to go to the sanataria without their husbands.

LORD WAVENEY said, its object was to know whether the Government would be disposed to supplement the voluntary assistance that had been given, and extend the system of sanataria for the women and children of the European troops? Colonel Sir Frederic Fitzwygram, lately on Indian service, had given £10,000 to be applied for the benefit of the wives and children of Cavalry troops only for a sanatarium; and he wished to know whether Her Majesty's Government were disposed to assist further that voluntary contribution in providing sanataria for the women and children of the troops generally, independent of the regimental and divisional sanataria?

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he had no information as to the circumstances connected with the fund just referred to by the noble Lord; but he could at once say that he did not think encouragement should be given by the Government of India to any proposal for unnecessarily separating the women from their husbands. Of course, the health of women and children was attended to at the stations as well as that of the men; but a plan for sending the women and children to separate sanataria was one which could not be encouraged.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.

(*The Lord President.*)

FIRST READING.

Bill read 1ª.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND said, he would move the second reading on Monday. He must ask their Lordships to meet to-morrow to forward Bills; but no business likely to give rise to a discussion would be taken.

Bill to be *printed;* and to be read 2ª on *Monday* next. (No. 265.)

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till To-morrow, Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 6*th August*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) [273].

Committee—Report—Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) [162]; Local Authorities Loans (*re-comm.*) [197]; Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties* [267]; Department of Science and Art* [283].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) (*re-comm.*) [162]; National School Teachers Residences (Ireland)* [279], and *passed.*

Third Reading — Unseaworthy Ships [281]; Agricultural Holdings (England)* [277]; Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution* [282], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Jersey Courts* [107].

SEA FISHERIES (SCOTLAND)—HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "JACKAL."

QUESTION.

MR. YEAMAN asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether it is true, as reported in the "Northern Ensign" newspaper of the 31st day of July, that Her Majesty's ship "Jackal," being sent to Wick for the protection of the fisheries, her services were refused, on Friday the 30th of July, when they were earnestly asked on behalf of fishing boats and fishermen exposed to imminent peril on that coast, on the ground that a vessel of

Her Majesty is not to be employed for such a purpose, and that, instead of complying to the written request of a number of fishcurers and fishermen, the "Jackal" was kept lying in the fairway to the harbour, obstructing the fishing boats from entering?

Mr. HUNT, in reply, said, that when he saw the purport of the Question of the hon. Member, he directed a communication to be sent to the commander of the *Jackal*, but he had not as yet received an answer.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—RELIGIOUS BODIES—ABOLITION OF GRANTS.
QUESTION.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, If the Act of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope for the abolition of grants of public money to religious bodies in the Colony (Act No. 5, of 1875) has been received at the Colonial Office; and, if he will lay a Copy of the same before Parliament?

Mr. J. LOWTHER, in reply, said, that the Act alluded to by the hon. Member had not yet been received at the Colonial Office, and when it had he should lay it on the Table of the House.

INDIA—EXPENSES OF VICEREGAL JOURNEYS.—QUESTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether a statement made by a correspondent of the "Examiner" newspaper is true, that during Viceregal journeys constributions of food, forage, and other articles are levied upon the country people "for the Governor General's Camp," and that the villagers never receive a farthing for anything supplied in this way; and, if so, whether any steps will be taken to prevent similar exactions is future?

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in reply, said, the statement was incorrect. When the Viceroy of India travelled through the country, it was the custom to send an officer on the route some days previously to provide the necessary accommodation and prevent fraud. No such practices as those alluded to were practised or permitted.

METROPOLIS—WANDSWORTH COMMON.—QUESTION.

Mr. GORST asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether his attention has been called to an advertisement in "The Times," from the Guardians of the Westminster Union, proposing to let for building purposes certain lands formerly part of Wandsworth Common; whether the consent of the homage to the alienation of this part of the Common was not obtained for the special purpose of providing a site for a school for the poor children of Saint James Westminster; and, whether the Guardians of the Westminster Union can convert land thus acquired for a charitable object to the purpose of a building speculation?

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, that it was only after a long correspondence with the Local Government Board that the Guardians of the Westminster Union had received sanction to lease for building purposes a portion of the ground which they possessed which was formerly part of Wandsworth Common. He had been informed by his hon. Friend, and by a Memorial sent to him, that the consent of the homage to the alienation of this part of the Common was obtained for the purpose of providing a site for a School for the poor children of St. James, Westminster; but there was no restriction in the document under which the property was conveyed to the Guardians. He had no knowledge of any right belonging to the Conservators which could not have been properly conveyed; but, if there were such rights, it must be presumed that the parties entitled to them would have their legal remedy.

DOMINION OF CANADA—SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.—QUESTION.

Mr. JACKSON asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether an Act has been passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by which a Supreme Court of Appeal for all the Provinces of the Dominion has been constituted; and, whether such Act has received the Royal Assent?

Mr. J. LOWTHER, in reply, said, an Act constituting a Supreme Court of Canada, with Appellate Jurisdiction, was passed during the late Session of the

Dominion Parliament, and assented to by the Governor General. The Act was now engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government, who were considering the clauses which related to the Appellate Jurisdiction, but had not yet been advised as to their effect with regard to Appeals to the Privy Council.

METROPOLIS — THE BURLINGTON HOUSE COLONNADE.—QUESTION.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether he is yet able to state how the Government proposes to utilize the Burlington House Colonnade? Twelve months ago, when this Question was asked, the right hon. Gentleman was unable to give any information.

Lord HENRY LENNOX: Sir, I regret very much that I am unable to give any other answer to my hon. Friend than that which I gave last year. It was mainly owing to the influence of my hon. Friend this Colonnade was preserved and conveyed at a cost of £800 to where it now lies in Battersea Park. I was in hopes that the publicity given to this question might have led to some suggestion being made to me which would justify me in applying to the Treasury for the sum, amounting to nearly £4,000, which would be required for its removal and re-erection, in order that the æsthetic taste of my hon. Friend may be gratified. Unluckily no such suggestion has been made, and I regret, therefore, that I am unable to give any more satisfactory answer to my hon. Friend than the one I gave him last year.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.

(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

[Bill 281.] third reading.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Sir Charles Adderley.*)

Mr. RATHBONE said, he wished to express the feeling which he knew to be shared by those who had taken most interest in this matter, of gratitude to the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade for the unwearied attention which he had given to the maritime interests of the country, for his anxious desire to ascertain the right course and to take it, without any desire to obtain a temporary popularity. He firmly believed, had the right hon. Gentleman been allowed to bring his measure into Committee at the time the importance of the subject required, and to keep it before the House in the way usual when a measure of difficulty was really intended to be carried, that the right hon. Gentleman would have been able to bring to a successful issue a Bill which would have done the Government more credit and the country more good than any number of "Play Bills," as one of their own supporters called several of their measures. As to what had been said of the want of public support, the country was quiet because it had confidence that the Government meant to do what was right, and he frankly admitted that this was its intention; but the country thought further that the Government had the power to do what it thought was right, and so undoubtedly it had. He strongly deprecated the effect on the character of the House of Commons of the importance—he might almost say the value—attached by the Prime Minister to the wild scene to which he attributed his power to pass the present measure through the House. If the Government had gone on steadily with their larger measure, they might have carried a much better and more complete Bill than the present could pretend to be.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK said, he desired once more to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to Clause 3. He thoroughly approved the principle that the stowage of grain cargoes should be regulated, but he feared the clause as it stood would tend to drive British vessels out of the business. If Her Majesty's Government had accepted the Amendment proposed by the hon. Member for Sunderland (Mr. Gourley) he believed that their object would be secured, and the British shipowner would not be placed at such a disadvantage. Where additional safety was secured, though expense was involved, there was a corresponding advantage in insurance. For instance, the winter premium on grain from New York to Liverpool in bags was only about half that on grain in bulk.

But as between a cargo of which the whole was in bags and one in which one-third was in bags, the difference in security was very small, while the difference in expense was very great. He still, therefore, hoped that in "another place" Her Majesty's Government would consider these points. He might add that he was not a shipowner and had no pecuniary interest in the matter; but as Chairman of a Marine Insurance Company he felt it his duty on this point to support the arguments which had been used by the shipowners. Before he sat down he would also urge Her Majesty's Government to put themselves at once into communication with foreign Governments—especially those of Russia, Turkey, and Egypt—with the view of inducing them to apply to all vessels loading grain in their ports the provisions adopted with reference to British vessels by the Bill now before the House. The object of the Bill was to save life; but if the provisions of the clause did not extend to foreign vessels it might change the flag of many vessels, and yet do little to save life. In the interests of the sailor, therefore, quite as much as in those of the shipowner, he hoped Her Majesty's Government would endeavour to induce foreign Governments to apply the provisions of the clause to all vessels loading in their ports.

Mr. E. J. REED regretted that the hon. Baronet should have raised a discussion on the clause in a manner which showed that he had been very badly advised. That clause was the best considered in the Bill, inasmuch as it enabled shipowners to secure their cargoes in the best manner that could be without costing them even an additional sixpence. But even if it cost £500 to secure the cargo by proper stowing, they would be well expended in relation to the saving of life and property. He regretted that on the third reading of the Bill the hon. Baronet should have taken a technical objection on the authority of persons who had not even taken the trouble to read the clause to which they objected. He understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressed an intention to bring in a clause regulating the stowage of grain. The clause now in the Bill had been modified in Committee, but it was not so perfect as might have been wished. It was, however, perfect enough for its purpose, and it would, he felt certain, do a great deal of good before the operation of the Bill ceased. He would join the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone) in thanking the President of the Board of Trade for the zealous and devoted attention he had given to this subject. As, however, they had been told by the highest authority that the present Bill fulfilled the promise given by the Government, and would give satisfaction to the country, he wished to say that it would not have done so if it had passed in its original shape. Very soon after the introduction of the Bill, it was evident that it would not give entire satisfaction to the country; and during its progress through Committee, he might observe the Government had never appealed to its strong majority in favour of the life-saving clauses. Those had been introduced by independent Members on the Liberal side of the House; and in one case only had the Government appealed to its majority to aid in impeding the clause relating to the load line. In these remarks he had no desire to reflect on the opposite side of the House. All he complained of was that the Government had not entered into the matter with the spirit the House had the right to expect from it, and had only appealed to its supporters against the life-saving provisions. To the House, and not to the Government, would be due the credit of the most important enactments of the Bill when it had become law. He trusted the Bill, which it was understood would be brought in next Session, would be introduced in a different spirit from that in which the present Bill had been submitted to the consideration of the House. He desired to add, on the part of his hon. Friend the Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), that since the unfortunate incident which had occurred on the occasion of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, on the 22nd of July, he had done all in his power—exercising great discretion and great prudence—to aid the Government in the carrying of their Bill through the House.

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY said, he would not enter into a discussion as to the details of the measure. The remarks of the hon. Baronet the Member for Maidstone (Sir John Lubbock) had been partly answered by those of the hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed); and with regard to the part unnoticed, he (Sir Charles Adderley) was sure they all hoped and believed that foreign Powers would co-operate—and, indeed, they were already co-operating—with this country in its efforts to prevent the sending of ships to sea with dangerous cargoes. He thought there was no ambiguity in the provision as to "one-third" of a cargo consisting of grain. It did not mean a third in value, but a third in bulk. He would only state in one sentence what he conceived would be the duties—the anxious duties—that would be imposed upon him by the passing of this Act. He should conceive it his duty, as soon as the Bill passed, to proceed with the greatest care to make the appointments provided by the Bill. He might say he even intended to give his own personal attention to the carrying out of this system in the commercial ports of this country, in order that the country might feel that the Government would exercise these powers with the greatest care and precaution, and with a grave sense of the responsibility incurred under the Act. On the one hand, acting under that responsibility, it would be his duty to see that in no way should a great and important interest be injuriously affected. On the other hand, that assurance should be given to our seamen that on their behalf the powers conferred by the Bill would be at once prudently and energetically exercised. He had to thank the hon. Gentleman the Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone) for the kind remarks he had made respecting him (Sir Charles Adderley) personally, and he might be allowed to say of all those interested in the question, that the more they looked into what had passed this Session, the more he might hope to receive the same acknowledgment from others also. Those who had accused the Government of insincerity in this matter had been most unjust in their accusations. He defied any one to point out where he had failed in charge of it. Some had sneered at the Government as at last confessing that there were unseaworthy ships. They must be blind to the fact that all this legislation was based on that assumption. It was not the fact that had been in dispute, but the right and most effectual mode of treating it. On the postponement of the first Bill, when its protracted course had inevitably led to its being smothered with Amendments, Her Majesty's Government obtained these *ad interim* powers, and now had, besides, incorporated three or four of the most material provisions from the first Bill into the present measure. This Bill had become no inconsiderable measure on the subject. He pledged himself, not, indeed, that no unseaworthy ships should get out this winter, nor that there should be no casualties at sea; but to this, that every effort should be made to catch offenders and arrest them before they could get out to sea, and to make warnings and examples of them so as to deter all others from the crime of sending a crew to sea in an unseaworthy ship.

MR. NORWOOD said, he was pleased to hear what had just fallen from the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade, and entreated the Government to exercise the extraordinary powers vested in them with the utmost possible caution. He hoped the persons to be appointed as surveyors would be selected with judgment, and that they would hear from the Board of Trade that their duty was not to earn their remuneration by constant interference, but to reserve the use of their authority for cases that decidedly required it. Especially he pleaded for forbearance with regard to vessels engaged in the coasting trade, which performed most valuable services to the public and were the best nursery for our seamen.

MR. GOURLEY said, he had great pleasure in joining in the sentiments just expressed towards the President of the Board of Trade. He trusted the provisions would be carried out, not in a spirit of opposition to the shipowners, but in a true commercial spirit. He would be glad if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, in accordance with the promise or understanding of the previous evening, state what the Government intended to do with regard to ships carrying grain cargoes during the coming winter. He understood the right hon. Gentleman then to intimate that he thought vessels of not more than under 100 tons burden should be excepted from the provisions of the Bill. ["Agreed, agreed!"] Hon. Gentlemen might call out "Agreed;" but they must remember that Representatives of the shipowning interest in the House were very few, and had certainly a right to be heard. It should be remembered, too, that this Bill had been brought in and was being passed, not with a view to the protection of seamen, or with a view to the rightful protection of the shipowning interest, but in deference to a sensational agitation in the country. ["No, no!"] That was the view which he took of the matter. He would take the liberty of affirming that, notwithstanding all that had been said against shipowners, they were as anxious for the safety of sailors as any one else could be; while as regarded their supposed excessive gains, if the poor-houses at the shipping ports were examined they would be found to contain a large number of persons who had belonged to that class, and who had lost large fortunes in it.

Mr. MONK inquired whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make any application to the authorities at the Black Sea and the Baltic ports with reference to grain-laden ships? Without proper regulations at the ports in those seas there could be no adequate security for life in the case of grain-laden vessels.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that as to the point which the hon. Baronet the Member for Maidstone (Sir John Lubbock) had raised yesterday, Her Majesty's Government had taken the best legal opinion that they could obtain at the moment, and on considering the Amendment suggested by the right hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Stamford (Sir John Hay) they had arrived at the conclusion that there was no necessity for introducing it, the clause as it stood being perfectly clear. In the interval which had since elapsed the Government had further considered the point, and they remained of opinion that there was no necessity for altering the wording of the clause. As to the question of small vessels to which the hon. Member for Sunderland had referred, the Bill would of course not apply to small vessels navigating inland waters, but it would apply to small sea-going vessels, because it was of equal importance for the security of life that the grain put on board small vessels should be safely stowed as it would be in the case of larger ships. Although the wording of the clause was undoubtedly a little loose and vague in consequence of the short time the Government had had to prepare the Bill, and of their anxiety to secure the safety of sailors without causing commercial inconvenience, he thought its provisions were ample to compel vessels carrying grain to stow their cargoes in a manner that should be safe. The hon. Member for Pembroke (Mr. Reed) had fallen into an error as to what he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had said as to grain and deck cargoes upon the second reading of the Bill. He had not stated that the Government would consider the matter, nor had he said anything to encourage the idea that the Government were prepared to deal with those points in Committee. All he had said was, that the Government would not object to those matters being discussed in Committee, and he had coupled that statement with a reservation which sufficiently indicated the difficulties which would attend an attempt to deal with both grain and deck cargoes, and that the Government did not intend to take the initiative with regard to them. The course he had then pointed out had been exactly followed by the Government, and the House, after hearing the subject fully discussed, had ratified the decision of the Government that it was not advisable in a temporary measure of this kind to deal with the very difficult question of deck cargoes. With regard to grain cargoes, that was a question newly raised, even since the introduction of the Bill of the hon. Member for Derby, and the Government had accepted a proposal which promised to be of great use, whilst it would cause very little inconvenience to merchant vessels. At all events, it was an experiment worth trying. Respecting other matters, he could not agree in the view which the hon. Member for Pembroke had taken of the history of the Bill. The proposal of the Government had been to limit the Bill to two clauses, which appeared to be the most pressing, and to exclude other matters on no other ground than that of the want, or supposed want, of time. It had seemed, looking at the Notice Paper relating to the original Bill, that if clauses such as those which had been agreed to had been proposed, they would have led to considerable discussion, and possibly have endangered the passing of the Bill. The clauses which had been added to the Bill had been for the most part taken from the original Bill of the Government, and when it was seen, on Amendments being moved, that the House was prepared to adopt, with slight modifications, some of the original proposals of the Government, the Government were, of course, perfectly willing to accept the additions. The hon. Member said they had given way after discussion, and he instanced the question of the load line and the Proviso fixing the 1st of January, 1876 — afterwards altered to the 1st of November, 1875—as the time for bringing the provision into operation. It ought to be remembered that the hon. Member for Derby himself, in the Bill which he introduced at the beginning of the Session, fixed January 1, 1876, as the time for the coming into operation of the provision with regard to the load line. Therefore, it was not quite fair to seize every opportunity of that kind for the purpose of showing that the Government had tried to resist these provisions. They had done the best they could, and had met all suggestions in a fair and candid spirit. Where they had been obliged to resist they had given reasons which, upon the whole had been satisfactory to the majority of the House. They hoped that the discussion would prove useful in enabling them to deal with the subject more completely next Session; and while sorry at the abandonment of the original measure, he could not say that they looked to the history of the matter with the slightest feeling of regret as regarded the course of this short Unseaworthy Ships Bill.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a third time and *passed.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT (1873) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

[BILL 162.]

[*Lords.*] CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

MR NORWOOD moved the insertion of the following clause :—

(Barristers to be entitled to sue for fees.)

"Every barrister at law retained or employed by or on behalf of any suitor in either of the said courts, and accepting any brief or instructions to act as counsel on behalf of or to advise any such suitor, shall be entitled to sue for his fees earned in respect of such employment as for work and labour done on behalf of such suitor."

He said, that his object was to place the employment of a barrister on the same footing as that of members of the other branch of the legal profession, civil engineers, physicians, surgeons, architects, and other professional men, who for fee and reward rendered individual service to persons employing them. The present system of treating the fee offered to barristers as a *honorarium,* which he could not recover at law, but which involved the recipient in no obligation to do the work contracted for, or liability if it were either wholly or partly neglected, was inconsistent with common sense, and had produced many evils, seriously affecting not only suitors generally, but specially those of the commercial classes, who were frequently compelled to have recourse to legal proceedings of various kinds. He asserted, that during the last 30 years the rate of fees payable to barristers had largely increased, and, at the same time, the certainty of a suitor obtaining the actual services of the counsel he retained in any Court—except in the Court of Chancery—had greatly diminished. He had been furnished with several notable instances of counsel receiving and retaining fees for which no service had been rendered; but he should abstain from using them, and readily acknowledged that he was aware of honourable exceptions to the practice he complained of. He had read the arguments urged in defence of the present system in leading cases; but they had failed to convince him that in the present day the relations between counsel and client should be placed on any other footing than ordinary contracts.

Clause (Barristers to be entitled to sue for fees,)—(*Mr. Norwood,*)—*brought up,* and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the said Clause be now read a second time."

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK said, he was surprised that no Member of the English Bar had risen to reply to the proposal. It was impossible to understand what object the hon. Member could have in view from merely looking at the proposed new clause. He (Mr. Serjeant Sherlock) objected to it, because, while professing to give barristers the power of recovering their fees, it would impose on them obligations and responsibilities from which they had hitherto been exempt, and which the hon. Member professed to be desirous not to impose upon them. For instance, if a member of the Bar was entitled to recover fees, he would be liable to an action at law for want of skill in giving an opinion by which the client might have incurred loss. ["No, no!"] He maintained that it would be so, and remarked that solicitors were frequently visited harshly for the results of steps which they had *bonâ fide* taken in the interests of their clients. Members of the Bar felt as deeply as any one else the inconvenience and loss sometimes caused by their unavoidable absence from a case. But what could they do, if two cases in which they were engaged came on at the same time in different Courts? They would cheerfully adopt any system by which loss of this kind could be prevented; but he must protest against the suggestion of the Amendment, which might lead to consequences that would be most unjust to the Bar; and if the matter was to be considered by the House at all, it ought to be upon apt and proper words fairly raising the question.

Mr. CHARLES LEWIS regretted that this important subject should have been brought forward in the waning days of the Session; but he concurred with the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood) in thinking it was right that the great practical evil of enormous fees being paid to barristers for which no work was done in return should be dealt with by legislation. If the members of the Bar felt that they had ground of complaint on account of this subject being brought forward it was their own fault for not making proper regulations for their own guidance. He was not sure that this was the most convenient form of raising the question; but unless a matter so germane to their system of jurisprudence were mentioned while this Bill was under consideration, surprise that it had not been brought forward now would be expressed when the subject was mooted on a future occasion. This clause was drawn up in an unobnoxious form, expressly and designedly, and simply provided that the relations between barristers and clients should be dealt with as an ordinary matter of contract. It had been suggested that the hon. Member for Hull was wrong in stating that physicians could recover fees; but the Medical Act of 1858 enabled them for the first time to do so, subject to the bye-laws of the Colleges of Physicians. The Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh had passed no bye-laws on the point, so that every member of those Colleges was entitled to recover his fees. With regard to the College of Physicians in London, the state of the case was slightly different, for their bye-law prohibited Fellows from recovering their fees, but allowed the ordinary members to do so. He could not understand why, when engineers, surveyors, and surgeons, were liable to the extent of their whole fortunes for unskilfulness, barristers should be exempt from the rule of law that a man undertaking a duty for fee or reward should not only be liable to perform it to the best of his ability, but should also be responsible for gross negligence. This peculiar state of things arose from the old notion of patron and client; but the system of *honorarium* had been long since exploded. It ought also to be recollected that the remuneration of the profession had doubled within the last 30 years. He had in his hand a correspondence between the clerk to a distinguished Queen's Counsel and the solicitors who had engaged his services in an important appeal case which was fixed to come on in Court upon the following morning, and he would read an extract or two without mentioning names. It was as follows:—

> "May 11, 1874.
>
> "Mr. A. B.'s Clerk to Solicitors. Dear Sirs,—I find the leading counsel on the other side has 100 guineas marked on his brief. I take the liberty of suggesting that Mr. A. B.'s be marked the same. Would you kindly do so before he appears in the case to-morrow. I am, gentlemen, yours most obediently, ——."

What was the meaning of that letter? The brief had been in the hands of the learned counsel and his clerk for some days; the case was fixed for the following morning; and the night before the solicitors got a letter to the effect that they must place him on a level as regarded *honorarium* with his skilful opponent. "If they did not, to-morrow's sun might shine;" but he (Mr. Lewis) thought it was meant in that case there would be some difficulty in finding the counsel. The House would not be surprised to hear that the solicitors replied with indignation to the following effect:—

"London, W.C., May 12, 1874.

"Solicitors to Mr. A. B.'s Clerk. Sir,—This appeal stands second in the list for to-day. We have this morning received your note of last night informing us that you have ascertained that the leading counsel for the appellant has 100 guineas marked on his brief, and virtually demanding that we should increase Mr. A. B.'s fee from 50 guineas up to that amount, and indirectly conveying to us the intimation that this must be done before he appears in the case this morning. We can scarcely believe that Mr. A. B. can give his sanction to his clerk going to the clerks of the opposing counsel in any cases in which he may be retained to ascertain the amount of fees marked on their briefs, and then, if these fees are in excess of what may be marked on Mr. A. B.'s brief, utterly regardless of any special circumstances, but as a mere matter of course, to demand (as we take your letter to be a demand) that Mr. A. B.'s fee should be increased to a similar amount.

"If there be such combinations among counsel's clerks with the approval of the members of the Bar, which we cannot for one moment believe, the result will be that solicitors will find it necessary for the protection of their clients to confer with each other before delivering briefs with the object of marking such fees as they in their discretion shall think right, and saving their clients from such an intimation as we have received from you within a few hours probably of the case being argued.

"We are, Sir, very obediently yours,
"B. and B.
"Mr.——, clerk to Mr. A. B., Q.C.,
"Lincoln's Inn."

He was sorry to say such occurrences were not uncommon, and that the result in such cases was that a solicitor often found himself obliged to give extravagant fees to counsel, a considerable portion of which was disallowed on taxation. The evil was, in fact, two-fold. As had been correctly stated by the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. Norwood), there was no reason to complain of the Chancery Bar; but in the Common Law Courts, unless a suitor provided himself with two leaders as well as a junior, he could not be certain that he would have one leading counsel in his case. Counsel made professional engagements which it was impossible for them to perform, taking fees to attend in eight or ten different Courts sitting at the same time, reminding one of the story told of the late Mr. C. Austen, of the Parliamentary Bar, who, in the height of the Session, being engaged in a number of railway cases to come on the same morning, was met coolly taking a walk in Hyde Park by one of his clients, who asked him why he was not at Westminster. "Oh," said he, "I am doing equal justice to all my clients; nobody can complain of my deserting one client for the advantage of another." When a leading counsel did not take that course he ran from one Court to another, opening a case here, cross-examining a witness there, and going about in such a way as to utterly destroy the value of his services to any one of his clients. It would be said that this was the fault of the clients, who need not employ very eminent counsel if they pleased. But the practical answer to that argument was, that if a leading barrister let it be supposed that he could be in any one of 10 Courts, a client would say—"But if I do not secure his services I shall not be able to prevent his appearing against me." So the counsel were paid a sort of hush money, to prevent their serving the other side. This evil could not exist if on the Common Law side Queen's Counsel followed the rule of the Chancery Bar. There, a barrister, having obtained a silk gown, attached himself to a particular Court, and, according to the etiquette of the profession, did not leave it without a special fee. At present, the client had no opportunity of protecting himself; but the clause proposed by the hon. Member for Hull would place matters on a right footing, for if counsel could be compelled to return the money when they rendered no service, that would be one of the most splendid reforms which could be effected. The connection of the barrister and his client should be a contract for service. A barrister should also be liable for gross negligence. Would the House believe that at present he might break the positive instructions of his client, and would not even then be liable? He referred to "Swynfen *v.* Swynfen," in which Lord Chelmsford had been counsel, and who compromised the case contrary to the instructions of his client, and when the question was brought before Chief Baron Pollock, it was laid down that a member of the Bar conducting a case possessed absolute immunity in such a case. He trusted the time would soon arrive when an attempt to place on a better footing the relations as between barrister and solicitor would be made, and he should certainly vote in favour of the clause, believing that it was full time that evils should be removed which reflected no honour on the Bar itself.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that on a proper occasion he should be perfectly prepared to discuss the relations between barristers and solicitors. He did not think, however, that the present was such an occasion, and if he wanted any argument to support that assertion he could find it in the speech of the hon. Member for Londonderry himself. How was it possible to deal at that moment with the charges which he had made? How could the House enter into a consideration of the correspondence which the hon. Member had read between the clerk of a barrister and certain firms of solicitors without being more accurately acquainted with the facts of the case? How, also, could the House deal with anecdotes such as that which had been told about that eminent man Mr. Austen, and which had been told, almost in the same words, about other barristers in large practice; it was clear that such anecdotes were merely related for the purpose of raising a laugh. Again, what evidence had the House before it as to the circumstances of the case in connection with which the name of Lord Chelmsford had been brought forward. The clause of the hon. Member for Hull, he could not help thinking, was hardly germane to the subject before the House, and he appealed to the House whether it was consistent with convenience that at the end of the Session so large a question as one involving the practice and custom which had so long existed between solicitors and the Bar should be changed by the introduction of a clause into a Bill which had nearly reached its final stage? He, for one, did not propose to enter into the discussion of the question that evening, and he thought the House would be of opinion that he was justified in adopting that course. The hon. Gentleman who had just sat down had paid a compliment to the Chancery Bar; but he (the Attorney General) declined to accept that compliment at the expense of his brethren of the Common Law Bar, who, he believed were, in all respects, as upright and honourable as the members of the Equity branch of the profession. He would, under the circumstances, appeal to the House whether it was desirable to proceed further with the discussion.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS thought nobody could have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members for Hull and Londonderry without feeling that they had raised a question of deep interest to the whole community. He hoped, however, the clause would not be pressed to a division or further discussion upon it invited at so late a period of the Session. Speaking frankly on the subject, he felt bound to admit that there was a great deal of truth in the complaints which had been made by those hon. Members; and many members of the profession, in common with himself, deeply deplored the evils to which they referred and were most anxious to devise some remedies to clear themselves from such imputations. They wished to spare no labour to bring about a result so beneficial to the public; but the House, he thought, must see that the subject was far too large a one to be entered upon on the present occasion. It was scarcely the moment for introducing a change which would revolutionize the practice of centuries, and he hoped, therefore, the hon. Member for Hull would not press his Motion.

MR. GREGORY, as a solicitor of many years' experience, could not help saying that there was cause for such a Motion as that of the hon. Member for Hull. Whether the clause which he proposed was the proper remedy for the evils which existed was another question. From experience gained in connection with the firm of which he was a member, he could say that the solicitor was sometimes placed in a most painful position as matters stood, it being his duty to have regard to the interests of his client on the one hand, while upon the other hand he had to pay fees which he might deem excessive to secure the services of counsel. He was aware that the evils complained of had grown up as part of a system, and in his younger days they had been by no means so prevalent. Something like a demoralizing influence had, he was afraid, been introduced among the Bar of England at the time when railway speculation became so rife, when barristers came to be feed for the purpose of rendering their services unavailable to others, thus leading to the practice of the clerks of counsel in many instances demanding fees which their employers would hardly sanction. There was no doubt, he might add, that at the Common Law Bar there was no arrangement now existing by which the services of barristers could be secured in the cases for which they had been retained. The members of the Bar were, no doubt, as honourable as they had ever been; but, then, there could be no doubt that briefs were sometimes taken somewhat recklessly, and when there was little probability that they could be satisfactorily attended to. He should like, therefore, to see some such arrangement made in the Common Law Courts as that which prevailed in Chancery. Hoping that the members of the Bar might be able to devise some scheme of the kind among themselves, he would appeal to the hon. Member for Hull not to press his Motion to a division.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, he should support the Motion, for in his opinion remuneration at the Bar, as in every other walk of life, should be based upon contract. In the medical profession, of which he had the honour to be a member, the question had more than once arisen, and it had been over and over again decided that a person practising as a surgeon and apothecary could recover from his clients the fees to which he was entitled for his services. There was the difference in the case of the physician that he received his fees when he attended his patients; but in the case of barristers the fees were received by their clerks, who, of course, took in as many briefs as were offered to them. He felt bound to add that the great augmentation of fees in the case of members of the Bar in this country had not extended itself to Ireland. He felt almost ashamed when he considered the amount of work done by barristers in Ireland and the smallness of the fees.

MR. NORWOOD said, he was perfectly willing to withdraw the Amendment, but would point out that it had been on the Paper for several weeks, and he begged to vindicate the propriety of the course which he had taken. Admitting that the present was not a desirable time for the discussion, he begged to give Notice that if the subject was not taken up by some hon. and learned Gentleman, he would next Session move for leave to introduce a Bill, when the whole question could be fairly and properly discussed.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY rose to say a word for the Common Law Bar, with which for many years he had been connected, and of whose history he knew more than probably most hon. Gentlemen. There had been a considerable change in the practice of the profession of late, and there were now complaints which, in his early days, were never heard of. There was then nothing like bargaining for fees. He always understood when he began to practise that a barrister was bound to take any fee marked upon his brief. What had very much increased the evil complained of was that men practising in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, even when confining themselves to one of those Courts, were no longer able to be sure of being present when cases they were engaged in were called on. For some years past there had been two Courts in the Queen's Bench, in the Common Pleas, and in the Exchequer, and though a counsel might have prepared himself for a particular case in the Queen's Bench, he might suddenly find that it had been transferred to the second Court. That had led to a great increase of the evil, which was not the fault of the Bar.

Motion and Clause, by leave, *withdrawn.*

On Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, Amendment made in Clause 2, page 1, line 25, after "appeal," by adding—"or in any case in which leave to appeal shall be given by the Court of Appeal."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 4 (Constitution of Court of Appeal).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the next four Amendments he had to propose would be all in this clause, and had reference to the constitution of the new Court of Appeal. His first Amendment was in page 2, line 23, to substitute the number "three" for the number of "five" *ex officio* Judges originally proposed. It had been intended that in addition to the two Judges of Appeal and the *ex officio* Judges there should be three additional Judges. He now proposed to make it one additional Judge; but further on in the clause, in line 38, after the word "appeal," it would be proposed to insert a provision that the Lord Chancellor might by writing, addressed to the president of any one or more of the divisions of the High Court of Justice, other than the Chancery Division, request the attendance at any time, except during the times of the Spring or Summer Circuits, of an additional Judge from such division or divisions—not being *ex officio* Judge or Judges of the Court of Appeal—at the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and that a Judge, to be selected by the division from which his attendance might be requested should attend accordingly; and that every additional Judge while attending such sittings, should have the jurisdiction and powers of a Judge of the Court of Appeal. The hon. and learned Gentleman concluded by moving the first-mentioned Amendment.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the word 'five' stand part of the Clause."

Sir HENRY JAMES hoped the House would allow him to draw attention to this most important clause, as it practically constituted the whole of the Amendment Bill brought forward on the present occasion; the remainder, whatever it might consist of, being only the consequence of what had been done in 1873. They had very recently been informed that Her Majesty's Government had passed a measure for the reform and re-construction of the Courts of Judicature. He wished to remind the House on what that claim was founded. The great measure of 1873 was left in one respect incomplete, and that was with reference to the Final Court of Appeal for Ireland and Scotland. Before the Session of 1874 had arrived, the obligation of completing that legislation fell on those who, at present, formed Her Majesty's Government, and they attempted to complete that measure, and made a proposal for a Court of Appeal which was to be final. But no satisfactory arrangement was completed in that year, and the obligation remained in the present Session, when a new plan had been submitted; but, in consequence of the pressure from without upon the Government, a fresh proposal had to be submitted, so that the Government had not adhered to the measure proposed by themselves; for, by one of the Amendments proposed in this clause, in this matter of the constitution of the Court of Appeal, it was now proposed that the number of *ex officio* Judges should be three instead of five, as was formerly proposed, and thus the question had assumed a new phase. There was really nothing in the Bill except that which was in opposition to, and an obstruction of, the Act of 1873. This Bill that the Government claimed credit for as having been introduced to reform and re-construct the Judicature of this country, reformed nothing and re-constructed nothing, and it was only because the Government had fallen away from the legislation of 1873 that the present legislation was rendered necessary. When this claim for having effected the reform and re-construction of the Judicature of the country was put forward by the right hon. Gentleman opposite, a scene was brought to his (Sir Henry James's) mind in which an eminent architect was described by Charles Dickens. That architect was engaged upon the rebuilding and re-construction of a grammar school. A great meeting was held, the mayor stood upon his right, the hon. Member for the gentlemanly interest was upon his left, and he made a speech. He produced his plans—plans for the reform and re-construction of the grammar school; but whilst he was claiming credit for these plans, the real author of them looked over his shoulder and said—"Confound the fellow! Why, these are my plans, but he has put in four new windows and spoiled the whole thing." He would suggest to the Prime Minister that when next he claimed credit for the reform and re-construction of our Judicature system he should first see whether there was any ground for so doing; that he should consult his Law Officer, who knew the details of the Bill, before he took credit for that in which he had no share. He (Sir Henry James) could see in the Bill the four windows; but he could discover no clause or line in it which tended to the reform or re-construction of our system of Judicature. On the contrary, what had been done altered and maimed, in a serious degree, the legislation effected in 1873. They were to have a Court of Appeal which was to be singularly weak—a weakness which was attempted to be justified—because the Bill was to be merely temporary, and temporary by the action of the Government. There was to be a Court of Appeal composed of three persons, and the Lord Chancellor was to have permission to borrow two members of one of the Courts below, whenever such Judges should be wanted. That was a system which would be as full of evil as anyone could conceive. It reminded one of ill-regulated domestic establishments which instead of having their own staff of servants within their walls, depended upon some greengrocer or charwoman hired for the day. The system would work in this way. The Lord Chancellor sent to borrow a Judge, and if there should happen to be in the Court a particularly weak Judge, whom the Chief Justice did not approve of, he would send him. When he came back, he would say to the other Judges that he had overruled their decision, and that certainly would not tend to make the position of that Judge or of the other Judges more pleasant. But at that period of the Session it would be impossible to raise an effective opposition to clauses that were fundamentally wrong. Some Amendments were indeed upon the Paper, but this Court of Appeal would be so weakly constituted, and would, indeed be so much weaker than the Courts from which the appeals sprung, that the only consolation they had was that it would be a temporary Court, and that it would come to an end in a few months. The Bill was so framed that instead of claiming credit for the measure as one of reform and re-construction, the Government should have expressed their regret that pressure, which they were not strong enough to withstand, had caused them to give up the Bill which they introduced to the House in 1873, and to produce this weak and ineffective measure, which they could only pray would be temporary and not lasting.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS said, he regretted the course adopted by the Government with regard to the proposed Court of Appeal, and that they had proved so unequal to the occasion. The success of the measure of 1873 depended almost entirely on the construction of the Court of Appeal; but, as now proposed, the Court would not command the confidence either of the profession or the public, and the Government were tempting failure in making such a proposal.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER said, he did not think the House would concur in the strictures passed upon the Government by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Taunton (Sir Henry James). The Bill was a necessary supplement to the Act of 1873, which would not work, and had been deservedly condemned in many respects by the whole profession. If it had not been so supplemented, it must have been either suspended or abandoned altogether. Its chief feature—the abolition of the jurisdiction of the House of Lords—now had not a defender. It overturned the tribunals of the country, without establishing in their place anything nearly so good, and, in short, it was a regular nightmare to the profession; and, except for Party purposes, no one in this House would venture to say that it would not have been an almost unmixed evil. As to the proposal to substitute three for five Judges, he was sorry he could not concur in it. He maintained that to take two Judges from the Divisions of the Court in order to supplement the Court of Appeal would be a great injury to the administration of justice, for, in his opinion, nothing was so objectionable as a system of removing Judges from one Court to another. Therefore, he much regretted that his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General, yielding to the economical arguments of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Greenwich, had consented to diminish the number of the Members of the Supreme Court of Appeal, although he hoped that even now it was not too late for his hon. and learned Friend to re-consider his former proposal.

MR. WHALLEY said, we were about to change the whole course of the administration of the law without a pretext to justify that course. Neither the opinion of the public nor of the profession called for that great change. He could say, on good authority, that the late Lord Westbury, contemplating in his last hours the effect of the Act of 1873, declared that a more fatal and more injurious change in the law of the country had never been made. Among the members of the legal profession the prevailing idea was, that the change now proposed would be attended with the most serious and fatal consequences, and that nothing satisfactory could be looked forward to except a complete reversal of the policy we had been hurried into.

Mr. Serjeant SIMON said, he opposed the Bill, whilst recognizing the fact that all opposition must for the present be practically futile. He could not at all accept the statement that this measure was necessary. The Act of 1873 would have worked efficiently, if it had only been allowed to come into operation. It only required rules to put it into working order, and those rules would have been published if the late Government had remained in power. The present Government brought in a Bill which would have carried out the Act of 1873, but they suddenly withdrew it, and substituted the present one. He regretted that the Government had yielded to the wish of the late Prime Minister, and reduced the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeal. If the Court of Appeal were not stronger than the tribunals whose decisions it reviewed, what would be the use of having an Appeal Court at all? The hon. and learned Gentleman opposite had yielded on this subject to an authority to which he owed no allegiance—namely, that of the late Prime Minister, who some time ago came down to the House and denounced the increase of expenditure in the administration of the law, and charged the lawyers in the House with having urged that increase. This Court of Appeal would be about the weakest—he was going to say the most worthless—institution that could be set up. After that came the delay, expense, and cumbrous machinery of the House of Lords. He could not refrain from entering his protest against such a course of procedure, believing that nothing was more important to the oountry than the due administration of justice and the public confidence in its tribunals.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then moved the insertion of the following clause:—In page 2, line 38, after the word "appeal," to insert the words—

Mr. Whalley

"The Lord Chancellor may by writing addressed to the president of any one or more of the following divisions of the High Court of Justice, that is to say, the Queen's Bench division, the Common Pleas division, the Exchequer division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division, request the attendance at any time, except during the times of the spring or summer circuits, of an additional judge from such division or divisions (not being ex-officio judge or judges of the Court of Appeal) at the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and a judge, to be selected by the division from which his attendance is requested, shall attend accordingly;

Every additional judge, during the time that he attends the sittings of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, shall have all the jurisdiction and powers of a judge of the said Court of Appeal, but he shall not otherwise be deemed to be a judge of the said court, or to have ceased to be a judge of the division of the High Court of Justice to which he belongs."

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

Sir GEORGE BOWYER said, he must again protest against the principle of moving a Judge from one Court to another. So far from thinking that the number of Judges in the Supreme Court would be too great, he hoped that in the course of next Session the Government would bring forward a proposal to increase that number.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL moved to amend the Amendment by inserting words which would enable the Government, at their option, to borrow Judges for the Court of Appeal from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as well as from the Common Law Bench. The Members of the Judicial Committee were very lightly worked, and would be still less worked in future, whilst the Judges of the Common Law Courts were overworked, and had heavy arrears. He thought it only fair that the Members of the Judicial Committee should be liable to selection according to the original proposal of the Government. He believed some of them, at any rate, were men with an immense appetite for work, and he was sure that all would put forth the interests of the public service.

Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, to insert, after the word "accordingly," in line 10, the words—

"The Lord Chancellor may also similarly request the attendance of an additional judge or judges from among the salaried judges of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, appointed under 'The Judicial Committee Act 1871,' and such judge or judges shall attend accordingly."—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

MR. CHARLES LEWIS opposed the Amendment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that, having regard to the discussions which had already taken place upon the subject, it was not considered desirable that the salaried Members of the Privy Council should be called upon.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, in opposing the Amendment, said, he considered that one of the great requisites of the Judicature Bill was that the country should have a strong and well-appointed Court of Appeal, and that he was in favour of permanent Judges for that Court, and not for borrowing them from other Courts, in which case their attendance and services would be fluctuating and uncertain.

MR. CHARLEY said, on that—the Conservative—side of the House there was an almost unanimous opinion in favour of maintaining the jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON regarded the proposed constitution of the proposed new Court of Appeal as a breach of faith. He ridiculed the notion of bringing Judges from the Final Court of Appeal to an inferior Court.

MR. GREGORY said, that whilst he was not satisfied that the effect of the proposal of the Government would be to constitute a sufficiently strong Court of Appeal, he trusted that the House would not accept the Amendment, as the principle which had been admitted throughout the discussions on the Bill was that the Privy Council should not be disturbed.

SIR HENRY JAMES said, he was anxious not to weaken this very weak Court, but he could not help noticing that the Common Law Judges would have to depend for assistance upon two borrowed Judges when they might be wanted; and a result of the present legislation would be that they would have to get two Judges from the Equity Courts and one from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to take part in Common Law matters, about which they really knew nothing. He must oppose the Amendment.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 17; Noes 71: Majority 54.

SIR HENRY JAMES proposed to add to the Attorney General's Amendment this provision—

"That no Judge of the said Court of Appeal shall sit as a Judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself, or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was himself a member."

Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, to add, at the end thereof, the words—

"Provided, That no judge of the said Court of Appeal shall sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was himself a member."—(*Sir Henry James.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he had been under an impression that the object of the Amendment was otherwise attained, but, as it might be open to question, he would accept the Amendment. It helped to make the clause more clear.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT suggested to amend the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Sir Henry James) by substituting for the word "himself," the words "was and is."

Amendment to Amendment to said proposed Amendment *agreed to.*

Amendment amended, by adding at the end thereof the words—

"Provided, That no judge of the said Court of Appeal shall sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was and is a member."

Question, "That the words—

'The Lord Chancellor may by writing addressed to the president of any one or more of the following divisions of the High Court of Justice, that is to say, the Queen's Bench division, the Common Pleas division, the Exchequer division, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division, request the attendance at any time, except during the times of the spring or summer circuits, of an additional judge from such division or divisions (not being ex-officio judge or judges of the Court of Appeal) at the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and a judge, to be selected by the division from which his attendance is requested, shall attend accordingly.

Every additional judge, during the time that he attends the sittings of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, shall have all the jurisdiction and powers of a judge of the said Court of Appeal, but he shall not otherwise be deemed to be a judge of the said court, or to have ceased to be a judge of the division of the High Court of Justice to which he belongs.

"Provided, That no judge of the said Court of Appeal shall sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself or made by any Divisional Court of the High Court of which he was and is a member,'—

be inserted after the word 'appeal,' in page 2, line 38," put, and *agreed to.*

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, Amendment made, in page 3, line 1, by leaving out from "Provided" to "committee," in line 11, both inclusive.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 5 (Tenure of office of Judges, and oaths of office. Judges not to sit in the House of Commons).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, as an Amendment, in page 3, line 19, after "every" to insert "person appointed after the passing of this Act to be." The object was to prevent the necessity for the existing Judges again taking the oath of allegiance.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 8 (Admiralty Judges and registrar).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the following series of Amendments:— Page 5, line 11, after "the," insert "present holder of the office of."

Line 14, after "court," insert—

"and the office so far as respects the duties in relation to such appeals as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a separate office within the meaning of section seventy-seven of the principal Act, and may be dealt with accordingly."

Line 20, leave out "said registrar," and insert—

"The person who is at the time of the passing of this Act registrar of Her Majesty in Ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes."

Line 23, after "heretofore," insert—

"But it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council made upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, to make, notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of Parliament, such arrangements with respect to the duties of the said last-mentioned office, either by abolition thereof, or otherwise, as to Her Majesty may seem expedient: Provided, That such Order shall not take effect during the continuance in such office of the said person so being registrar at the time of the passing of this Act without his assent."

The Amendments related to the Registrar of Admiralty and Ecclesiastical causes. Mr. Rothery was at present joint Registrar in Admiralty and Ecclesiastical causes. The Admiralty business was under the Bill to be transferred, while the Ecclesiastical business would remain with the Privy Council. The object of the Amendments was mainly to allow Mr. Rothery to discharge his duties separately and not jointly.

Amendments *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 17 (Provision as to making of rules of court before or after the commencement of the Act,—in substitution for 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, ss. 68, 69, 74, and Schedule).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, as an Amendment, in page 8, line 39, after "England," to insert—

"The Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery, or any five of them."

The object was to give greater security for the proper consideration of the Rules, so that they should have the consent of five out of seven of the *ex officio* Judges and the consent of a majority of the other Judges.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 18 (Provision as to Rules of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts, being Rules of the High Court,—in substitution for 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66. s. 70).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, as an Amendment, in page 10, line 5, after "Act," add,—

"The present Judge of the Probate Court and of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes shall retain, and the president for the time being of the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice shall have, with regard to non-contentious or common form business in the Probate Court, the powers now conferred on the Judge of the Probate Court by the thirtieth section of the twentieth and twenty-first years of Victoria, chapter seventy-seven, and the said judge shall retain, and the said president shall have, the powers as to the making of rules and regulations conferred by the fifty-third section of the twentieth and twenty-first years of Victoria, chapter eighty-five."

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Schedule 1.

MR. GORST moved, as an Amendment, in page 65, line 2, Order 35, after "exercising," insert—

"And may also exercise the same authority and jurisdiction in respect of discovery, whether of documents or otherwise, and inspection and interpleader as may be exercised by a Judge at chambers, subject nevertheless to appeal to a Judge or the Court."

The reason why district Registrars should have more powers than Masters in London was, that in London it was as easy to go before the Judge as before the Master; but in the country it was a very costly matter to conduct matters in London which might be left to the Registrar. The cost of coming to London from Liverpool, for instance, would be four times as great as it would be if the matter might be dealt with by the district Registrar.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he would accept the Amendment, with a slight modification.

Amendment *amended*, and *agreed to.*

MR. GORST moved, as an Amendment, in page 65, line 2, Order 35, after Rule 5, insert—

"5a. The several district registrars of any district in the county of Lancaster, may exercise, in addition to the authority and jurisdiction given to them by the last Rule, all such or the like authority and jurisdictions as, previously to the coming in force of this Act, might have been exercised by the prothonotary or district prothonotaries of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, and in addition thereto the settlement of issues under this Act."

Amendment *agreed to.*

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, Amendment made, in page 65, Order 35, Rule 8, line 11, after the word "Judge," by inserting the words—

"Such appeal may be made notwithstanding that the order or decision was in respect of a proceeding or matter as to which the district registrar had jurisdiction only by consent."

MR. GORST, as an Amendment, moved the omission of Rule 12. His object was to provide that where a defendant entered an appearance in the district Court, it should not be competent to remove the cause to London without the order of a Judge. As the rule stood, if the defendant resided in the district, or if he chose to enter an appearance in the district Court, he might of his own arbitrary act remove the cause to London. He thought that all these cases when once they were begun in the district Court should be prosecuted there to their final issue, unless they were removed to London by the order of a Judge. That system existed in the county of Lancaster, and gave great satisfaction, and the inhabitants of the county desired to retain it, an object which would be gained by the passing of the Amendment.

Amendment proposed, in page 65, to leave out Rule 12.—(*Mr. Gorst.*)

MR. RATHBONE supported the Amendment, on the ground that it secured to the county of Lancaster the fulfilment of the promise that its jurisdiction should not be interfered with.

MR. CHARLEY also hoped that Her Majesty's Government would assent to the Amendment.

MR. HERMON also spoke in support of the Amendment, and hoped the Government would not do anything to interfere with the privileges which the county of Lancaster now enjoyed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, in opposing the Motion, said, the hon. and learned Member for Chatham (Mr. Gorst) had not moved the Amendments which really pointed at the object which his supporters had in view — the retention of a separate jurisdiction for Lancashire. The whole object of the Judicature Bill was to secure uniformity of procedure throughout the whole country; and he could not therefore accept the amendment of his hon. and learned Friend. In Lancashire there had been a peculiar jurisdiction, but that jurisdiction had had reference only to a particular class of cases. The rule in question had been recommended by the Committee of Judges, and that was itself a strong reason for accepting it.

MR. JACKSON, in supporting the Amendment, said, that the argument for uniformity was untenable, as there was a Court of Chancery in Lancashire which it was not proposed to touch by this legislation, and which exercised unlimited jurisdiction to the great advantage of the suitors.

MR. GREGORY opposed the Amendment. Were he speaking in the interest of the London solicitors, he should be disposed to support it from his experience of the profitable business which had arisen in appeals from the local registers; but it would be a monstrous hardship upon the public to subject them to these registers, which were to be established under the present Bill, and of which, as yet, they knew nothing, without a power of removing a case to the superior tribunals.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON also opposed the Amendment. The Bill was intended to establish one uniform of procedure over the whole country, and should be administered with a profound knowledge of jurisprudence, and that was a qualification of the district Registrars. In 1870, at the instance of the attorneys of Liverpool and Manchester, a Bill was introduced into Parliament for the alteration of the ancient Palatine judicature, on the plea of saving the poor man, whereas their real object was to benefit themselves by securing all the costs in each case without having to share them with their London brethren. The local Courts were fed with speculative actions, and a respectable attorney, unless he appeared for the defendant, was scarcely ever seen in one of them. The state of things fostered by some of those local Courts had disgusted him early in his professional career, and confirmed him as a law reformer. The Government would do well to oppose the Amendment.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL did not think it was desirable that any exceptional privileges should be given to the district Registrars in Lancashire, and was quite sure his constituents were too reasonable to expect him to vote for a Motion which, in his opinion, ought not to be adopted.

MR. MUNDELLA approved of the Amendment. If a wealthy suitor were allowed to take his claim to London, that would amount to a denial of justice to the defendant, if a poor man.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS supported the Amendment, because he considered it a very reasonable proposal.

Question, "That Rule 12 stand part of the Bill," put, and *agreed to.*

MR. GORST moved, as an Amendment, in page 66, line 21, Order 35, after Rule 14, insert—

> "Any party to an action proceeding in London may apply to the court or a judge for an order to remove the action from London to any district registry, and such court or judge may make an order accordingly, if satisfied that there is sufficient reason for doing so, upon such terms, if any, as shall seem just."

Amendment *agreed to.*

SIR HENRY JAMES, in moving to amend Order 55 by the addition of the following:—

> "Provided, That where any action or issue is tried by a jury in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division of the High Court, the costs shall follow the event, in the manner heretofore existing in the Superior Courts of Common Law, unless upon special application and for good cause shown the judge before whom such action or issue is tried or the Court shall otherwise order,"

said, the Bill proposed to give the Judge entire discretion in the matter. The result, therefore, might be that while the jury were of opinion that one party was entitled to recover, the Judge might give the costs to the other and unsuccessful party. That was an immense and far too great a power to give to the Judge. It was a practical question, and from what he had seen and what he was afraid he should see, if the Bill passed without amendment, the power of the Judge would be raised over that of juries. Already the Judges had this overriding power to a certain extent, for they could grant new trials in cases where they differed from the juries, and this was freely exercised. But if during the trial the Judge could show that he had the power over the costs, the good results of trial by jury would be gone. In the Common Law Courts, advocates were not in the habit of accepting what the Judge said so unreservedly as they were in the Court of Equity. In the latter, if the Judge said anything, the advocates immediately agreed with him. The Attorney General did so. His hon. and learned Friend would say, "Just so;" but immediately afterwards he would endeavour to persuade the Judge that he was wrong. In the same way the Bar, if it so happened that they did not agree with the Judge they went a very long way about to express their view, for they knew well that if they established a difference with the Judge their client's case was gone. Then if the Judge did not agree with the jury, he would say, "The costs must be paid to the unsuccessful party," and in that case the independence of the jury was gone. But then there was another aspect of the matter. There were a great many cases which ought never to be brought, but which came within the strict rule of law. Now, to meet such cases he would propose a middle course. While he would say that, as a rule, the costs should follow the event, in special cases, if not proceeding from caprice, and after cause shown, the Judge should be allowed to give his reasons why that rule should be departed from. His hon. and learned Friend would say that the rule, as proposed by the Bill, existed in the Court of Chancery; but there the Judge had to determine the question of fact, and where a jury had to determine that question, it was not right to put the Judge in antagonism to the jury. He would conclude by moving the Amendment, which he thought would be a fair compromise between a capricious exercise by the Judge of his discretion in every case and a uniform rule that costs should follow the event.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he could not follow the hon. and learned Member (Sir Henry James) in the argument he had used in support of the Amendment. He (Sir Henry James) said that if the juries decided one way the Judge might decide as to costs in the opposite direction; but he (the Attorney General) should be sorry to believe that the Judges, in awarding costs, would be influenced by such motives as the hon. and learned Member attributed to them. The House should bear in mind that the same Rule as was now proposed was contained in the Schedule of the Act of 1873, and it was not a Judge-made Rule, but one adopted by the House itself. It was then thought well that there should be uniformity of procedure with regard to costs in all the Divisions of the Court, instead of allowing them to be awarded at the discretion of the Judge in one Division, and to follow the event in another. Were the House prepared to repeal so much of the Act of 1873 as dealt with costs? It was, however, a question for the House to decide.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON said, that the Bill proposed to repeal, as far as the Appellate Jurisdiction was concerned, the Act of 1873, and if the Bill could repeal that essential part, surely they might consider whether it was not worth while to amend that portion of the Act of 1873 which applied to Common Law trials. There was no analogy between a trial before a single Judge who found as to the facts, and, therefore, might well exercise jurisdiction over costs, and a Court in which the jurisdiction was divided into the decision of law by the Judge and of facts by a jury. He would not put it into the power of any Judge, however able and high-minded, to turn round upon the jury and mulct in costs the person to whom they had given a verdict. The present rule that costs should follow the event was a sound one, and, instead of applying the rule in Equity to the Common Law, he would rescind the rule in Equity and make the Common Law rule the general one. The question affected every suitor in the country. Why should a man be put to expense in litigation for asserting or defending his rights? The Amendment was not an extreme one, and he hoped it would be adopted.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, in supporting the Amendment, said, that from a long experience in the trial of civil cases, he was strongly opposed to any deviation from the present law, under which costs, as a general rule, followed the verdict of the jury.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS said, much had been said of the Act of 1873, but, as a practical man, he believed it to be a great sham. The lesson taught by that Act was that there were two noble and learned Lords in "another place," sitting one on the Ministerial, and the other on the Opposition side, who were too much inclined to take upon themselves to settle the legislation as to the legal business of the country, and that they seemed to think they were the only parties to be consulted in this matter; and that had been at the root of the difficulty. The proposal of the Government would produce great uncertainty in the law.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS cordially supported the Amendment. If not carried the Bill would, in its present form, entirely alter the relations that now existed between the Bench and the Bar in the Common Law Courts, and lead to a revolution in the administration of the law which was little dreamt of.

MR. SERJEANT SPINKS considered the Amendment of so moderate a character that the Government should accept it. He should vote for it.

MR. WHITWELL said, he thought that no Judge should have the power to give costs against the party who had obtained a verdict.

Amendment *agreed to.*

MR. GREGORY then proposed an Amendment that the Court should have a discretion to direct that the costs should be between party and party, or between solicitor and client, as he should think fit.

Amendment proposed, in page 89, at the end of Order 55, as amended, to add the words—

"The court shall in any case have power to direct whether the costs shall be paid as between party and party, or as between solicitor and client."—(*Mr. Gregory.*)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL objected to the Amendment, which had, he said, been already discussed and decided upon.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS said, that what had been decided upon was a compulsory enactment, whilst the present proposition was, that there should be a discretionary power in the Judge as to costs. He could not understand why the Attorney General should not approve of this Amendment. He should vote in favour of it.

MR. LEEMAN hoped that the Government would not object to give this discretionary power. The present Rule as to the costs involved great hardships, and many persons had to forego their rights rather than pay the extra costs which would fall upon them when they had established their claim.

MR. JACKSON thought that the former vote in no way concluded the present proposition. In numerous cases costs as between party and party were not sufficient, because when a plaintiff recovered a verdict the amount of it went not to him, but too often to his attorney for the extra costs.

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 45; Noes 85: Majority 40.

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendments were made:—Page 97, line 11, Order 61, leave out Rules 7 and 8; page 97, line 27, Order 61, leave out from "or," to "respectively," in line 28, inclusive; page 97, line 31, Order 61, leave out "or of the Court of Appeal, as the case may be."

Schedule, as amended, *agreed to.*

Bill *re-committed*, in respect of a new Clause; *considered* in Committee, and *reported*; as amended, *considered*; read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Before, Sir, this Bill is read a second time, I desire, with the permission of the House, to make some observations upon the course and conduct of Public Business during the present Session. I can assure the House that I do this with the greatest reluctance—partly, because I feel myself incompetent to enlist the attention of the House as it should be enlisted in reference to a question of this kind, after it has undergone labour so long and arduous, and, partly, because I feel still more incompetent to dispel those mists of illusion which somehow or other—perhaps before the conclusion of this debate we may discover how—have, in my opinion, gathered round the subject. But statements so remarkable, and, in my opinion, so calculated to lead the public mind to false conclusions, have been made within the last few days, that I feel myself absolutely compelled to lay before this House a plain and bare, but I trust a true, statement of some passages that have occurred within this House during the present Session, in the hope that some one more competent than I am may hereafter be able to place the matter in its true light before the public mind. We are all aware that very recently the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury dined with the Lord Mayor, and that after the banquet he made, as he said, "some not party, but rather historical comments on what may have"—I do the right hon. Gentleman the justice to say that he is reported to have said—

"What may have occurred in great places during the present year? In the first place, it should be recollected," said the right hon. Gentleman, "with regard to the present Session, that it has been a Session in which, as a Ministry, they were called upon to perform that ceremony which in homely language, but in popular phrase, was generally described in that country as redeem-

> ing their pledges! During the five years that they spent in Opposition they endeavoured to impress upon the country their sincere convictions that the time had arrived when political change was no longer required, when the distribution of political power was no longer the problem to solve in the country, but that its intelligence and energy should be directed to the improvement and elevation of the condition of the people."

I propose, as shortly as I can, to discuss the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman and his Government have redeemed these pledges and carried out the policy stated in the words which I have just quoted. And, in the first place, let me give to the right hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues, as composing the Government, the credit which, in my opinion, is due to them by frankly acknowledging that, in regard to the questions of the Labour Laws, they have acted wisely and boldly. But I think the House will agree with me that the task was not one of such magnitude and difficulty as was represented by the right hon. Gentleman. The question was ripe for settlement, and I believe the Government found the materials for its solution ready to their hands. I think the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary will not deny that he derived, at least, considerable assistance in his task from the materials which had been accumulated at the Home Office by his Predecessors, and in the conduct of the measures through the House I think I may be permitted to say that the Government were well supported by the Opposition. I may also be permitted to add that the Bills as they stand at this moment are, to a very great extent, the work of the Opposition. To the Opposition it is due, as the right hon. Gentleman boasted the other day at the Mansion House, that punishment by imprisonment for breach of contract no longer exists, and to my right hon. Friend the Member for the University of London, it is due that the law as to intimidation and annoyance has been made general and is not confined to particular classes. Well, the right hon. Gentleman stated that the difficulties surrounding this subject were so great that success was believed to be almost impossible; but with the advantages that I have enumerated, I cannot see what difficulties the Government have had to meet and combat, unless they were their own repugnance and aversion and the repugnance and aversion of their supporters to undertake to deal with the question at all. But while I give the Government credit for the spirit in which they have brought forward this question, I cannot give them equal credit for the manner in which they have executed their task. They adopted, as I have said, the clause of my right hon. Friend the Member for the University of London, but in adopting it they, to a great extent, spoilt it. They spoilt it, at least in our opinion, so that we were obliged several times to divide, of course unsuccessfully, against Amendments, which they introduced. But the Bill containing that clause has gone to "another place," and the Lord Chancellor of the Government has given his decision, not in favour of the clause as moved by the Government, but for the Amendment proposed by the Opposition. The Amendment in favour of which we divided and which the Government rejected has been proposed by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords. At the same time, the Lord Chancellor, I believe, has introduced new matter into the clause, matter which raises questions of no unimportant character, questions which ought to be thoroughly discussed when they come before this House, but which at this period of the Session it is impossible can receive adequate consideration. I will pass on to the consideration of some other measures affecting the social condition of the people to which the right hon. Gentleman referred. I admit that the Government has called attention to many important questions affecting the social condition of the people; but I ask, have the pledges of the Government been fulfilled by merely calling attention to these questions? None of them have been broadly or completely dealt with. Why, the Social Science Congress—an institution for which I suspect the right hon. Gentleman has no great respect—could do as much in calling attention to questions of great public interest; and I may say that in the course of the present Session it has occurred to me that the right hon. Gentleman and his Cabinet would make no indifferent members of the Social Science Congress—the right hon. Gentleman himself acting as President and the heads of his Departments superintending Political Economy, Education, and the other sections. I maintain that in dealing with these questions affecting the social condition of the people, the Government have established no principle, grappled with no difficulty, solved no problem. I maintain that the Government have subdued no class interest conflicting with the public welfare. Let us see how far these assertions can be substantiated. First let us take the Bill relating to Public Health introduced by the Government. In reference to that measure the right hon. Gentleman is reported to have said—

> "Sanitary reform is the great object and need of the day, including in that phrase, so little understood, most of the civilizing influences of humanity."

I confess I am unable to comprehend that sentence; but I humbly suppose it means at least that the question of Public Health is a very large one. But what has the Government done in relation to Public Health? Either they found that a great portion of the work to be done had already been performed by their Predecessors or else they have grossly neglected their duty; for all they had done was to introduce a Consolidation Bill, containing no new provision whatever. I admit that that Consolidation Bill is a useful undertaking, and I believe an excellent piece of work; but it is essentially the work of a draftsman, and I venture to say it has never been submitted to the Cabinet at all, or, at all events, has not cost the Cabinet an hour's labour. Well, that is the way in which the Government have dealt with the question of Public Health. We have heard a great deal of the Artizans Dwellings Bill. That is a Bill which gives certain powers to certain authorities in a certain limited number of places, enabling those authorities to destroy dwellings unfit for habitation and replace them by others. But under the Bill the authorities act only if they feel inclined to do so. It is an invitation to local authorities—nothing more; and it is simply an enlargement of certain local Acts which the Government found already in existence. Glasgow and Edinburgh have obtained local Acts which give them almost all the powers they could obtain under the Artizans Dwellings Bill of this Session. But when they obtained those useful and salutary Acts, Glasgow and Edinburgh did not deem it necessary to call heaven and earth to witness what a magnificent work they had achieved, and I do not suppose it ever occurred to the authorities of those cities that they were setting in motion "almost all the civilizing influences of humanity." In short, the Bill does for towns little more than Glasgow and Edinburgh have succeeded in doing for themselves, and I doubt whether it will even facilitate improvements, for the trouble of obtaining a local Act, perhaps better suited to the necessities of a particular locality, would be small in comparison with the operations to be performed. Then there is another measure affecting the condition of the people which the Government have introduced and carried—I mean the Bill relating to Friendly Societies. What is the history of that measure? The late Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the subject, and last year the Government introduced a Bill which embodied some of the recommendations of that Commission. This year they introduced a Bill embodying fewer of those recommendations, and in its progress through the House they abandoned some of its provisions—in fact, I believe, everything objected to by anybody, even by the representatives of the societies which were admittedly conducted on unsound principles, was struck out, and scarcely anything was left in it that anybody could object to. It is, in fact, a Bill which deals little with principles and only with details. The result is, that it makes very little difference in the existing state of things, and it can hardly be held to justify the somewhat magniloquent description of it which appeared in Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament. There is another question which the Government have dealt with, and in which, at this moment, the House and the country, perhaps, take a deeper interest than in any other. The difficulties of the historian in dealing with materials for history are proverbial, and in case the future historian of the year 1875 should seek to save himself trouble by referring to the "not political, but historical" remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the other day as to the Merchant Shipping Bill, I think it will be only an act of charity to indicate some authorities by referring to which the historian may possibly be able to form a more correct estimate of the matter and of the real circumstances of the case. We have all read the history of the Merchant Shipping Bill as given at the Mansion House on Wednesday last. I believe it was a short history, and I propose to give the House a short history of that Bill too, and I will refer to no authority except the Journals of this House and the recorded words of the right hon. Gentleman himself spoken in this House. The Bill was read a second time without very much discussion, and certainly without any serious opposition. Three sittings were occupied in the discussion of it in Committee. In one of the earlier sittings two of its most material clauses were postponed, either because the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade did not exactly understand them himself, or because he was unable to make them comprehended by the House. In the third sitting the time of the Committee was occupied to a very great extent by a discussion on the subject of advance notes, and after the Committee had been for some hours laboriously engaged in the discussion, after the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken part in the debate and assented to certain Amendments in the clause, the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government got up and coolly informed the Committee that that was a clause to which he had never been favourably disposed, inasmuch as it interfered with the sacred principle of freedom of contract—that it was introduced into the Bill in deference to the opinion of the Royal Commission; and that as there was some difference of opinion on the subject, he thought it better to drop the clause altogether. The Committee separated on that occasion in something like amazement, and that Committee has never been asked to resume its labours. The right hon. Gentleman has referred more than once to the number of Amendments on the Paper of the House as the cause of his abandonment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and he stated that—

> "When he came to examine the Paper on the 22nd of July he found 178 Amendments, of which 140 were placed there by Members of the Opposition."

I am not certain whether I have the numbers quite accurately, but I believe they are very near the mark, and I should like to call the attention of the House, not to the Notices on the Paper when the Bill was abandoned, but when we went into Committee on the Bill. When we went into Committee on the Bill there were 290 Notices of Amendment on the Paper, 175 being placed on the Paper on this side and 115 on the other. When the Bill was abandoned, if my figures are accurate, of which, however, I am not absolutely certain, after the three not very satisfactory sittings to which I have referred, no fewer than 112 Amendments had been disposed of, and very considerable progress had been made in the discussion of the Bill. It is impossible to estimate the amount of opposition a Bill will encounter by merely counting the number of Amendments. Everybody who has taken part in the discussion of a Bill knows perfectly well that 20 or 30 Amendments may hang together, and may depend on the adoption or rejection of one. But in these three sittings considerable progress had been made in the discussion of the Bill, and I believe it was the opinion of competent authorities that four more sittings would have brought the Bill through Committee. [*Laughter.*] I hear an hon. Gentleman laugh, but I do not know what reason he has to do so. I am informed that eight pages of Amendments out of the 16 on the Paper were disposed of; only eight pages were left, and I repeat I am informed on most competent authority that four more sittings would have brought the Bill through Committee. I now come to that eventful Thursday—not Monday, by-the-by, when the Bill was abandoned. On the previous Tuesday things had not gone quite as well as had been hoped with the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. On the Wednesday there was a meeting of the Cabinet. On Thursday morning we were informed a meeting of the Conservative Party was held, and on Thursday evening the Bill was abandoned. The inference I should be disposed to draw from these facts would have been that the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping Bill was not altogether unconnected with the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill; but I do not want to draw any inference at all. I would rather call the attention of the House to the words used in this House by the right hon. Gentleman himself. On Monday the 19th the right hon. Gentleman told us that he would proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill after the Agricultural Holdings Bill had been disposed of. On Thursday the 22nd—I will read his own words—the right hon. Gentleman said—

> "Certainly it was shown to my satisfaction that if we could have got through the Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill this week we might have succeeded in passing the Merchant Shipping Bill without detaining the House to an unreasonable period. In that we have been disappointed; and, therefore, I have to say—and I say it with unfeigned and unaffected regret—that it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to continue their efforts to pass the Merchant Shipping Bill this Session."—[3 *Hansard*, ccxxiv. 1820-21.]

We know a change took place since, but at that time it was clear that, in the opinion of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, the Merchant Shipping Bill could not be proceeded with on account of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. But we know now he thinks otherwise. However, we are informed that after dropping the Merchant Shipping Bill, the idea immediately presented itself to Her Majesty's Government to proceed with another measure. [Mr. DISRAELI: Not another measure.] Well, then, it is the same measure. Certainly, that idea did not present itself to my mind when the right hon. Gentleman first made the announcement to the House. On the Thursday to which I have already referred the right hon. Gentleman said—

> "It has been suggested to me that we might pass the measure in a limited form, and in that limited form it might not be devoid of utility; but I am not myself disposed to deal with the measure in that fragmentary manner, and on reflection I declined to take that course."—[*Ibid.* 1821.]

Well, Sir, the Government, as we know, had reason to change their minds, and they thought it desirable, after all, to deal with the question in a somewhat fragmentary way. Let me now say a few words as to the measure which has been introduced and passed through this House in substitution for the larger Bill, which, let the House recollect, was one of the nine measures mentioned in the Queen's Speech which the right hon. Gentleman takes credit for having passed in the present Session. The Bill which has been read a third time this evening contains five important provisions. Two of them were introduced by the Government and have been passed—one of them in a somewhat modified shape. One provision, that relating to the owner's load line, is a provision which was not included in the original proposal of the Government, and which found its way into the re-committed Bill. Another provision relating to the loading of grain in bulk does not find a place in their proposals, either in the Government Bill or in the re-committed Bill. Another, which is due to the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell) relating to the punishment of officers under the Act, was not included, I believe, in either of the proposals of the Government. Another provision, which was due to the hon. Member for Reading (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), I believe—a most important provision relating to the liability of owners to their crews—had found a place in the original proposals of the Government; but upon consideration had been omitted by the Government in their re-committed Bill. [Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: No, no!] If I am in error, I apologize; I am under the impression that provisions have even been omitted or considerably modified by the Government in their re-committed Bill. [Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: No!] A measure which contained so many provisions which were not introduced by the Government, but were rather introduced in spite of the Government, can hardly be claimed by the Government as one of their legislative triumphs during the present year. Add to what I have said, the whole of this measure is to last only one year, and it was explained by the right hon. Gentleman, when in a more humble mood, that it was introduced mainly as a material guarantee to bind the Government to legislate early next Session. This is the account, which I think it would be difficult substantially to contradict, that I have to give of the history of the two Bills relating to Merchant Shipping which we have been discussing during the present Session. If it were not for the statement made by the right hon. Gentleman at the Mansion House, I should be inclined to say of the Merchant Shipping Bill it had dragged heavily in its progress through this House, partly because the Government did not very well understand it, partly because they did not care much about it; that it had been abandoned by the Government without regret in order to make way for the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill; that the question had been taken up again, partly on account of the excitement produced in the House by the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll), and partly on account of the agitation which had been excited throughout the country. But, Sir, we are informed this would have been an entirely erroneous supposition. How fortunate it is that there is not far from these walls a sympathetic audience, where the right hon. Gentleman can unbosom the secrets not only of his own mind, but of his Cabinet, to whom he can confide the details of Cabinet Councils — details which are never vouchsafed to this House; where he can reveal his hopes and fears, where he can exchange his despondency for ultimate triumph, and where he makes known the real gist of the misunderstood plans of the Government to the whole country. Well, Sir, I have referred, I am afraid at too great length, to the measures introduced and carried by the Government —the Merchant Shipping Bill, the Artizans Dwellings Bill, the Public Health Bill, and the Friendly Societies Bill. I maintain, as I stated at starting, the Government have not, in their conduct of these measures, established any principle for the guidance of the House, nor solved any problem, nor attempted to battle with any difficulties; and the Bills, such as they are at this moment, are rather the Bills of the House than the Bills of the Government. The Government have given us little assistance in dealing with them; they have given us no principle to work with; they have scarcely even afforded the House the requisite structure of a Bill upon which to graft Amendments. But, forgetful of all this, the right hon. Gentleman has told us "that the Government has achieved other triumphs besides those connected with the social condition of the country, and that a Government which has reconstructed and reformed the Judicature of the country cannot be said to be indifferent to law reform." We have had partial discussions of the question this evening, and I will dwell upon it as briefly as possible. I think the real facts of the case are not unworthy of the attention of the House. In 1873 the late Government introduced and carried a measure relating to the re-construction of our Judicature. The measure was complete in its principle, and it was nearly so in its structure. It is true that Scotch and Irish Appeals were not dealt with, because the Opposition of that day would not allow us to deal with them. What remained to be done? It was to allow the Act of 1873 to come into operation, and to provide for Scotch and Irish Appeals upon the principle which had been assented to last Session by both branches of the Legislature, and which in the present Session has been assented to by the House of Lords. That, I say, was what remained to be done; what was done? In deference to a Committee consisting of Members of both branches of the Legislature, but sitting outside its walls, the Government have declined to make that provision to the principle of which Parliament had already assented. The consequence is that the principal provision of the Act of 1873 has been suspended for another year, a temporary Court of Intermediate Appeal has been constructed, and the Act of 1873, shorn of its principal provision, is allowed to come into operation. This is what we are now told is the re-construction and the reform by the present Government of the Judicature of the country. I must say I think this statement does credit to the courage of the right hon. Gentleman, especially if he recollects that the Lord Chancellor, when he announced in the Lords the withdrawal of the original Bill which had been introduced by the Government, in accents which vouched for the sincerity of his words, said that he deeply regretted the necessity under which he was placed. Sir, I think it is worthy of the genius of the right hon. Gentleman that he has been able not only to turn what others would have considered a defeat into a victory, but that he has been able to reap a triumph where others would only have seen humiliation. With regard to the next subject, I have on another occasion endeavoured to bring before the House my views in regard to the Government legislation on the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill. I still regret that the Government did not think fit to postpone their proposals until another year, because I think if they had done so they would have brought in a simpler, more useful, and much better measure. I have before said, and I still say, that the Bill contains in my opinion a valuable principle—namely, that the tenant should be entitled to the unexhausted value of the money he has laid out in the improvement of his land. I cannot help thinking, however, that it would have been far better if the principle had been laid down in a simpler form, leaving the parties to make their own agreement, or in default of so doing leaving them to the common process of the law; whereas, as it was, the Government at first professed to construct a complicated and minute detailed code applicable to landlord and tenant, but being conscious of the impossibility of regulating those matters by Act of Parliament they were obliged to re-consider the subject, and by a simple notice on one side or the other the Bill may be absolutely and completely got rid of. I cannot think that this is a complete and satisfactory solution of this important question. I should wish to make one other remark upon this Bill. The Government have entirely altered the principle and structure of the Bill since they first introduced it into this House. It came to us with the principle of compensation for the letting value. That principle was the keystone of the measure. That, however, has gone, and with it the whole structure of the Bill had to be altered, and that measure which we received from the other House in good time we are going to send back to them in the second week in August. That is the respect with which a Conservative Government treat the House of Lords, which they call upon us so often to respect. The Government, in addition to these legislative triumphs, we are informed, "made a frank and vigorous attempt to deal with the Public Debt of the country." But when the right hon. Gentleman told the Lord Mayor this, he omitted to inform him that the Government have not devoted one single sixpence of the Revenue of the year on account of that object. They neglected to make due provision for the Supplementary Estimates we have lately had before us, and if certain contingencies occur, so far from reducing the Public Debt, they will be under the necessity of increasing it. Then, again, Sir, we were told that although the subject of Local Taxation was not formally mentioned in the Queen's Speech, yet that various measures incidentally raising it would be introduced. The Local Authorities Bill, we were told, raised the question of Local Taxation. That Bill, which was introduced with considerable pomp, contained two important proposals—one that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be authorized to advance to the local authorities sums from the savings banks, and the other that the local authorities should submit to the audit of their accounts. Both these provisions have disappeared from the Bill, and that has been the contribution of the Government in the present Session towards the settlement of the question of Local Taxation. But the Government have laboured, we are told, under considerable difficulties. They have had to encounter, not one, but three Oppositions, and although we are told that is favourable to the discussion and ventilation of public questions, it is costly in point of time. I think I might appeal to my right hon. Friend the Member for Greenwich, whether a homogeneous Opposition is always economical in point of time. I will not go into statistics; but if it were desired I could point to measures passed by the late Government, which I will not say were factiously opposed by a homogeneous Opposition, but which Opposition could hardly be described as economically conducted in point of time. When therefore the right hon. Gentleman regrets that he has not been confronted by a homogeneous Opposition, and that in consequence a great deal of time was spent in discussing the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, I should like to ask him whether, if he had not been supported by a large portion of the Opposition, the debates on the Peace Preservation Bill, instead of occupying 12 nights, might not have been protracted to 20 or 30 nights. I have already referred to the Public Health Bill. That Bill contained 240 clauses, and, although it comprised no new provisions of importance, it did contain some new matter. If the Opposition had desired to obstruct the Business of the Government, what would have been easier than to prevent the passing of a Bill of 240 clauses? What was the unusual course taken by my right hon. Friend the Member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld)? He went through that Bill, and gave it his most careful consideration. He found that it had been admirably drafted, and was an excellent piece of workmanship, but that it would be impossible to pass it, if it were gone through clause by clause, and he entreated the House to pass the

Bill almost without discussion. That Bill was accordingly passed at two sittings of the House. I maintain that the Government have no right to plead want of time for the paucity of their measures. Want of time is not the origin of the weakness and feebleness of the Government measures. Those measures were prepared before the Session began at all, and if they have been wanting in principle and resolution, it is not want of time which can be pleaded as an excuse. Time, it is true, has been wanting, but it has been wanting for the discharge of the first duty of the House of Commons—namely, watching over the Estimates. On the 22nd of June, I pointed out that the Committee of Supply had only then sat five times, and although since then we have sat in Committee of Supply now and then during the month of July, yet that has happened which has rarely occurred—namely, that some of the most important Votes in the Navy Estimates were hurriedly passed through Committee on Tuesday last, without sufficient discussion, and that a very large portion of the Civil Service Estimates were passed through in the course of an hour or two on Wednesday. If time has been wasted, it is not the House of Commons or any other section of it that is entirely responsible. Time has not been wasted only on the consideration of the Irish Coercion Bill. I maintain that time has been wasted by Her Majesty's Government. Why were five nights of the Session occupied at that most valuable time of the year, when the House was fresh and ready for Business upon the Regimental Exchanges Bill, which never even found a place in the Queen's Speech. The right hon. Gentleman will scarcely deny that the Opposition were entitled —in fact, were bound, to give that Bill a thorough discussion. The question I ask the right hon. Gentleman is, were not some of the most valuable hours of the Session devoted to the consideration of that measure when measures of immeasurably greater importance, and which the country really demanded were allowed to wait in vain, for discussion? There is one other subject which I desire to touch upon. Sir, the right hon. Gentleman has always been profuse in his acknowledgments of the high character of the House of Commons and of its debates. I ask the House whether, in its opinion, the character of its debates have been raised under the Leadership of the right hon. Gentleman? I ask any hon. Member who has had a seat in this House for some time, whether there has ever before been so much time, as there has during the present Session, spent upon personal questions—questions of Privilege and other interruptions of the ordinary course of Public Business? I am quite aware that it would not be fair to charge all, or even a large part of, those interruptions upon Her Majesty's Government; but I do ask whether the right hon. Gentleman led the House wisely when he supported the hon. Member for Londonderry (Mr. Charles Lewis) in his Motion to summon the printers of two newspapers to the Bar of this House upon a matter which, after all, was merely personal? If that were a wise proceeding on the part of the right hon. Gentleman, how came it that the Order for the attendance of the printers at the Bar was ultimately discharged, but that the right hon. Gentleman at the outset had not the slightest idea of what he asked the House to do? I should like also to know when it has ever before been boasted by a Leader of the House that a measure earnestly desired by the people of this country could not be introduced until the necessity for it had been forced upon his attention by what he calls a dramatic scene? When we recollect what was the character of that scene, what was the cause of that scene, and what were the proceedings of the Government, I think the House has reason to blush. Then, in regard to the Rules for the Exclusion of Strangers, it was only under pressure that the right hon. Gentleman agreed to place our Rules upon the basis of common sense; and he has deferred settling questions in regard to the Publication of our Debates until some pressure of the same kind again arises. I do not think I need trouble the House any further. I repeat what I said when I rose—that I have discharged this duty with reluctance. I would willingly have allowed this Session to expire in the silence which would have best befitted it; but when it is held up for comparison with some of its glorious predecessors, I believe that I am bound to express the opinion which I firmly entertain, and which I believe will be re-echoed by the country—that, compared with many of its predecessors, this Session has been marked by feebleness; that it has been aimless and purposeless, and barren of all benefit to the country and all credit to Parliament.

MR. DISRAELI: In war, Mr. Speaker, there is a military evolution which is well known. It commences with a thundering cannonade. When the clouds are dispelled some sharpshooters are seen advancing to the front. Soon a mass of infantry terrifies you by their compact and serried ranks. Then come squadrons of cavalry, trampling the earth, creating a great dust, and waving sabres. But, when the clouds have vanished, you find that your enemy has retired to a prudent distance, and this military evolution is called covering a retreat. The noble Lord to-night has covered the retreat of his forces; but, while he has criticized what we have done in this campaign, I am unable to criticize the conduct of the noble Lord and his Friends. They have done nothing, for the simple reason that they have attempted nothing. The noble Lord has alluded to my description in another place of the three sections of the Opposition. I did not make that reference that those who heard me might infer that the Opposition being broken into three sections was a source of strength to themselves, or of embarrassment to the Government, but to show that the representation of three sets of opinion opposite to us — often contrary and sometimes contradictory—must necessarily lead to considerable—I will not say waste of time, but—expenditure of time. If the noble Lord, instead of being what he now appears to have been, the sedulous and silent critic of the Government, had only employed his energies and his constant presence in disciplining his forces and inspiring them with those homogeneous sentiments upon which he now looks with so much contempt, the noble Lord might to-night when he entered upon the discussion of the policy of the Government and the conduct of the Session have brought forward the cases of rival measures which had been introduced to our notice and which were candidates for public approbation. He might have referred to the long and determined struggles he had made in favour of some great object, and the hosts — even if they were in a minority — which had supported him, at least, by their enthusiasm. But the catalogue of events, so far as the Opposition is concerned, is a barren and ignominious one, and this attempt at the end of the Session to bring forward a Motion—or rather to make a speech of this kind will not cover their failure. The noble Lord has talked of my historical account; well, we have had an historical account from the noble Lord this evening of the doings of the Session, and that without the excuse of its being made after dinner. Let us follow the noble Lord in his criticism and see what is his case. In the first place, he deals with the laws, which I am glad to say have now been passed, with reference to the relations between the employers and the employed. The noble Lord could not refrain from offering his congratulations on the passing of those measures, nor from giving credit to the Government which had introduced them. But what does the noble Lord go on to say? He says—"You are entitled to no great merit for passing those Acts, because you found the accumulated information upon which you acted already prepared for you at the Home Office." All I can say is that that information was never known to my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department. If so, he certainly concealed it from his Colleagues, and from whomever else took an interest in the subject. The noble Lord goes on to say —"Not only did you find this accumulated information in our pigeon-holes, but the most important part of the Bill was suggested by one of my Colleagues." Why, Sir, the most important part of the Bill is not what was suggested by the right hon. Gentleman to whom he referred. I have not at hand its exact expressions; but the Amendment suggested by the right hon. Gentleman, though no doubt an improvement in the Bill for any one to make, yet it had nothing whatever to do with the main principle of the Bill, which was the abolition of imprisonment for what we now consider a civil offence, and dealing with the law of conspiracy. The noble Lord says that in dealing with a question affecting the social condition of the people the Government have proposed no new principle, and he says that our Public Health Bill is a mere Bill of consolidation. That was not a mere haphazard phrase on the part of the noble Lord, because he repeated it two or three times. He dwelt upon the idea; he praised the dexterity of the draftsman, and more than once assured or reminded his Friends that it was nothing more than a consolidation of the laws upon the subject. He further said that he had no doubt that it had never been submitted to the Cabinet. No doubt, if the account of that Bill given by the noble Lord is correct, it never was submitted to the Cabinet, because the Bill which was submitted to the Cabinet in December was not a mere Consolidation Bill, but contained considerable alterations and amendments in the existing law, and alterations and amendments of the law were made in it not only by the Cabinet, but also in both Houses of Parliament. Well, then, we come next to another measure which the noble Lord sneers at —the Artizans Dwellings Bill. That, forsooth, is a mere "permissive Bill"—it is, he says, in fact, perfectly nugatory, and only attempts to do that which every great city might do, and which some great cities have already done for themselves; in short a mere pretext and pretence of a legislation. "It is an invitation merely to do something," says the noble Lord; but in that case I ask—"Why did not you and your Colleagues give that invitation?" What has been the consequence—of our giving that invitation—of the Bill introduced by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department? The consequence has been that before this year passes, as I am informed—and I believe on the highest authority—many millions of money will have been invested with the view of carrying out the purposes of that Bill by an association brought forward and supported by the highest persons belonging to both parties in the country. So much for our permissive legislation at which he sneers—so much for the invitation which he never gave, but which we have given, and which has been so amply and so zealously accepted. Then the noble Lord proceeds, with his easy sarcasm, to criticize the Friendly Societies Bill, and says—"You are entitled to no credit for this piece of legislation, because the late Government issued a Commission to inquire into the subject." I admit that—it is the first statement of the noble Lord that I admit to be perfectly accurate, but I must also remind the noble Lord that he quite forgets to inform us that that Commission was forced upon the late Government, and he cannot fail to recollect that two of the most active and distinguished Members of that Commission are Members of the present Ministry. So much for the noble Lord's sympathy with the three measures which I have mentioned, one of which will have a speedy effect in improving the habitations of the artizans of this great City; another which has effected a great improvement in our sanitary laws, by altering and codifying them, and has laid the foundation for future action; and another which is a measure so provident and so prudent, and, I will say, so essentially charitable, that it has placed the Friendly Societies of this country in an intelligible, an intelligent, and a secure position.

Now, Sir, we come to a subject which the noble Lord endeavoured to make much of, but I do not think he succeeded in treating it with the hand of an artist, because he began with the end and he ended with the beginning, which is not the way to place a case perspicuously and effectively before a popular Assembly. With respect to the Merchant Shipping Bill, he makes a great accusation against the Government, and especially against me. Upon that subject I must, with the permission of the House, which I am aware must be much wearied of the subject, make a few remarks in answer to what the noble Lord has said. I cannot myself see that there has been any inconsistency in the conduct of the Government in their treatment of this subject. It is true that we brought forward a Merchant Shipping Bill which nobody can deny was a large measure, and was one which had been well studied, and was well conceived, and dealt with a subject of a controversial nature, and which everybody knew must meet with criticism and opposition. I would not, I must again say, advert to a point which has been so fully alluded to lately, for it must weary the House, and I know I shall be trespassing upon their indulgence if I dwell for a moment or two upon it. But it is necessary for me to do so since the noble Lord accuses me of great inconsistency. He says that when I gave up the Bill which we first introduced, I announced that I would not deal with the subject in a fragmentary way—that proposals had been made to me to deal with it in a fragmentary way and that I declined to do so. That is perfectly true and perfectly consistent with all the course which I have taken. It was suggested—I am not sure that it was not suggested in debate, but certainly all those who took a deep interest in the subject on both sides of the House were aware that the question had been mooted—that it might be well to omit the clauses which had not been reached, and which would give rise to great controversy, and be satisfied with those which had been passed and others that we might pass without controversy, and in this manner pass during the present Session what I would call a fragmentary measure. I refused to do so. I said in my own mind it was a matter which must be dealt with, if at all, in a comprehensive way, and that I objected to a permanent measure of a fragmentary kind. I did not object to a temporary measure being fragmentary; but when I was asked to pass a large measure which omitted to deal with many of the problems involved in the subject, I saw that great mischief would result from the course proposed, and that such a measure would be only an obstacle to any future legislation. The noble Lord says I was not justified in giving up the Bill, and that the presence of a large number of Amendments on the Paper was not at any time an adequate and valid reason for giving up a Bill. Well, of course, the number of Amendments is not an adequate reason for giving up a Bill. You do not give up a Bill because you see 240 Amendments notified by the Opposition; but you look at the Amendments, you examine their character, you inquire as to their objects, you seek to find out what are the interests of the particular sections of the House in bringing forward those propositions, and also what are the means of resistance. You must go into very minute calculations. It is not a subject which you can debate openly in the House of Commons, because the House would be wearied by such details; but the person who is responsible for the conduct of Public Business must enter into these minute calculations before he decides whether he will go on with a Bill or not. As to the idea that a Bill could be given up, simply because the Secretary of the Treasury came and said there were 240 Amendments on the Paper, I can hardly conceive how it can have occurred to the noble Lord, holding so responsible a position, to which he has proved to-night that he is adequate. The noble Lord says that on the Monday I announced to the House that I had hopes, if the Agricultural Holdings Bill got through Committee that week, we might carry the Merchant Shipping Bill. Well, I had hopes; and as long as I had hopes I adhered to my determination. But you must remember that when I made the second announcement, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday were gone, were wasted. We had not advanced a single step, and we had, under these circumstances, to consider the course which it would be necessary to take. I will not enter into any discussion on this point. It is not necessary. It is scarcely a fair discussion, and it could never be settled to anybody's satisfaction by discussion, whether we sacrificed the Merchant Shipping Bill to the Agricultural Holdings Bill or not. What I want is simply to assure the House that in the opinion of the Government, the consequence of our proceeding with the Merchant Shipping Bill would have been this—that we should have sacrificed both Bills, for if we had sacrificed the Agricultural Holdings Bill, we should not have been able to get on with the other. Well, it has been said that we acted with great inconsistency, and solely in consequence of public excitement in bringing in the short temporary measure. Well, so far as I am concerned, I say, without the slightest wish to disguise my feelings, that if there was a measure which I desired to carry, I should not in the least object to have the aid of public excitement, and I should not shrink from the responsibility. When we decided to give up the Merchant Shipping Bill, we considered whether it was possible to render more effective the administration of the Act of 1873—an excellent Act passed by our Predecessors. We had actually before us a plan for increasing the staff of the Board of Trade. We considered, also, the necessity for drawing up new instructions for those officers. That was conduct on our part which required no appeal to the House. But in examining the question in this way, we, of course, deeply felt the necessity for statutory assistance. My right hon. Friend was my principal counsellor at that moment upon the subject. Indeed, at the first, he was my only counsellor, because it was impossible to consult to the same extent with my other Colleagues, who were scattered. Well, a Cabinet Council had been already summoned for the next day on the subject. My having said Wednesday instead of Saturday, on another occasion, seems to be considered by the noble Lord, who referred to it, as one of the greatest mistakes that ever was made. All I can say is, if the noble Lord never makes a greater mistake than saying Wednesday for Saturday, when he dines at that distinguished place which he has described to-night in such singular phrases, his career will be one of the most enviable. Whether I said Wednesday or Saturday, what I wanted to impress upon those whom I was addressing was, that the day after the dramatic scene which we witnessed in this House, a Cabinet Council was held, at which I submitted for consideration the measures upon which I had consulted with my right hon. Friend. Knowing that statutory powers were necessary for us to do anything very effective, I proposed, that as there was now an opportunity of bringing in a Bill, that, as time was precious, and we did not know what discussion might arise, a Bill of only one clause should be introduced. That is the simple history of the whole affair, and it was, I must say, a most successful move. It is perfectly true that the Bill as passed contained more than one clause, but how was that done? They plundered our own Bill and presented us with the spoil. This Cabinet secret, the noble Lord says, was not told to this House. I am not quite sure of that. I think it was told to the House. But he proceeds with his catalogue *raisonné* of our acts, which he could not contrast with any proposals that were ever made in the dreary annals of his own Party. They scarcely brought forward a single Bill; they scarcely offered even a single counsel; and but for the dignity and good breeding of the noble Lord—whom we all recognize as an ornament of this House—I think the Opposition would not even have been represented. The noble Lord says our conduct of the Judicature Bill was extraordinary—that it was not creditable to us. All I know is that our Judicature Bill, which has passed this House, will introduce most beneficial changes, and I believe it is very popular in the country, and for the very reasons which the noble Lord has made matter of accusation against us. The late Government in their legislation acted without sufficient preparation, and in ignorance of the public temper and the public mind. Their Bill died, because it had no public sympathy and it excited much odium. And why the people look with interest and satisfaction to the Judicature Bill which has just passed this House is, because they believe there is now a hope of the happy settlement of one of the greatest questions in this country—a question near and dear to the hearts of Englishmen — the establishment of a High Court of Appeal which historically possesses the confidence of the nation. Then the noble Lord came to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, that Bill which, we were led to believe, was never to pass. Why, there is no subject on which the noble Lord has given such advice to the Government as on the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Every time that the Order of the Day has been read for that measure, he has always recommended us to postpone it to another year. I am not at all surprised at that. The noble Lord seems extremely dissatisfied that any happy solution of that question should be undertaken and accomplished by those who sit opposite to him. But, with the greatest personal respect for the noble Lord, I cannot conceive that it is any part of my duty in the position I now occupy to take his advice on any subject. Although I do not believe a man of more honourable or more amiable qualities exists, yet when he gives me advice, I must view it with the greatest suspicion, and put on that adamantine armour which, they say, guards one from spirits hostile to one's career. Then, he comes to the measure relative to the Public Debt. I do not know whether the feelings expressed in the magnificent chamber which the noble Lord has certainly not described in poetic language —I do not know whether the feelings there expressed by public men of eminence and of all parties in the City the other day with regard to that measure was justified or not; but this I believe I have reason to say—that if I can judge from those expressions and from what reaches me from all quarters and all parties in the City of London, represented by men who sit even on both sides of this House, that measure is looked upon as a wise and prudent one, and that whether this year it will work much or little is not what the people of England—and the most sober portion of the people of England—are thinking of; but whether at least there is not a practical foundation laid for dealing with that vast Public Debt which in times of doubt and difficulty, and when the country is not prosperous, causes us so much anxiety and concern. I do not know that there is any measure that we have brought forward for which the approbation of those classes whose esteem must always be valued by a Government has been more decidedly pronounced than in respect to that one. Then the noble Lord says that we proposed Bills as to local taxation and local authorities, but that they were given up. But the noble Lord has belonged to Administrations in his time; and did they not at the end of the Session give up measures? Why, I found an eagerness on the part of the noble Lord himself to get me to give up our measures at the beginning of July, or rather at the end of June. Indeed, he has been educated in the school of statesmen who have been so accustomed to give up their measures that, in his most serious mood and almost with passionate fervour and glowing words, he has attacked us night after night because we did not begin in the merry month of May to give up our measures. Then the noble Lord defends himself against the charge which I made against the Opposition. He says I described the Opposition as factious. Now, my memory completely deceives me if I ever made that charge. It is not a charge which I am in the habit of making. I have passed a considerable part of my time in Opposition, and I acted freely when I was in Opposition; but I hope those to whom I was opposed generally consider that I was a fair opponent. I remember Lord Palmerston's saying once—"They accuse us of faction, but faction is only another man's action;" and it struck me that there was pith in that remark. I have never for one moment thought of charging the Opposition with factious conduct during the present Session. Indeed, I have never accused them in any way. The noble Lord went on to say that he was very much opposed to the Regimental Exchanges Bill, and he defended himself against the charge of faction in that case. Well, we all know that the Opposition to the Regimental Exchanges Bill did waste—I will not say waste, but consumed—a great deal of time. But the noble Lord, without being accused, excuses himself — which is a dangerous process—with respect to the Regimental Exchanges Bill. I never accused the noble Lord, though the Opposition to the Bill proceeded from the front bench, and was not carried on by the three great parties opposite. I recollect five nights were occupied on one clause. [Several hon. MEMBERS: There was only one clause.] Well, another great charge which the noble Lord makes against the Government is that their measures are wanting in principle. What principle? The principle in which it seems they are wanting is the compulsory principle, and the question is, whether the country is in favour of that principle? Laws of general application must be founded on compulsion; but in this country, when you are dealing with the manners and the customs of some particular class or trade or part of the population, if you have recourse to the compulsory principle you will do nothing but create bitterness and opposition. It is only by persuasion—the finest persuasion in the world, which is example—persuasion in action, that you can influence and modify and mitigate habits which you disapprove. Then the noble Lord comes to Supply, and charges us with having been very lax and deficient with respect to the progress which we made with the Committee of Supply. Well, we gave you a whole fortnight for Supply only very recently; but the noble Lord was not ingenuous enough to admit—if, indeed, he recollected the fact—that we, whom he so easily charges in this matter, took off the restrictions on the right of hon. Members to bring forward their Motions which were imposed by our Predecessors in office. If we had established those restrictions, Supply, of course, would have been more readily obtained. I am not, however, prepared to say that I regret the course we have taken in this respect. I should be sorry to be obliged to recognize the necessity of again imposing those restrictions, although I think they were salutary and constitutional, and that it may yet become necessary to do so. Then the noble Lord proceeds to criticize my conduct of the

Business of the House. It has, he says, lowered its dignity. There have, he tells us, been scenes in the House which I ought to have prevented. What scenes? Does the noble Lord mean to say that it was my duty to order the hon. Member for Stoke (Dr. Kenealy) into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he rose to make a speech after entering the House? There was a scene on the occasion to which I refer. Does the noble Lord think I was responsible for it? Why, the hon. Member for Stoke is a great supporter of the noble Lord. He sits exactly behind the noble Lord, and I daresay offers him suggestions on constitutional points which, perhaps, are offered to a deaf ear. I appeal, then, to the candour of hon. Gentlemen opposite whether I was responsible for the exhibition which was then made? Was I responsible for the course which was taken by the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Sullivan) with respect to the presence of Strangers? Was he not to use his Privilege of taking notice that Strangers were present, if he thought right to do so? I do not think I was at all responsible in that case either; but I am perfectly prepared to take my share of the responsibility in the case of the hon. Member for Londonderry (Mr. Charles Lewis). I have touched on the points in connection with the scenes produced by the hon. Member for Stoke and the hon. Member for Louth—scenes which, it is said, have lowered the dignity of the House. If I had interfered, it would have been supposed that I did so to restrain the legitimate exercise of the Privileges of hon. Members. But with respect to the action of the hon. Member for Londonderry, my own opinion is that what occurred never would have happened—though, for reasons I will allege, I do not regret that it has—if the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of London (Mr. Lowe), who was Chairman of the Committee whose conduct was questioned, had done that which, I believe, every Gentleman in the House expected he would have done, and which I have the highest authority for saying would have been perfectly consistent with his duty. That scene, however, was rife with very important consequences, because it enabled the Leader of the Opposition to take the only decided step which he has taken during this Session of six months. Then he was for once not only the Leader of his Party, but the Leader of the House. The course he then pursued received the congratulations of his friends out-of-doors; and all the newspapers—those representing the three sections—said—"Here is a man come to the rescue of the dignity of Parliament and the principles of the Constitution; he is going to knock up all 'the musty precedents' which the right hon. Member for the University of London said were no longer adapted to the age." Well, the noble Lord did go on manfully, and appealed to the House. But what was its decision? By an overwhelming majority, swollen by many of his own most influential supporters, Members whose opinions, from their experience and talents, rightly have great influence, this House gave its verdict that the policy with regard to Privilege recommended by the noble Lord and his right hon. Friends was a policy fatal to the dignity, the freedom, and the power of Parliament, and that decision never would have been come to but for the accidental conduct of the hon. Member for Londonderry. The noble Lord said, though I refused the concession which related to the public Press, still I had to make one great concession—that the presence of Strangers should not be noticed in the Gallery. The concession I made was an extremely guarded concession. I think at that moment, in consequence of the inexperience of some hon. Members in the new Parliament, who, I am sure, will never do the same thing again, it was necessary to come to some resolution which could check their vagaries. But that was only a Sessional Order; it does not touch the Privileges of the House, which I do not think ever can be interfered with. I do not think the noble Lord will burn his fingers again with that matter. I believe I have now touched on every remark made by the noble Lord adverse to the Government—at least I am not conscious that I have omitted one. I have no doubt the points which he urged against me were well-considered, that the charges were well-meditated, and that he had the advice of those who have much Parliamentary experience as to the mode in which he was to dispose his arguments and accusations. I ask the House what case has he made out? Has he proved that we have done nothing; has he proved that he has done anything? I believe the opinion of the country at this critical moment, now that our labours are nearly at an end, will be unanimous on the subject. The country will see, in a few days, in the most authentic and official record, the catalogue of the labours of the House of Commons. They are not discreditable to the Ministry. They are, I think, manifestly calculated to be beneficial to the country. But I take no credit to myself, whom the noble Lord has made the author of all these delinquencies. I take no credit for that authentic catalogue of the achievements of Parliament. Though I am placed here to take some chief direction in the conduct of the Business of this House and its general management, the House must know full well that it is not my shoulders or the shoulders of a more gifted man than I that can bear this burden. I am assisted by those who surround me, by Colleagues most able; and I will say this—whether I speak of Parliament, or of the Cabinet—the most devoted Colleagues a Minister ever possessed. But above all, and beyond all, Cabinets or Colleagues, what the country is most indebted to for the measures of infinite benefit which have been brought forward this year and carried successfully, is the patriotism of Parliament and the good feeling and high spirit of Gentlemen who sit on both sides of the House.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE (SCOTLAND) BILL.—[Bill 273.]

(*Mr. Raikes, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*The Lord Advocate.*)

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR complained of the conduct of the Government in regard to proceeding with this partial measure, seeing that the Lord Advocate had brought in a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the sheriffs, and promised, on the Bill of the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) being withdrawn, to proceed with his own Bill; and, instead of doing so, the Government proposed to deal with Lanarkshire, without being alive to the risk of causing difficulties in legislation for the comprehensive plan, and he therefore moved—

> "That it is not expedient to proceed with this measure until this House has had the opportunity of fully considering the changes which it would be desirable to make in the whole judicial establishment in Scotland."

Mr. RAMSAY seconded the Motion.

Amendment proposed,

> To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "it is not expedient to proceed with this measure until this House has had the opportunity of fully considering the changes which it would be desirable to make on the whole judicial establishment in Scotland,"—(*Sir George Balfour,*)

—instead thereof.

Dr. C. CAMERON said, the object of this Bill was to sanction the appointment of another sheriff substitute for Lanarkshire and another magistrate for Glasgow, and contended that those appointments were required in consequence of the great increase of the population of Glasgow.

Mr. RAMSAY, who had given Notice of a Motion for the rejection of the Bill, said, he was altogether opposed to it, from a desire that that House should not make an addition to the Judicial Establishment in Scotland, unless it could be shown that this could be done, as in this case he believed it might, without any additional expense to the country. In his county there were five sheriffs substitute, and they had only 767 cases per annum to dispose of among them. He objected, therefore, to an addition to the total number of sheriffs substitute in Scotland as a useless expense. The Scotch did not want any such expenditure of public money.

The LORD ADVOCATE regretted that the hon. Member for the Falkirk Burghs (Mr. Ramsay) had seen it his duty to oppose the Bill, because he (the Lord Advocate) regarded it as necessary for the administration of justice. The hon. and gallant Member opposite (Sir George Balfour) was mistaken in supposing that there had been an increase of judicial expense in Scotland. On the contrary, that expense had been considerably reduced by a union of sheriffdoms, and the Government were doing their best to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1868.

Mr. FARLEY LEITH said, he did not object to the proposed addition to the judicial force in Scotland, but failed to see the necessity for charging the additional cost upon the Consolidated Fund.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided:*—Ayes 61; Noes 19: Majority 42.

Main Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS (*re-committed*) BILL.—[Bill 197.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 4th August.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped that the Bill, which was a Bill merely for the purpose of giving greater facilities for borrowing to local authorities, would be proceeded with. Some clauses had been taken out, and practically it was merely a Consolidation Bill, giving no additional powers.

Mr. FAWCETT maintained that the measure, which had been altered and re-altered, was really not the measure which had been read a second time, and therefore he objected to its being proceeded with at half-past 1 o'clock in the morning.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:* — Ayes 12; Noes 52: Majority 40.

House *resumed.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at a quarter before Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Saturday, 7th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*Second Reading*—Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * (259).

Committee—Report—Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment * (252); Expiring Laws Continuance * (260); East India Home Government (Appointments) * (261); Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment * (262); Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment * (236).

Third Reading—Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) * (250); Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment * (264); Government Officers (Security) * (251); Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) * (244), and *passed.*

Their Lordships met;—and having gone through the Business on the Paper, without debate—

House adjourned at One o'clock, to Monday next, a quarter before Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 7th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*Second Reading*—Foreign Jurisdiction * [284].

Committee — Report — Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); Land Titles and Transfer * [105]; Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) * [273].

Committee — Report — Considered as amended — Third Reading — Remission of Penalties (*changed from* "Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties" [267]; Registration of Trade Marks (*re-comm.*) [276], and *passed.*

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Local Authorities Loans * [197], and *passed.*

Third Reading — Department of Science and Art * [283], and *passed.*

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—ARTHUR ORTON.—QUESTION.

Mr. WHALLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to his statement denying that a placard offering rewards of £1,000 and £300 for the apprehension of Arthur Orton, and that a police officer from Australia, to whom the said Arthur Orton was known, failed to recognize the defendant in the Tichborne case, Whether he will afford any and what opportunity for proving that the information given to him and so communicated to the House was not correct?

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON (for Mr. ASSHETON CROSS), in reply, said, he must remind the hon. Member that these circumstances happened before the accession of the present Home Secretary to office. His right hon. Friend had taken every means in his power to ascertain whether there had been any such occurrences as those stated in the Question. He applied to the principal officer of police who had charge of the police business of the trial, and also to the counsel for the prisoner, and from both of them he had got a distinct denial of any knowledge of such a transaction. The hon. Member had been answered already once on the subject, and the Treasury could afford no further information.

MR. WHALLEY said, the latter part of the Question had not been answered—namely, whether the Home Secretary would afford an opportunity of establishing that the information communicated to the House was not correct.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, before the House went into Committee on the Bill, he wished to make an appeal to the Government, and especially to the right hon. Gentleman who was responsible for its policy. He regretted that the Premier was not in his place to hear what he had to say, because the subject to which he wished to direct attention was of transcendent importance; but, at the same time, he admitted that considering the labours he had lately undergone the right hon. Gentleman might well be excused if he was not in the House at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The country could not fail to be gratified by the extraordinary spectacle that had been presented in Ireland, and especially in Dublin, during the last two days. He would not undertake to say how many thousands had taken part in the procession of yesterday; but the House might form some idea of the depth of popular feeling that had been evoked, from the circumstance that a whole fleet of steamers had been taken up to convey Irishmen, not fewer than 10,000 in number, back to their native soil to do honour to the memory of O'Connell, in addition to the many, many thousands assembled from all parts of Ireland itself. The whole of the proceedings passed off with an order, a regularity, and a good humour almost unparalleled, and in confirmation of which he would read to the House the description given in the leading English journal of the procession. The London *Times* said—

> "The conduct of the people, however, was in this instance beyond all praise, and this is one of the most remarkable and gratifying features of their carnival. Throughout the whole length of the procession and the crowds who witnessed it there was not a drunken or disorderly person to be seen. There were very few constables anywhere in view. The vast concourse were singularly quiet and tractable, and the utmost good-humour prevailed. There was no jostling or rude laughing, such as have led to violent encounters on other occasions, but all seemed ready to bear and forbear in a considerate and friendly spirit. So gentle and well-tempered were they that in the thickest parts of the throng, where it was difficult to thread one's way by slow and sinuous steps, women were carrying infants in their arms without the slightest fear. The promoters of the festival had ample proof that their confidence in the people was well founded and their organization perfect. In its material as well as its moral aspect the demonstration was eminently gratifying."

Again, the Assizes recently concluded in Ireland with the result that, in many instances, there was hardly any occupation for the Judges at all, and that as regarded crime the country was reported to be not only in a good and satisfactory position, but as contrasted with this country and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions in a marvellously gratifying position. Well, these things being so, there was one black cloud which overshadowed the proceedings of yesterday. At a certain interval in the procession there was heard the music of the Dead March in *Saul*, and as described in one of the English morning papers—

> "At Carlisle Bridge, the great black flag was promptly taken out and held in a prominent position before the platform, whilst all around at brief intervals men stood waving black bannerets bearing the inscription, 'Still in chains.' A curious effect was given to this demonstration by festoons of chains liberally hung over the tops of each banneret, and cunningly clanked at fitting opportunities."

This was the proclamation of popular

sympathy with the 40 political prisoners still in miserable confinement. Last Sunday London had witnessed a great and orderly gathering in Hyde Park, called together to petition for this amnesty. For his own part, he had declined to attend that demonstration on Sunday, not because he thought it wrong to take part in works of mercy on that day, but because he knew that in this country these meetings on Sunday were objectionable to great numbers of our fellow-countrymen. Still the object of that meeting had his heartfelt sympathy, and he wished now to put it to the Government, to the House of Commons, and to the country whether the time had not arrived when all such meetings should be rendered unnecessary by the exercise of the clemency of the Crown. He knew well that nearly all the political prisoners now in suffering were military prisoners, and he at once admitted that such prisoners must naturally expect to be judged by a harsher standard than civilians. If soldiers violated the pledges under which they enlisted and took part in insurrection, they were, if that insurrection was successful, at once raised by historians into the highest ranks of chivalry; but if the movement was abortive, then they must expect a severer judgment, and be prepared to pay a heavier penalty. Let the House, however, consider for one moment what the Fenian rising was. It was really the outcome of the disbandment of the great American armies in the War of Secession, and for his part he had always wondered that the dissolution of so large a military host, composed as it was of all sorts and conditions of men, should have brought in its trail so small an amount of disturbance to Europe. The Irish insurrection was formidable; but what would it have been, if the great mass of the farmers and people of Ireland had taken part in it? No one could predict the desolation and misery that it might have entailed. But it was put down without extraordinary difficulty, and undoubtedly there was now no active trace of it. But let the House realize to itself what was being done by the prolonged imprisonment of these 40 men? Throughout Ireland, and in many circles in this country also, those who utterly condemned and abhorred the Fenian insurrection were beginning to feel very intensely the sufferings that were inflicted on them, and during the coming winter there would certainly both here and in Ireland be great gatherings of people brought together with the object of stimulating and claiming the clemency of the Crown. He thought it most unwise in the present tranquil condition of affairs to give unnecessary occasion for these huge demonstrations. The Irish had intense domestic sympathies, and deeply felt for those who had for seven long years languished in jail, and whose families mourned for them in their affectionate hearts as they would mourn for the dead. Was any good object to be accomplished by a further exhibition of implacability on the part of this country? The might of England had put down with ease the rising of Fenianism; it had inflicted great, even appalling, punishment, on those who had participated in it. Was vengeance never to cease, and a time of mercy never to arrive? He would make but one further observation, and he prayed that the Government might be guided by a true spirit of wisdom and statesmanship in the advice he would give to the Crown. There was—and he thought it a sad and solemn thing—a widespread belief in Ireland that the Administration itself was not averse to mercy, but that its hand was stayed and its arm shortened by the military authorities. Such a feature he looked upon as disastrous, and he was most desirous to prevent any further spread of it. There was no jewel in the Crown of Her Majesty so resplendent as the attribute of mercy and forgiveness, and to that tender spot in the heart of the Sovereign he appealed to say—"Justice is satisfied—go in peace—sin no more."

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY, in supporting the appeal of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Mitchell Henry), said, it had frequently been asserted that the feeling of sympathy which existed for these prisoners was confined to those who were favourable to Fenianism, but the proceedings at the O'Connell celebration yesterday showed that another idea predominated even over the feeling of respect for the memory of Mr. O'Connell, and that was the desire for an amnesty. It could not now be doubted that amnesty was the wish of the entire Irish nation; and when that was the case, surely the British House of Commons would not refuse to pay some attention to that demand. With regard to the prisoners being military prisoners, he would point out to the House that there were many countries where less stable Governments had had to deal with such men. Sometimes they had been executed; but, since 1848, there had been many occasions where countries had been far more disturbed than this country or Ireland had been, and yet the prisoners had been released from imprisonment. Surely it was not too much to ask this country, which was remarkable for its stability, to follow the example of the countries which had no stability, when the men in question had already suffered a considerable punishment. It might be said that any concession made to these men was a concession to Fenianism, and should, therefore, be refused. Well, he could not say at that moment Fenianism existed as a secret society in Ireland. The aspect of the organization had changed recently. It had ceased to be a secret society, and had now assumed the form of a democracy, and now took part in the constitutional struggles of this country, such as elections, in that shape. He would ask the Government to take that view of it, and to come forward and meet this constitutional spirit and grant what the people of Ireland most desired, and give a pardon to the few unhappy men who still remained in prison. All the Irish people had gained this Session was a Coercion Act—of mitigated character, it was true, but of increased length. But even if they had an improved Landlord Bill, a system of University Education, remedying the defects of the present system, and the Poor Laws rectified, he believed that the Irish people, even if conscious of practical legislation of this character, would not remain satisfied so long as these men were allowed to be in chains. He was of opinion that the exercise of clemency towards the Fenian prisoners would lead to a renewal of kindly feelings, and would effectually remove the difficulties which now existed against such a renewal.

Mr. WHALLEY expressed his regret that these men should be punished, while the chief actors in their conspiracy, though well known to the Government to be the Romish priesthood, were not only unpunished and unexposed, but, while carrying out their "veiled rebellion," were allowed to tax the public in near £2,000,000 a-year for police, about £1,000,000 for their educational purposes, and to bring discredit on the administration of the laws by the Peace Preservation Act.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS said, there was a growing feeling that something should be done to allay the aggravated excitement occasioned in Ireland by the continued confinement of persons who had been imprisoned mostly for political offences. He hoped the House would take the matter into kindly consideration, and carefully consider whether mercy might not be extended to most, if not all, of those who were now confined. He ought to say he could not altogether sympathize with his hon. Friend the Member for Galway (Mr. Mitchell Henry) in the terms in which he had brought the question before the House. The House ought not to be influenced by menaces of agitation. Last Sunday he took the trouble to go to the meeting at Trafalgar Square, and to examine the ranks as they passed through Piccadilly, for the purpose of ascertaining what the classes were who took part in the demonstration. He was impressed with the orderly and resolved aspect of the people, who were, however, not of the better classes. He knew that in his own borough not only Roman Catholics of position, but also many who were Protestants were anxious to see this question in some way or other satisfactorily settled. But though crowds and demonstrations might be very effective as far as concerned their influence on the popular mind, he did not think they ought to be allowed to interfere with the policy of the Government. Apart from that, he thought there was a strong case indeed. The point was simply this, was the Government, by continuing to confine these persons in prison, really doing anything to effect the object they had in view—namely, to deter people from committing similar offences in the future? He thought that when that question came up, it ought to be fairly met and fairly answered by the Government; because, whatever might be the opinion of the military authorities as to the probable consequence of allowing these men, most of whom were military offenders, to be set free, they all knew that it was not the military authorities who dictated public policy. If it were, that policy would be narrow and disingenuous. The question to consider was, whether these men had suffered sufficiently and efficiently, and whether it was not time that the Government should show that in its wrath it could remember mercy. He thought that the time had come when it would be wise to extend leniency to the prisoners. He thought the effect of it would be that in Ireland itself it would be felt, if granted now before greater agitation went on, to be a generous concession not wrung by demonstration from the Government. He thought it would be politic that the Government should endeavour to forecast the future—the time when these demonstrations might assume such importance that it would be considered that the Government had only given way because the concession was forced from them by popular demonstrations. While on his legs, he might be allowed to say that it had been his intention at this time to have called attention to the duel which took place last night between the Leaders of the two front benches, for the purpose of saying that he—and he believed many others besides himself on that side of the House below the Gangway—did not entirely concur in the conclusions of either right hon. Gentlemen. They were not prepared to concur in all the criticisms of the noble Marquess upon the different measures of the Government on the one hand, and, on the other hand, they could not altogether accept, as accurate, some of the strange explanations of the First Minister. They desired it to be understood in the country that as long as the front Opposition bench continued to be, as it was, an unfaithful representative of the opinions of the whole rank and file of the Liberal Party, a divided leadership and an undecided one, it could scarcely expect to receive the support of the country, or be able effectively to oppose, or even to assist the Government in carrying wholesome measures through the House. But, as usual, when important matters were under discussion, the front Opposition bench happened to be empty. It would not, therefore, be proper that, in their absence, he should continue these remarks. He would simply say that he wished it to be understood that there were many hon. Members below the Gangway on that side of the House who did not concur in all the animadversions of the noble Lord on the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. MUNDELLA said, he did not take the same view of the matter; but, leaving that question, he was anxious that the House should arrive at some practical conclusion. He was one of those who for some years opposed any release of the military political prisoners; but two years ago he thought the time had come when they might with grace and advantage, and with a view to conciliation to Ireland, release the prisoners, and he had signed a memorial to that effect. He believed there was scarcely ever a time in the history of the country when the Irish people were, as a whole, more prosperous, more generally loyal, or more obedient to the laws, and when there was a fairer prospect of a future for Ireland than the present. He would not counsel the Government to yield to clamour; but in order to prevent an agitation that might become embarrassing, seeing the growing feeling of sympathy for these men, he thought they would do well at once to wipe out what was really the last personal grievance which the Irish people had on this question. There was no doubt that the sympathy of the Irish people was centring around these men, who had already suffered so many years' imprisonment. Before that sympathy became too deeply seated, he would urge the Government, in their wisdom and consideration, to extend the hand of mercy to these men, and release them from their confinement.

Mr. HOPWOOD, in joining, as an English Member, in the appeal on behalf of the political prisoners, said, he had, as a rule, abstained from taking part in these Home Rule debates; but, at the early part of last year, he became convinced that the time had arrived when these prisoners ought to be released. The year which had passed since then had only tended to intensify his desire for their release, and to demonstrate the propriety on the part of the Government of doing this act of grace and mercy, for he admitted it would be an act of mercy to release these men. We had admitted by legislation that less extreme measures in Ireland were now required, and yet we were allowing these prisoners to languish in their gaol. We had had order vindicated in Ireland. The bulk of the people were loyal to the Queen.

It was admitted that they were contented with the English Crown, and with the Queen; and if that were so, he saw no reason for refusing this prayer for an act of mercy. He considered the Government would do well to yield to the prayer at once. The sooner it was done, the more effective would it be in its results upon the affections of the Irish people.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, without Amendment; to be read the third time upon *Monday*.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES BILL.

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

[BILL 267.] CONSIDERATION.

THIRD READING.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.*)

Sir HENRY JAMES said, this was a very important Bill, and, as affecting the rights and rational liberties of the people, ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. When its provisions were explained, it would be found that it did no justice to any person subjected to it; but, on the contrary, it absolutely encouraged and asked people to break the law, and to ignore statutes which remained upon our Statute Book. The previous stages of the Bill had been passed so hurriedly that very little attention had been called to them, and certainly attention had not been called to the course of the Government in altering the provisions of the measure. The Bill was avowedly introduced to meet a scandal which existed, and was regarded by the majority of the people, as one which applied to places which they resorted to on a Sunday—places which were perfectly harmless in their character, but for the opening of which, under the existing laws, penalties must be imposed. The Government themselves were so desirous to decide the law that they took the unusual course of directing an action to be brought, in order to discover whether it was illegal or not to keep these places open, and it was determined that it was against the law that they should be open. Now, it was either right or wrong that this statute should remain in force. The case was taken under the statute of George III., which enabled, as was represented to the Government, private informers to obtain an advantage and put money in their pockets by enforcing a law which everyone condemned. This Bill was therefore introduced, and as it was originally framed it contained a provision that no such actions were in future to be brought without the permission and fiat of the Attorney General; and then, with a strange amount of inconsequence, there was another provision that the Crown should have power to remit every penalty which should be recovered by any common informer, not under this, but any other Act. Now, what was good in the Bill was the power of stopping these actions being brought, and what was bad was the provision which allowed the penalties to be remitted. The Government, however, had struck out the clause which prevented actions being brought, and had retained the clause giving power to remit the penalties. What then was the result? Under this sanction, the proprietors of the Brighton Aquarium were told to continue to open their building on Sundays, which, in other words, meant that they were told to break the law, because it had been decided that it was illegal that the place should be open. If the statute was a wrong statute, let it be repealed; and, if it was a right one, they ought not to encourage parties to break it, neither ought they to remit the penalties; but the excuse was there was not time for further legislation. That might be an excuse for not legislating rightly; but it was no excuse for legislating wrongly. They were now doing that which had never been done before. They were encouraging those who had been convicted of having broken the law to continue to break the law. If that was not the intention of the Bill, why was it presented to the House? If the Aquarium was not to be opened, why did they want the Bill? and if it was to be opened, they told the proprietors to break the law. In fact, they told the proprietors of the Aquarium to pay no respect to an Act of Parliament, because, if they were convicted under the Act, the Home Secretary would remit the penalties. But it seemed to him if such a course as this were to be followed, the action ought to be taken before the proceedings at law were commenced. Why did they tell the common informers to bring actions, and then, when the case was decided, say—"We will remit the penalty?" If the penalty ought not to be enforced, surely the action ought not to be brought, and, therefore, he contended that they ought to begin by stopping the action. He also wished to point out that the Bill made no provision as to costs, and the informer would, therefore, still be entitled to his costs, because he would have enforced a proper remedy, while they had not the courage to stop him before he commenced his action. It was notorious that the Government first believed it was proper to stop the action. Why had they not had the courage of their opinions? Why had they not proceeded in the course of recent legislation—as, for instance, the Sunday Trading Bill of 1871? The present was a similar action for the non-observance of the Sabbath, and why did they not give the same power of veto? Though the Bill had been brought in for the relief of the Brighton Aquarium, the proprietors would not dare to open it after the Bill was passed. They could not submit themselves to penalties day by day in order to trust to the discretion of the Home Secretary to remit the penalties. One other objection he had was, that the Bill must be temporary and fragmentary, and he considered they ought to strike at the evil at once, which they were not doing by simply allowing these charges to be brought and then remitting the penalties. If the law were to be altered, surely it should be left to Parliament and not to the Home Secretary to say how far penalties should be enforced. He did not know if he was too late; but, if not, he should like to move that the Bill should not extend beyond a year, or, at any rate, he hoped an assurance would be given that it should be worked upon simply as a temporary measure, and be limited to a repeal of the Act of George III., giving penalties to the informer.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he was sorry the hon. and learned Gentleman opposite (Sir Henry James) had not taken an earlier opportunity of raising the question, because he (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson) quite admitted the subject was one which ought very justly to be fully discussed, and which might lead to considerable debate in that House; but what was the position in which the Government were placed in regard to it? The attention of the Government was first directed to the subject by the action Terry *v.* the Brighton Aquarium Company. That action resuscitated an Act which had been for many years in complete abeyance. Up to that time common sense, if he might so call it, had regulated the conducting of places of the kind; but suddenly, in the middle of the Session, an Act was resuscitated under which not only the Brighton Aquarium would be classed as a disorderly place, but it was strongly insisted that the Act extended far beyond even that, and that places where no money was given at the door would come under its operation. He had in his possession at that moment, a writ issued and proposed to be tried against such places as the Botanical Gardens, a place where members friends were admitted on Sundays by tickets, and where no entertainment was provided. To quote an extreme case the piers at the different watering-places might be included, although in some cases the persons going on these piers did not pay money. [Sir HENRY JAMES: No.] The hon. and learned Gentleman appeared to differ on the point, but there could be no question that it was a matter of great doubt, and, further than that, it was a question whether railway companies, supposing they advertized to run to places of amusement, were liable to penalties. All those points were placed before Her Majesty's Government, and it was evident that if the law were put in force in those extreme cases, a state of things would be introduced which the House would not be disposed to sanction. The Brighton Aquarium in consequence of music and refreshment being provided came within the Act, and a desire existed to test the question, whether without these attractions the Act applied. The result was that the case was tried as a friendly suit before Baron Pollock, in the middle of June, and there it was decided that, notwithstanding all additional entertainment was withdrawn, the place was still within the Act. It therefore became a question whether under those circumstances they would amend the Act or repeal it. He knew there were many hon. Members in the House who were prepared to repeal the Act; but neither the Home Secretary nor himself, on the part of the Government, were prepared to take any such step. At the same time, the question of amendment was one likely to lead to protracted discussion which they were equally unwilling to ask the House to go through at that stage of the Session. There remained, therefore, only two courses open to them—namely, first, to require the fiat of the Attorney General to authorize the informer to bring those civil actions; and, secondly, to bring in a Bill giving increased power to the Crown to remit the penalties which, and a regulation as to costs, would, he hoped, operate to discourage informers and prevent those actions. Those were the reasons which induced his right hon. Friend to bring in the Bill—a temporary measure it might be—and he hoped and believed it would have the effect of preventing those vexatious prosecutions, and that the powers vested in the Judge under the new Judicature Act would equally prevent the vexatious infliction of costs.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK said, he thought in every point of view the proposed settlement of the question was unsatisfactory, except in as far as the Bill might be regarded as a temporary measure, to operate during the Recess, and to be dealt with in a future Session in a comprehensive and satisfactory manner. The legislation of this country had for many years recognized the Sabbath Day as a day of rest, as well as of religious observance. He was prepared to recognize the rights of conscience, and therefore he recognized, on the one hand, the right of the people to visit places of innocent and instructive amusement on Sundays; but, on the other hand, he recognized the right of religious persons to express their religious feelings. It, however, seemed to him that there was at that moment, and had been for some time, a movement by a certain set of persons in this country who thought Sunday should be a day of amusement here as it was on the Continent, but he thought that did not by any means represent the feelings of the people of the country. There was another class who, not caring for the feelings of either of the classes alluded to, came in and put the law in motion for their own objects, as in the case of the Brighton Aquarium; and the Government, apprehensive that if the Act of 1781 were abolished, the effect might be to lead to the introduction of entertainments not so interesting as the Brighton Aquarium, had done the best that could be done at the present late time of the Session in bringing in the measure now under consideration; but it must be clearly understood that it was only a temporary compromise. After the course taken by the Home Secretary on the Labour Laws the whole country could trust him with the temporary exercise of these powers, in the hope that in the early part of next year more satisfactory action would be taken.

Mr. LOWE said, although he had regarded the measure as a temporary one, and that was the only excuse that could be offered for it, still he did not look upon it as altogether satisfactory, because it was not limited to matters which arose from opening those places on the Sabbath. The Bill was general in its terms, and would change the law in regard to all *qui tam* actions, because a temporary difficulty had arisen with regard to this particular case of the Brighton Aquarium. He, however, must say he objected to being asked to pass legislation which was very much wider in its scope, amounting, as it did, to an entire alteration of the law. That was a most important subject, and one which should not be dealt with hastily or without the greatest care. Surely, it could not be right that by a temporary Bill, brought in *alio intuitu*, the power should be taken away of bringing those actions under any circumstances whatever. That seemed to be an immense innovation in the law, without the attention of the House having been drawn to it. It indicated a levity of legislation, and almost took away one's breath to think of the vast extent and great number of circumstances to which it was applicable. The Bill took away, as far as he could see, the remedy, whether good or bad, for enforcing the statute, and the Under Secretary of State when he spoke could not have been aware that it was a temporary measure. But, if this were the case, even then he might consent to strike out the words in the 2nd clause "or under any Act of Parliament," because that was a matter of enormous consequence. If the Act had been frequently put in force for the purpose of extorting money, he could understand the course that had been taken. But the House should be reminded that this statute had not been heard of for years. That being the case, they ought to make the Attorney General a kind of grand jury, and thus prevent unnecessary annoyance being given to the public. Instead of doing this, they allowed these actions to be brought, with the chance of whether or not the Home Secretary would deprive those who took action of the fruit of their trouble. Surely, in a temporary and suspensory Bill, power should not be given to alter the law as proposed. A most important provision, too, had been introduced in the Act—namely, that while the Act would allow penalties to be inflicted, it would also give to the Crown increased power to remit them. That was a most unreasonable course. The law as it stood related to all cases of bribery, but at one blow this temporary measure would alter the whole course of the existing state of the law relating to such actions. It was most strange legislation. At any rate, as he had before observed, he thought they ought to strike out the second clause, after the word "Act," in the second line. As to the course taken, it seemed to him to be the very worst that could be. The Act had only been recently resuscitated, and the best course would have been to repeal it altogether. Nobody cared for it, and nobody wanted it; but the Government could not screw their courage up to that point, and they invited low people to bring actions on all sorts of subjects connected with the question, and it then proposed to give the Crown power to remit the penalties. He could not imagine any course more undignified than that taken by the Government, and although he knew that it was of no use to protest, yet as one who for a short time had held the office of Home Secretary, he felt it his duty to point out that they were violating every rule and principle on which Government ought to act in a matter of this kind.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, that in order to meet the difficulty suggested by the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Sir Henry James), he would move the re-committal of the Bill, with the object of inserting a clause providing that the Act should expire on the 1st of June next.

Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words from the word "be" to the end of the Question, in order to add the word "re-committed,"—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke,*)—instead thereof.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL said, he hoped the House would not agree to the suggestion, and that the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Lowe) seemed to have mistaken the effect and extent of the Bill. It would not have the effect of doing away with the *qui tam* actions, and it would not establish so great an alteration of the law as the right hon. Gentleman seemed to imagine. An Act was passed in 1859 which gave Her Majesty power to remit certain penalties imposed upon the conviction of an offender, although they might be partly payable to private persons, and there were a great many Acts under which penalties could be enforced, and which might be covered by this Act. The present Bill would only very slightly increase that power. [Mr. LOWE said, that Act only applied to cases in which the Crown was plaintiff.] This was not the case, and the difficulty which arose in cases like that of the Brighton Aquarium, or the Botanical Gardens, was, that they could not be regarded technically as prosecutions which would come within the Act of 1859, but had to be treated as civil actions for the recovery of penalties, for which at present there was no power of remittal. Hence the necessity for the Bill, which he considered to be, although a very slight, still a very desirable and proper alteration of the law.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON appealed to the hon. Baronet (Sir Charles Dilke) not to press his Amendment, because, so far as he could see, the Bill under discussion would only be a temporary one. The suggestion he had made should be brought under the notice of the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State. He would also remind the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Sir Henry James) that it would be possible to carry out the views he had expressed in "another place."

SIR HENRY JAMES said, he thought it too serious a matter to pass over. The accidental absence of the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department ought not to prevent the wishes of the majority from being carried out. The House might well take the responsibility of making the measure a temporary one, and, as that could easily be done, he hoped the Amendment would be agreed to.

Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he would assent to the Amendment.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived.*

Word *added.*

Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

Sir HENRY JAMES proposed the re-insertion of Clause 1, which had been struck out when the Bill was in Committee previously.

The CHAIRMAN said, he would suggest to the hon. and learned Member that he should bring on his proposal after the clauses had been gone through.

Clause 2 (Power of crown to remit penalties).

Mr. LOWE moved, in page 2, line 2, after the word "Act" to leave out "or under any Act of Parliament passed before or after the passing of this Act." The object was to limit the present measure to the Sunday Observance Act, 24 Geo. III.

Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON opposed the Amendment.

Sir HENRY JAMES supported the Amendment, and said he thought the Bill ought to be confined to the particular cases it was intended to meet.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT hoped the Bill would be limited as proposed. He appealed to the Government whether at this period of the Session it would not be better to withdraw the measure. The present was not the way in which legislation of the kind should be passed. The House had not been fairly dealt with in that particular instance, and he asked his hon. and learned Friend to consider whether at that late period of the Session it would not be well to withdraw the Bill and bring it on next Session.

Mr. CHARLEY said, that if the Bill was to be a temporary one, it could not matter much what its precise terms were. He thought if Government gave way on the point, and consented that the measure should be only a temporary one, hon. Gentlemen opposite would be satisfied with the promise. The statement made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of London (Mr. Lowe) was certainly erroneous, because he (Mr. Charley) knew the persons who prompted the Brighton action, and he could assure the Committee that they did not do it from any motives of cupidity, or to get the penalty. They did not touch it, and did not get a farthing; therefore, it could not be said that they acted from the motives that had been imputed to them. They were actuated by a desire to vindicate the great principle of Sunday rest. As for the hon. and learned Member for Southwark (Mr. Locke), he recommended him to go to the Continent, where there was little observance of the Sunday. In this country the working classes were of a different way of thinking from the working classes on the Continent, and they were of opinion that the day should not be given either to amusement or to work ["Order!"]

The CHAIRMAN said, he must call the hon. and learned Member's attention to the fact that he was out of Order, the Question being, as to whether the Act should apply to other Acts besides the Sunday Observance Act.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, the whole question was, was it desirable to give Her Majesty power to remit penalties for acts done when these penalties were recoverable by action, and that only. The law had already given to the Crown power to remit penalties when the persons against whom the penalties were obtained were committed. There was no real difference between the two cases, he submitted, and there was no reason why Her Majesty should not have the power of remitting the penalties in the one case as she had in the other. And why should not this Bill be one of general application? This particular case of the Brighton Aquarium was tried under an old obsolete Act which many persons, no doubt, would like to see go on to the end of time. It had given rise to the necessity for the alteration in the law; but because that particular case had happened, and had given rise to the necessity of the revision of the law, it did not seem to him that that alteration should be restricted, and made applicable to one Act of Parliament merely, when others existed to which it might well be applied. He did not think the Bill would give rise to a conflict between the authorities.

MR. LOCKE considered that it would be advisable to repeal the particular Act in question. He did not know, until the Aquarium case came on, that there was such an Act, and no one else seemed to know it. According, however, to the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Salford (Mr. Charley), it was the most delightful Act of Parliament that was ever passed, so that they had all been for so many years past living in a state of happiness without being aware of it. He believed that the great majority of hon. Members did not like to offend a certain class of people, but would be very happy if the Act were repealed. Hon. Members said to the managers of these aquariums and such institutions—"Don't take money on Sundays;" and the persons in authority were willing not to do that; and as to the views taken by the legal faculty of the case tried, the Judges in both the Courts said it was highly improper, or words to that effect, that proceedings should be taken under that Act. No one had spoken in favour of it; and, on the whole, instead of taking the course the Government were now adopting, he considered it would be much better to repeal the Act. ["Order!"]

THE CHAIRMAN said, the hon. and learned Member was not in Order, inasmuch as he was dealing with the first part of a clause not before the Committee.

SIR HENRY JAMES said, it seemed to be the feeling of the House that the measure should only be a temporary one. Whilst the Opposition made no objection to the Government bringing forward a Bill to meet the necessities of the time, surely the Act should only be a temporary one. The powers should apply to the Act which had been referred to, and to that alone. If necessary, let Parliament alter the several laws, but let it be done permanently and after mature consideration, and not in such a Bill as that before the House.

MR. HENLEY said, he should be glad to see the Bill restricted in its operation to one Act of Parliament. Should the Bill pass in its present form he believed it would prove a great curse to any Government that had to carry it out. He would not envy the Home Secretary his position, as he could pretty well imagine what kind of life he would have between the saints upon the one side and the sinners on the other. The country had not had time to consider the Bill in a more extended sense, and on these questions, between sinners and saints, it was not easy for anybody to come to a conclusion.

MR. MUNTZ urged upon the Government to accept the Amendment. He could not see what object could be gained by the words extending the operation of the Bill to penalties levied under any other Act than this obsolete one of the reign of George III. They ought not to repeal by a vote of this kind provisions of several Acts of which they knew nothing whatever. Dealing summarily as it did with cases such as that before the House, its provisions ought to be carefully considered. The whole Sunday question must soon be carefully considered in an enlightened manner; it could not be shunted much longer.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS said, that as he had stated the other day, no one could look upon this measure as a satisfactory way of dealing with the question. The whole question of Sunday was a great and important matter, and it was one in which the public took great interest. There were large masses of the people strongly in favour of the observance of Sunday. At the same time, many of the persons who held this view very strongly had not the slightest wish to interfere with the innocent recreation of the masses of the people, always provided that it did not entail compulsory service or work on the part of other persons. The opinions of the highest authorities had been taken to see how the penalties could be legally commuted. The Act had been enforced in one instance, and cases under its provisions were still pending in other instances, connected with places which no person could possibly think were disorderly houses. He could assure the House that he had not the slightest wish that the places should be shut up during the Sunday, and it was because he wished to prevent frivolous and vexatious prosecutions from taking place during the Recess that he ventured to bring forward the present Bill. He did not wish, however, to take more responsibility on his shoulders than he had need to take, and, as his object was to prevent frivolous and vexatious prosecutions from taking place, he had no objection to accept the suggestion now made. He should not like to put in the Bill that this should be as Act for one year only. This would tie them down too much, and he would, therefore, oppose any limitation as to time. He would also strongly oppose the re-introduction into the Bill of a clause already struck out. In conclusion, he expressed a strong hope that the Bill would be allowed to pass.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Clause *amended,* and *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Short title).

MR. ASSHETON CROSS said, he hoped that before long they might have a system established based on the principle of public prosecution.

Clause *agreed to.*

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, that, after the explanation they had just heard and the debate which had taken place, he would not move the Amendment he had intimated.

Bill *reported;* as amended, *considered;* Amendments made:—Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS (*re-committed*) BILL.—[BILL 276.]—[*Lords.*]

(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.*)

MR. ALFRED MARTEN (for Mr. HERMON), in moving as an Amendment, "That this House will, upon this day two months, resolve itself into the said Committee," said, he wished to call attention to the difficulty of getting a proper definition of the term "trade mark." There had been proposed various definitions, but none which would be effectual and comprehensive for the purposes of a statutory registration of trade marks. The definition in the Act of 1862 in reference to the fraudulent imitation of trade marks was a most extensive one; but in the Bill it was proposed that there should be a far less extensive definition. A good deal of difficulty must arise from having one definition in reference to fraudulent imitation and another in reference to registration. He really thought it would be better for purposes of registration not to undertake the difficult task of definition, but to simply use the term "trade marks" and leave the definition to the ordinary Courts of Law. He recognized the exertions which had been made by the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade with a view to settling the question; but he wished to point out some difficulties which ought to be before the mind of the House in dealing with it, and urged that the greatest care should be taken not to prejudice valuable rights or to inconvenience the complicated and extensive operations of trade.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, the opposition arose upon points of detail which would be considered in Committee.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 to 7, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clauses 8, 9, and 10 verbally amended, and *agreed to.*

Clause 11 (Definitions).

On the Motion of Mr. ALFRED MARTEN, Amendment made in page 5, line 24, after the word "mark," by inserting "motto, or printed or woven heading."

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK moved, as an Amendment, in page 5, line 28, after "distinctive," insert "device, mark, heading." It had been deemed undesirable by the Select Committee to take the unworkable definition of the previous Act. The Bill with the present Amendment would, he thought, put an end to the practice of pirating trade marks, by giving a property in them to the owner on registration.

Amendment *agreed to;* words *inserted.*

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK moved, at the end of the clause, the addition of the words—

> "But the provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the Court as above defined shall, not excepting so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any Court in Scotland and Ireland in causes, actions, suits, or proceedings relating to trade marks; and, if the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such Court in

Scotland or Ireland, due notice of such requirements shall be given to the registrar, and he shall rectify the register accordingly."

The LORD ADVOCATE said, the paragraph was framed by the Solicitor General for Ireland and himself in conjunction with the Vice President of the Board of Trade, it being thought desirable that causes should be tried in the country in which the mark was registered.

Amendment *agreed to;* words *inserted.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

On the Motion of The Lord Advocate, the following new clause was inserted after Clause 11:—

(Saving of proceedings in Scotland and Ireland).

"Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction and forms of procedure of the Courts in Scotland and Ireland respectively in any action or proceeding respecting a trade mark hitherto competent to those Courts."

Bill *reported,* with Amendments; as amended, *considered;* read the third time, and *passed,* with Amendments.

LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER BILL.

[Bill 105.]—[*Lords.*]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 28th June.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 41 (Transmission on death of freehold land).

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that when the Bill was last in Committee his Amendment was under consideration. He had proposed an Amendment in page 14, line 6, after the word "registrar," to insert the words—

"Regard being had to the rights of the several persons interested in such land, and in particular to the selection of such person as may for the time being appear to the registrar to be entitled according to law to be so appointed."

Progress was then reported. He had since given the subject his most careful attention, and he still thought his Amendment was the best that could be adopted, and that it would be better to leave the Registrar to select the proper person to be registered than to lay down any definite rule which should be applicable to all cases.

Mr. JACKSON regretted that the hon. and learned Gentleman intended to insist on his Amendment. He believed it would, to some extent, defeat the object of the Bill, which was to provide a cheap transfer for small properties. Under this clause any small property would instantly, on the death of its owner, become the subject of judicial investigation, and the dread of that expense would, in practice, keep such properties off the register.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clauses 42 to 79, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 80 (Effect of deposit of land certificate).

Mr. JACKSON moved the omission of the clause, on the ground that it would interfere with one of the fundamental objects of the Bill. The clause provided that, subject to any registered estates, charges, or rights, the deposit of the land certificate, in the case of freehold land, and of the office copy of the registered lease in the case of leasehold land, should, for the purpose of creating a lien on the land to which such certificate or lease related, be deemed equivalent to a deposit of the title deeds of the land. One of the objects of the Bill was to prevent the increase of encumbrances, and this clause was inconsistent with that object. There had been a large number of cases in which priority of encumbrances formed the subject of trial, and the question was one which gave rise to a great amount of litigation.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he could not agree with the hon. and learned Gentleman that difficulty and confusion would arise from the clause, nor could he admit that it was inconsistent with the rest of the Bill. The hon. and learned Gentleman had given such a general support to the Bill that he was sorry to have to stand by the clause in opposition to the view entertained by him. It would give an additional facility in many cases to the raising of money for temporary purposes, and he was unable to see any objection to it.

Mr. ALFRED MARTEN hoped that his hon. and learned Friend would not press his proposal to a division, having regard to the fact that the Court of Chancery had held that, notwithstanding an Act of Parliament, a deposit of deeds was sufficient to give priority of claim to land.

Question put, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 49; Noes 35: Majority 14.

Clauses 81 to 104, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 105 (Office of land registry, and appointment and payment of officers).

MR. ALFRED MARTEN moved, as an Amendment, in page 31, line 15, after "standing," insert "the registrar shall hold his office during good behaviour." He argued that as some of the duties of the registrar would be of a judicial character, he ought to hold his office on the same terms as the Judges, and not as an ordinary civil servant.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he could not accept the Amendment, which would be contrary to the general scope and purport of the Act, the intention of which was to place the registrar in the same position as Parliamentary counsel, Secretaries to the Treasury, and other officers of the kind, who no doubt, in form, held office at pleasure, but practically during good behaviour.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause verbally *amended*, and *agreed to*.

Remaining clauses *agreed to*, with Amendments.

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following new Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill:—

(Registry of land below high water mark.)

"If it appears to the registrar that any land application for registration whereof is made to him comprises land below high water mark at ordinary spring tides, he shall not register the land unless and until he is satisfied that at least one month's notice in writing of the application has been given to the Board of Trade; and in case of land in the county palatine of Lancaster, also to the proper officer of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in case of land in the counties of Cornwall or Devon, also to the proper officer of the Duke of Cornwall; and in all other cases also to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues."

MR. ALFRED MARTEN moved, after Clause 59, to insert the following Clause:—

(Power to remove land from register.)

"Every registered proprietor of freehold or leasehold land may, in the prescribed manner, remove such land or any part thereof from the register.

"The removal shall be completed by the registrar entering on the register a minute thereof.

"All estates, charges, rights, interests, equities, and powers, subsisting in, on, or over any land at the time of its removal from the register shall continue to subsist in, on, or over the same notwithstanding such removal; but such land, estates, charges, rights, interests, equities, and powers shall, from and after such removal, be held, enjoyed, exercised, transferred, transmitted, dealt with, and disposed of in the same manner and with the same incidents and effect in all respects as other unregistered land and similar estates, charges, rights, interests, equities, and powers in, on, or over such land.

"All the provisions in this Act contained as to notices, cautions, inhibitions, or other restrictions upon or against any transfer of or other dealing with registered land shall, so far as the same are applicable, extend to any removal of land from the register; and no removal of any land from the register shall take place without the previous consent, to be testified in the prescribed manner, of every person entitled to any registered charge thereon."

The power of removal would encourage registration, which was voluntary. With this power, a landowner could safely register, knowing that he could secure the advantage if registration worked well, and improved the marketable value of registered land, and that he could, by the exercise of the power, at any time obviate a contrary result. Without the power, many would not try the experiment. Conveyancing Counsel and Solicitors would in many cases decline to advise their clients to adopt a registration, which was to be final in its character, and the benefits of which remained to be ascertained by experience. The clause had been, he said, approved by the hon. Member for East Sussex (Mr. Gregory).

MR. JACKSON expressed an opinion that without a provision of the kind the Act would be a dead letter. The Act was entirely experimental, and prudent solicitors would not put their clients' property in a position from which, if the Act did not work well, it could not be withdrawn.

MR. STAVELEY HILL could not conceive anything more calculated to create confusion.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he must remind hon. Members that the House of Lords, after full consideration, had come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to give the power. No sufficient reason had been adduced in support of the clause.

Clause *negatived*.

Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday*.

CONSPIRACY, AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Lords' Amendments *considered.*

Amendments, as far as Clause 6, page 3, *agreed to.*

Clause 8, page 3, line 23, leave out from ("doing") to the end of the Clause, and insert—

("wrongfully and without legal authority,—

"1. Uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children, or injures his property; or,

"2. Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or,

"3. Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or,

"4. Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,

"5. Follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road,

shall on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour:

"Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, and not with a view to intimidate or to deter by serious annoyance such person from doing or abstaining from doing that which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section):"—

The next Amendment read a second time.

MR. HOPWOOD said, that Clause 5 left the House with the words "of service or of hiring," and it had been returned by the Lords with "or" changed into "and." For that change there was no trace of any Amendment having been moved in the other House, and that being so, he believed that, according to the practice of the House, they were entitled to adhere to the clause in the form in which it left that House.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS explained that the words had been altered by the officers in the other House from no political motive, but under the idea that the alteration was necessary for the intention and sense of the clause. The Amendment had not been communicated, however, and he should wish to have the opinion of the right hon. Gentleman in the Chair upon the facts before the House.

MR. SPEAKER said, that no Amendment having been communicated to this House by the House of Lords, this House could not take notice of what had not been communicated to it.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE observed that it was clear that the gravest inconvenience might arise from an alteration being made in a Bill under such circumstances, and at the very close of the Session.

LORD JOHN MANNERS pointed out that on former occasions, when a similar thing had occurred, the mistake had been once rectified by the officers of the other House, and the same course would, no doubt, be again followed in this instance.

MR. SPEAKER said, he believed that the alteration in the printed Bill had been accidental, and this House could only deal with the Bill as it came from the House of Lords.

MR. LOWE who had given Notice of his intention to move the omission of the clause, and the substitution of a new clause in lieu thereof, said, that a clause which had been much discussed in the House had come back in a new shape, but anxious as he had been that it should not apply invidiously to any portion of Her Majesty's subjects, he thought it extremely doubtful whether the clause, as it originally stood, was not better than the one sent down from the Lords. He was surprised at this, because it had been announced, with some flourish of trumpets, that it was fortunate we had a House of Lords, which took a calm view of these things. He thought it was a matter of great rashness at that late period of the Session to have introduced two new offences into the Bill, and there could be no doubt but the change which had been made, if it remained unaltered, would give rise to an enormous amount of litigation, and to long and envenomed contests between masters and men. For instance, it was now stipulated that a person influencing another must, before becoming liable, do so "wrongfully." The extraordinary result of that was, that a man might use violence or intimidate a person, but he would not be guilty of an offence unless he could be proved to have acted wrongfully. For his own part, he should have supposed that the fact of a man using violence with this intent was proof of a wrongful act. It was difficult what would be an offence under these words. He did not intend to move an Amendment on the point, but wished to note it as an instance of how they might "darken counsel by words without understanding." Again, whereas by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which no one held to be too lenient, no intimidation or threats were criminal unless they would justify a justice of the peace in binding over the person to keep the peace, now, as the clause was drawn, any kind of intimidation was made a substantive offence. That showed what new and difficult questions had been opened up without the slightest necessity. He should presently move to omit the words "or intimidates," in order to take the opinion of the House on the matter. Another provision was, to the effect that attending at or near a house or place of business merely to obtain or communicate information, and not with a view to intimidate, should not be deemed to be watching or besetting within the meaning of the Act. That created a new offence by implication, for it followed that a person "attending" to intimidate was guilty of an offence; but if that was meant, "attending" should have been included in the catalogue of offences, and not left to be inferred from the statement that the converse should not be an offence. Nothing could be more dangerous or unfair than the use of ambiguous expressions of this kind, especially in a measure which ought to be easy of interpretation, being, as it was, a law between the rich and the poor. The springing of an offence of this kind suddenly upon the country seemed to be one of the most imprudent pieces of legislation he had ever seen, and he was astonished that such a mistake should have been made.

Mr. SPEAKER pointed out that it would be convenient to consider the Amendments in the order in which they stood.

Mr. LOWE said, he would at all events read to the House a clause which, if he had the power to pass it, he would insert in the Bill—"Every person who, with a view to compel another person"——

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, it would be inconvenient to discuss such a new clause. What they were dealing with at present was the word "intimidates."

Mr. LOWE said, the natural effect of the view he took would be to endeavour to amend the clause as it stood, so far as they could, and in the end to substitute another clause for it, if it did not prove satisfactory. He now moved the omission of the words "or intimidates."

Amendment proposed to the said Amendment, in line 2, to leave out the words "or intimidates."—(*Mr. Lowe.*)

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, the clause in its present form was really less strong that it had been before. In its original form the words were "who threatens or intimidates;" but there was a question raised as to whether a threat was sufficient to bind a man over for, and therefore the word "threatens" was omitted. Intimidation, however, was another matter altogether, and the clause in its present form, instead of its being stronger than it was, was weaker. [Mr. Lowe: No, no!] In his view it was weaker. It now provided that not only must there be some action on the part of the offender, but it must have a certain effect on the person whom it sought to intimidate.

Mr. MUNDELLA said, whatever might have been the intention of the noble Lord who made the Amendment in the House of Lords, the effect would be to leave intimidation wholly without qualification or definition. As the Bill stood before, the intimidation was to be such intimidation as would justify a justice of the peace in binding over a person; but as it now stood, the word "intimidates" was left entirely without qualification, so that the justice would have to decide as to what it might be. No doubt, the intention was to follow the Charge of the right hon. and learned Recorder, but that right hon. and learned Gentleman really defined what he meant by intimidation, using the words, "such an exhibition of force as is calculated to produce fear in the minds of ordinary men."

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS pointed out that they were now on quite a different part of the clause—namely, the word "intimidates" alone, Mr. MUNDELLA said, he simply wished to show how the word "intimidates" ran through the whole clause, and governed the end as well as the middle. The word used alone was liable to the grossest abuse. The words were —"Uses violence to or intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, or injures property, or." A new enactment to protect against violence or injury to property was not required. There ought to be some definition of the word in the sense laid down by the right hon. and learned Recorder, and then they would know what was meant. Unless some definition or limitation was introduced, the effect would be that they would have a recurrence of all the trouble they had already had. The law ought not to be left in so vague a state as it was left in by the Bill in its present form.

Mr. HOPWOOD said, that in the old Act the word used was "coerce." It was now proposed to substitute the word "compel." Of the two, he preferred the first as the more accurate definition of what it was intended to prevent or punish. The word "compel" was too vague and indefinite a phrase to use in the case of a criminal proceeding.

Sir HENRY JAMES called upon the Government to give some answer to the arguments which had been used. They ought to make it clearly understood what had been done, not by the Home Secretary or the Government, but by those who had considered this matter in the House of Lords. If the clause stood as it was, workmen would be placed in an infinitely worse position than they were in at present, and the House of Commons would be giving up the fruits of their labours, not to dispassionate and calm consideration on the part of the House of Lords, but to what he must characterize as hasty legislation. Under the Act of 1871 a person, in order to be convicted under this part of the clause, had to threaten or intimidate another person in such a manner as would justify a justice of the peace in binding him over, and that must be done with a view to coerce. If they had a severe law, they inflicted that severe law only upon a guilty person; but under a vague law the penalty might be inflicted upon an innocent person. The right hon. Gentleman now stepped in with words which lessened the penalty, and thought it necessary to get rid of the word "coerce." To find a person guilty of threatening required some act to be proved. It was a definite crime. But by striking out the word "threatens" and leaving only the word "intimidates" the result was that no overt act, nor anything done, would be required to ensure a conviction —a mere look, a mere walking up and down, merely "making a face" at a workman's child would be all sufficient, if the child was intimidated thereby, for the clause said, "who intimidates such other person, or his wife, or children." He appealed to Her Majesty's Government not to change their policy, but to adhere to it—to adhere to what the House had accepted.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY said, he was very much astonished to find so many words uttered on so narrow and simple a question. The word "intimidates" did not mean something passive, but implied some action on the part of the person intimidating, with a view to prevent a man from doing that which he had a right to do, and which he could otherwise do. If a child or a wife or the man himself were unreasonably frightened, the Judge who tried the case would ask—"What was it that frightened you?" There must be an action on the part of the intimidator to cause fear; it was not merely the use of words which constituted the offence.

Question put, "That the words 'or intimidates' stand part of the said Amendment."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 52; Noes 40: Majority 12.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS moved to add after the word "intimidates" the following words, "by threats of personal violence or injury." He considered in a matter of this kind that some clear definition should be given to the meaning of the word "intimidates," and he thought the best way to accomplish this was by adopting the Amendment he proposed.

Amendment proposed, after the word "intimidates," to insert the words "by threats of personal violence or injury." —(*Mr. Edward Jenkins.*)

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, the act committed would always be sufficient to indicate whether there had been intimidation within the meaning of the section, and he could not assent to the Amendment. It was possible to make a man do something against his will without using violence.

Mr. HOPWOOD hoped the Amendment would be adopted, and said he thought some clear definition ought to be given to the word "intimidates." The interpretation of the right hon. Gentleman would extend the range of the Bill to the whole community.

Mr. STAVELEY HILL said, hon. Members seemed to forget that the clause was qualified by the words "wrongly and without legal authority."

Question put, "That those words be inserted in the said Amendment."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 42; Noes 53: Majority 11.

On the Motion of Mr. Lowe, Amendment made by leaving out the words—

"and not with a view to intimidate or to deter by serious annoyance such person from doing or abstaining from doing that which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing."

Mr. MUNDELLA then moved the insertion of the words "or peaceably to persuade," the object being that persons who might attempt to persuade a man to leave his employ should not come under the penalty for watching and besetting which was provided for under the section.

Amendment proposed, in line 21 of the said Amendment, after the word "information," to insert the words "or peaceably to persuade." — (*Mr. Mundella.*)

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY said, it was clear peacefully persuading was not illegal, and there could therefore be no object in inserting the words in the Bill.

Sir HENRY JAMES said, the Lord Chancellor had stated that his new clause had been drawn strictly in accordance with the Charge of the right hon. and learned Recorder for the City of London. In that Charge peaceable persuasion was not held to be an offence, but heretofore it had been held by many Judges to be an offence, and, as such, had been punished within the limits of the old statute by the magistrates. If the words were not inserted, they would be able to do as they had hitherto done, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, and the old complaint and disaffection would be left where they were. He hoped the House would not leave an old grievance unredressed.

Mr. HOPWOOD said, if the question was so self-evident as the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for War said it was, there could be no objection to the insertion of the words.

Question put, "That those words be inserted in the said Amendment."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 41; Noes 53: Majority 12.

Mr. LOWE said, that as the Opposition intended to divide against the clause as it stood, he wished to read the Amendment which, if they were fortunate enough to overthrow the clause of the Government, they intended to propose in its place. It was to leave out Clause 9, and insert the following clause:—

"Every person who with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a legal right to do, or to do anything from which he has a legal right to abstain —1, persistently follows such other person about from place to place; 2, hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or 3, follows such other person with one or more persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road; or 4, besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, with a view to compulsion as aforesaid, and not merely to obtain or communicate information, shall be liable on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months."

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, that the great boon which the working classes had got was not contained in the clause, but was to be found in the Bill itself. This clause was simply intended to put into fresh language the words of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He should never shrink from the provisions laid down in that Act, nor from the words he had expressed upon the subject. The law he wanted to have in force was that laid down in the Charge of the right hon. and learned Recorder of London; and that law, so far as he could determine it, should be enforced. The right hon. Gentleman had tried his hand once before, and had endeavoured to strike out the words "serious annoyance" altogether. The right hon. Gentleman now tried his hand again, and having just voted for retaining the words "peaceable persuasion," he had now the boldness and hardihood to ask the House to vote for a clause specially leaving out the words "peaceable persuasion," which two minutes ago he voted to insert. He could not have a stronger justification than that given by the right hon. Gentleman himself for resisting the proposed clause.

MR. MUNDELLA would remind the Home Secretary that if the words "peaceable persuasion" were not to be found in the proposed clause, the word "intimidates" was also not in it. He believed that if the Home Secretary had been left to his own counsel, he would have consented to the insertion of such reasonable words as "peaceable persuasion." The right hon. Gentleman, he must admit, had conducted the Bill in a most equitable and conciliatory manner, and he regretted that he had at the last moment refused to insert the words "peaceable persuasion." As he had said, the clause was free from the word "intimidates," and on that ground he supported it. He did trust the House would have the courage to deal equitably in this matter, and to show liberal feeling towards the working man. The Government had dealt with these things in a manner, which, if they had been in Opposition, they would have regarded as revolutionary if introduced by the Liberal party.

MR. MELLOR thought he might claim to know something of the working classes as well as the hon. Member for Sheffield (Mr. Mundella), and he could assure the House that the working men were exceedingly desirous to be protected from the tyranny of those whose combination would coerce them into compliance. The words proposed to be inserted by the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Lowe) were perfectly useless, because the magistrates on every bench in the Kingdom would require no such Amendments in order to guide their decisions. He should, therefore, oppose the clause.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment, as amended."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 55; Noes 41: Majority 14.

Subsequent Amendments *agreed to*, with an Amendment.

SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE (SCOTLAND) BILL.—[BILL 273.]

(*Mr. Raikes, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*The Lord Advocate.*)

MR. MAITLAND considered he should not be doing his duty if he did not ask for attention to this Bill. It was a Bill of great importance, because it sanctioned a very bad principle indeed. He should, perhaps, have had greater respect for the policy of the Government if they had shown more thoroughness in what they had attempted; but the Bill, which began by asking if three new Judges were needed, had ended in a request for merely two new Judges. That certainly showed that even in the opinion of the Government themselves their original proposition was not one which ought to be supported, and he looked upon their present proposal as being equally uncalled-for. The right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary had a very great acquaintance with the county of Lancashire; and what was the position of Liverpool in that county as to local Judges? Counting everybody who could be counted, there were not more than four local Judges in Liverpool. He (Mr. Maitland) believed that the number ought more properly to be said to be three, while in Glasgow at the present time they had five inferior Judges, in addition to three others that were in the county. Therefore, they had something like eight local Judges connected with Glasgow and its surroundings; while in Liverpool, which was not inferior in importance and population, and which, in fact, did more business, there were only three, or at the most four, local Judges. He should like some explanation of this anomaly, because if the people of Glasgow were to have these two additional Judges, he did not see how they could refuse Liverpool a similar number. [MR. ASSHETON CROSS: We only ask for one more.] They asked for two, because they asked for a stipendiary magistrate, who was to be all intents and purposes a Sheriff substitute. Altogether, he did not think this was a charge which ought to be made on the Consolidated Fund. The Scotch Members had been charged with obstructing the policy of the Government in regard to the Sheriffs (Scotland) Bill. In their previous Bill the Government proposed to very largely increase the Sheriffs of Scotland—he believed by at least 20—which would have caused a charge of £40,000 per annum, and this he did not think would have been a very gratifying result, and he was glad they had succeeded in getting the previous Bill withdrawn.

GENERAL SIR **GEORGE BALFOUR** said, that the entire judicial system of Scotland required revision, especially as regarded the manner in which some of the Judges and officers of the Courts received their salaries. It was open to grave objection to have salaries of the Courts and Sheriffs of Scotland drawn in two separate accounts—one the Civil Service Estimates, and the other the Finance Accounts, rendering it impossible to ascertain the numbers of different officers or the rates of salary. There was also another objection to the practice of remunerating parties by fees. He believed the Lord Advocate was paid in five different ways. He did not begrudge the right hon. and learned Gentleman his salary, and if he had his way he would make it more. But it should be conditional on his whole time being devoted to the business of Scotland, and that he should be prohibited from appearing in any appeal or other cases. In conclusion, he strongly objected to a Bill of that nature being proceeded with at the fag-end of the Session, when many of the Scotch Members, having left town, could not be present to take part in the discussion.

MR. **ASSHETON CROSS** said, he should be ready, when the proper time arrived, to discuss the question of the entire judicial system of Scotland; but that Bill had really little to do with the matter. It dealt with a pressing want which was felt at this moment. When he was in Glasgow last year, he took great pains to ascertain whether the want was a *bonâ fide* one or not, and he came to the conclusion that there was a real and actual want of an additional Judge for that city. He, therefore, hoped that the House would allow the Bill to proceed, as it only asked for one Judge, and not two, as stated by the hon. Member.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Mr. J. Maitland

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Preamble.

On the Motion of THE LORD ADVOCATE, Amendment made in line 4, by leaving out "two," and inserting "one."

Consequential Amendments made.

Preamble, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 1 (Commissioners of Treasury may grant salary to an additional sheriff substitute for Lanarkshire).

THE **LORD ADVOCATE** moved, as an Amendment, in page 1, line 22, to leave out "funds from which the salaries of sheriffs are payable," and insert "Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

GENERAL SIR **GEORGE BALFOUR** objected to the proposed change. He did not want the additional charge to be put on the Consolidated Fund. It was a source of great inconvenience to have public officers paid in two, or more ways; at present, some salaries were inserted in the Civil Estimates and annually voted by Parliament, whilst some salaries were inserted in the Finance Accounts, as part of the sum voted, in the lump, as a charge on the Consolidated Fund. The result was that no hon. Member could ascertain the numbers and salaries of the Sheriffs, and other officers of the Sheriff Courts, owing to the whole being inserted in lump sums without information as to numbers or rates of salary. He believed that the last Act passed, about five years ago, rendered this mode of paying salaries to Sheriffs quite unnecessary.

MR. **ASSHETON CROSS** said, the officers of the Treasury had stated that the Consolidated Fund was the proper phrase to use in the Bill.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Monday.*

HOUSE OCCUPIERS DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL BILL.—[BILL 164.]

(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Callender, Mr. Ryder.*)

THIRD READING. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [31st July], "That the Bill be now read the third time."

Question again proposed.

MR. HAYTER said, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary would not proceed with the Bill that night. The House had been engaged on Government Business up to that late hour, and also until 3 o'clock on the previous morning on the same business. He hoped hon. Gentlemen in charge of the Bill would consent to the adjournment of the debate.

MR. RAIKES rose to Order. He believed the hon. Member for Bath had already spoken in the course of the previous debate.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Edward Jenkins.*)

DR. C. CAMERON regretted that the hon. Member should have thought it necessary to interfere. He understood it was believed by some hon. Members on that (the Liberal) side of the House that the Bill was intended to serve the interests of the Conservative Party at the expense of those who sat on the Liberal side. He failed to see how it could do so, but he failed especially to see on what logical grounds any radical like his hon. Friend the Member for Dundee could oppose a Bill for such a legitimate extension of the franchise.

Question put.

The House *divided:*—Ayes 20; Noes 54: Majority 34.

Original Question again proposed.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE rose to move the Adjournment of the House. The Bills remaining on the Paper were six in number, and were all Private Members' Bills, and he certainly understood that when the House met on Saturday afternoons it was for the Business remaining to be disposed of at the end of the Session, and in order to facilitate the Government Bills. It would do no harm if the debate on the present Bill were postponed. The 3rd Bill—Offences Against the Person—was one which would give rise to a great amount of controversy, and could not be decided without some hours of time being consumed upon it. Then there would be a debate upon the Infanticide Bill, which was a Bill which had not passed the House of Lords, and therefore could not be carried at once. The next Bill—Increase of the Episcopate—was opposed by hon. Gentlemen on the opposite side. The Lords' Amendments to the Offences Against the Person Bill could be considered in ample time for the Bill to pass into law, and therefore it would not stop the measure to adjourn the House on the present occasion. There were two other Bills which might be said not to have been debated at all. This Bill could not be proceeded with at the extreme end of a sitting. It gave rise to matters which would require to be discussed at considerable length, and a number of matters were mentioned, to which he should presently have to allude, but he would not enter into minute details on the present occasion. There were a number of questions which were neither exactly representative questions nor franchise questions, but lay between the two. In 1869 there was a great deal of excitement on the registration question, and immediately after the first General Election many householders felt very keenly the difficulties in the way of their exercise of the franchise. A Committee was moved for in the House by the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone). The Committee was appointed, and was presided over by the hon. and learned Member for Oxford (Sir William Harcourt), and he (Sir Charles Dilke) spoke with certain knowledge of its proceedings, because he attended every meeting, and took the evidence on one branch of inquiry. The result was that a Report was drawn up and agreed to by both the Liberal and Conservative Members of the Committee. The Report not only dealt with questions of registration proper, but also questions of franchise. The Report was never acted upon in the House of Commons. A Registration Bill founded on it was introduced three times—once by himself, once by the hon. and learned Member for Oxford, and on the third occasion by some other hon. Member. On one occasion he succeeded in carrying this Registration Bill through the Committee; but it was defeated by the party opposite by their tactics on the third reading. As an instance of the inequalities it was proposed to remedy, he might mention that when a lodger removed from one floor to another he lost his franchise. This was a great hardship, and one that ought to be remedied by legislation. It would be monstrous to attempt to proceed with the present Bill now.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke.*)

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF said, it was not right that objection should now be made to proceeding with the Bill, when there had been no objection to its being placed upon the Paper for that day. It was not owing to any fault of his that the Bill had not come in at an earlier period of the Session. He would, however, consent to adjourn the debate, if the hon. Baronet opposite would withdraw his Motion for the Adjournment of the House.

MR. CHARLEY said, that Private Members' Business had been postponed to make way for Government Business as was usual on Saturdays, and it was only fair that they should have the fag-end of what was usually a Government sitting for the discussion of their measures. His Bill—the Offences against the Person Bill—had been waiting for six weeks for the consideration of the Lords' Amendments, and he hoped they would be considered now.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, the suggestion of his hon. Friend opposite (Sir Charles W. Dilke) was a reasonable one. What the hon. Baronet said was very fair; Saturday was not ordinarily accessible to Government Business, and it was not desirable to take Business that would lead to much contest; on the other hand, the Private Members had been very good to the Government, and he thought that the present difficulty could be compromised by withdrawing the Motion for the Adjournment of the House, and, the other Bills being adjourned until Monday, that they should at least take the adjourned debate on the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Offences Against the Person Bill.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE said, he hoped, if the other Bills were adjourned, that his Bill, the Increase of the Episcopate Bill, should be put in such a position on the Paper for Monday as to ensure its being brought on at an early part of the evening. A Bill of the importance of the Increase to the Episcopate Bill demanded the serious consideration of the House. It was one which had gone through all its stages in the House of Lords without any Amendment, and that, as he contended, gave it a claim on the serious attention of this House.

MR. MONK said, he was never more astounded in his life than at the statement just made by the hon. Member for the University of Cambridge. The Bill of which he had charge met with only a negative support from the Government in the Upper House.

MR. JACKSON said, an adjournment of the discussion of the Bill of the hon. Member for Christchurch until Monday would be fruitless, for the Bill would be just as distasteful then as now, and nothing could be more unfortunate than that a measure of the kind should be passed by a private Member.

MR. ONSLOW supported the Bill, and urged that it should be proceeded with that evening.

MR. HAYTER said, he had pursued a legitimate course in opposing the Bill. He protested against controversial measures brought in by private Members being discussed on days appointed for Government Business at the end of the Session.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 23; Noes 31: Majority 8.

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday.

Motion *agreed to*.

Debate adjourned till *Monday*.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order for consideration of Lords' Amendments read.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members not being present,

House adjourned at a quarter after Seven o'clock till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 9*th August*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) *; Local Authorities Loans * (276): Remission of Penalties * (275); Sheriff Substitute (Scotland) * (281).

Second Reading—National School Teachers (Ireland) (258); Unseaworthy Ships * (265); Public Works Loans * (266); National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) * (274).

Committee — Report — Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment * (259).

Third Reading — Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment * (252); Expiring Laws Continuance * (260); East India Home Government (Appointments) * (261); Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment * (262); Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment * (236), and *passed*.

REFORMATORIES.

MOTION FOR A RETURN.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved for a—

> "Return of the number of committals to Reformatories during the last two years by justices in petty sessions; stating the ages of the children, the nature of the offences, and the duration of the sentences."

The noble Earl said, he moved for this table in consequence of the proceedings at Spalding, which excited so much attention, and of proceedings subsequent to those. He alluded to a case at Alcester last week, in which the bench of magistrates sentenced a little girl to a month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory for placing a pebble on the line. The little girl stated that she had done it for the pleasure of hearing it go "crunch." Such, at least, was the result as reported in the papers.

Motion *agreed to*.

Address for Return of the number of committals to Reformatories during the last two years by justices in petty sessions; stating the ages of the children, the nature of the offences, and the duration of the sentences.—(*The Earl of Shaftesbury*.)

FRENCH PROTESTANT SERVICE, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY rose to ask the Lord President of the Council, Whether any scheme has been prepared by the Charity Commissioners for diverting to other objects the funds at present available for a French Protestant Service in Canterbury Cathedral? His Question divided itself into three branches. He wished to know whether there was any such scheme; whether the Charity Commissioners had the power, without control from any higher authority, to carry such a scheme into effect; and whether, if such a scheme was intended to be prepared, an opportunity would be given to those who felt an interest in the subject to make known their sentiments on the subject. From the time of the Reformation downwards there had been in the Canterbury Cathedral a service for French Protestants conducted in the French language, and it had continued up to the present time. This had been under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and with the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A large number of French Protestants sought refuge here during the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently in the reign of Elizabeth, when the Massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred. In the reign of the latter Monarch provision was made for the performance of a French Service in the crypt of the Cathedral. While he granted that the number of persons attending that service was now very small, and while he granted that the number of French Protestants residing at Canterbury had very much diminished since the service was founded, yet the service was an institution which kept up a connection between the French Protestant Church and the Church of England, and therefore it appeared to many persons to be very undesirable that the service should be unnecessarily interfered with. The numbers which attended the service were very few; but the same might be said in respect of the services in many of the churches of the City of London. Again, it might be urged that the clergyman did not reside in Canterbury, but came there to perform the service; but he did not know that the same objection might not be urged in the case of some parish churches. In these days, when there was a widespread desire to preserve any old building which was a link of connection between the past and the present, it did seem undesirable that there should be any unnecessary interference with the French Service in Canterbury Cathedral. He had said so much in explanation of the Question which he begged to put to the noble Duke.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND said, he had to state that no scheme such as that referred to by the most rev. Prelate had been prepared, but one was under consideration; and he thought the most rev. Prelate would admit that the subject was one which did require to be inquired into. The Charity Commissioners had asked the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to assist them in the matter, and he was sure they would pay every attention to any representation coming from the most rev. Prelate. The need of inquiry was shown by some facts elicited in 1872, when it appeared that the English afternoon service was read in French by an English layman, who received £40 a-year. The number of worshippers who attended was seven; of whom one spoke French, another spoke it imperfectly, and the remainder were entirely ignorant of that language. The French pastor attended once a month, when the congregation was larger. That reverend gentleman received £60 a-year. He thought after that the necessity of something being done would be admitted; but he could assure the most rev. Prelate that nothing would be proposed without full consideration.

APPELLATE BUSINESS OF THIS HOUSE.—MOTION FOR A RETURN.

LORD REDESDALE moved for—

"A Return of Number of Causes effective for Hearing at the commencement of the present Session; number of Causes set down for Hearing from the commencement of the present Session up to the Whitsuntide Recess; total number of effective Causes before Whitsuntide; total number of Causes heard during the present Session, distinguishing the number of such Causes as were *brought into the House* during the present Session; and the number of Causes set down for Hearing subsequently to the Whitsuntide Recess."

The noble Lord said, that having given some attention to the subject, he thought he could state that the number of causes effective for hearing in their Lordships' House at the commencement of the present Session was 23, the number set down for hearing from the commencement of the present Session up to the Whitsuntide Recess 24, making the total number of effective causes before Whitsuntide 47. The total number of causes heard during the present Session was 47. Of these 47 causes, 7 were brought into the House during the present Session, and the number of causes set down for hearing subsequently to the Whitsuntide Recess was 14.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) BILL.—(No. 258.)

(*The Lord President.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, it was unnecessary for him at this time of day to occupy their Lordships with remarks on the subject of the advantages of education. These might now be taken for granted, and he thought there was quite as general a concurrence of opinion as to the necessity of having good teachers if you wanted satisfactory results to follow from a system of national education. The Bill now before their Lordships had immediate reference to teachers, and it came up from the other House of Parliament under circumstances rather peculiar in the case of any Bill, but more especially so in the case of one applying solely to Ireland. A complete unanimity prevailed in respect of the Bill in the other House of Parliament. He was convinced that if the Irish Members had not felt satisfied that the measure was one which would be of advantage to Ireland, it would not have passed through that other House without some—not to say considerable—opposition. He was afraid, however, that the unanimity which prevailed in "another place" with reference to this Bill did not extend itself to their Lordships' House, for his noble Friend behind him (the Earl of Donoughmore) had given Notice of his intention to move its rejection. He thought the principle that there should be local assistance in aid of Imperial grants for the purposes of national education was one which could not be controverted. That from the first this had been intended in Ireland was clear from the letter of the late Lord Derby, issued at the time of the foundation of the Irish national system, because in that letter it was pointed out that the schoolmaster should be paid mainly by the district, the State adding a gratuity. The fact, however, was that

85 per cent of the cost of national education in Ireland was now paid by the State, only 15 per cent of that cost being raised by local efforts. That was a very much larger State contribution than anything we had a notion of in reference to national education in England, and he really did not see why the principle of helping those who helped themselves should not be applied to Ireland as well as to this country in the matter of education. In 1868 a Royal Commission recommended that attention should be given to the subject of local contributions to education in Ireland, and he could not help thinking that that would be legislation in the right and proper direction. He was at a loss to know what objections could be urged against this measure. If it was objected that it was a question which ought to have been dealt with earlier in the Session, he would only point out that some Bills must give precedence to others, and that it would be impossible to fix a period in the Session after which no legislation should take place. He had, however, to remind their Lordships that so early as the month of March his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant gave utterance clearly and unmistakably in "another place" to the views which were embodied in the Bill now before their Lordships' House. It might be said that the Bill could have been discussed in Ireland if it had been brought forward earlier; but his answer to that was that the way in which to obtain a full and fair discussion for the Bill in Ireland was to pass it. When it became law it would be at once the duty of the Local Government Board in Ireland to write to every Board of Guardians in Ireland to point out to them what they could do under this Bill, and thus the whole subject would be taken up and discussed. He understood that another objection to the Bill was founded on the allegation that the incidence of taxation which it proposed was not the right one—namely, that the levy for the purposes of education ought to be in the county cess, and not in the poor rate as proposed by the Bill. He believed, however, that the proposition in the Bill was the right one, because when levied in the poor rate the sums raised for educational purposes would fall one-half on the owner and one-half on the occupier, while if they were levied in the county cess they would fall entirely on the occupier. The Bill had one peculiarity which ought to commend itself to their Lordships—namely, that it was entirely permissive in its character. The Boards of Guardians might avail themselves of it or not. If the Guardians resolved that they would contribute out of the poor rates one-third of the full amount to the payment of the teachers in national schools, they would do so in the manner provided by one of the clauses in the Bill; and if, after a certain time, they declined to go on, they could give notice to rescind the resolution which they had previously come to. There was a clause at the end of the Bill which dealt with teachers of Poor Law Union national schools, and which would be the means of bringing them within its purview. He felt that this was a step in the right direction, and therefore hoped their Lordships would assent to the second reading.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."—(*The Lord President.*)

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE: My Lords, I have not the excuse of having previously come forward on any matter connected with the National Board for presenting myself now, but hope for a few moment's indulgence on the ground of great interest; I might say, in the belief that some of your Lordships, who hold bygone days in remembrance, will allow the claim—an hereditary interest in the main question of primary education in Ireland. And although my observations on the proposal before the House will not be in its favour, or in accordance with the views of the promoters of this Bill, still I can confidently state that they do not contain solely my own opinion in the matter. From opportunities I have had of consulting those who are interested in this question, I am happy to find the objections which I feel it my duty to bring forward to-night very generally entertained. My noble Friend the noble Duke is quite right in supposing that many consider—and that is an opinion in which I fully concur—that a measure of such vital importance which requires such delicate handling, and in dealing with which any mistake would lead to such serious consequences, should not have been introduced into your Lordships' House at this period of the Session, at a time when it is impossible for many who might be desirous of stating their views to come forward and do so. There is not, I should hope, a single Member of your Lordships' House who would not testify to the extreme difficulty of dealing with any matter connected with education in Ireland, and any hasty or ill-judged step must inevitably lead to present dissatisfaction, and largely increased difficulty in the future. Those of your Lordships who have studied this Bill will have perceived that its object is to enable Boards of Guardians to put their unions under voluntary contribution to results fees in the proportion of one-third of the sum granted annually by Government by way of results fees to such union. Now, I would ask your Lordships to turn your attention to this matter from two points of view—first, as to what probability there is of Boards of Guardians availing themselves of these facilities; second, as to what the effect would be in the event of their doing so. With regard to the first point, my Lords, I confess I am no believer in the likelihood of these provisions being made use of by Boards of Guardians. An honorary member and attendant of two Boards myself, I hear so many disputes about high rates—such discussions on adding to the salary of the master, the doctor, or the matron—such anxious enquiries about the lowest tender when any new building or necessary alteration is projected, that I despair of Guardians voluntarily subjecting their unions to further imposition. Moreover, I have gone so far as to avail myself of such local opinion as could be procured in a very limited time, and hold in my hand a letter from the clerk of one of my neighbouring unions, from which, as it describes fairly the feeling on the subject, I will take the liberty of quoting. He says that the Clogheen Board, in common with the other unions of Ireland, will oppose the measure. And I am further confirmed by this letter, in what I previously heard was the case, that the Cork Guardians had passed a protest against the scheme, which was being circulated among other Boards with a view to its adoption. My Lords, I believe our poor teachers would get very little benefit from this Bill, that for the purpose intended it is almost useless, and in a case like this, where a large and impressionable population is interested, and is eagerly watching the action of the Government, ready to judge whether it is decided or half-hearted, vigorous or lukewarm. I would submit that no measure at all would have been preferable to one which must fail in its results, and must remain, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. But I would now ask your Lordships to turn your attention to the second point to which I alluded—what would be the effect in the event of Boards of Guardians consenting to accept the provisions of this measure? It is in this that what I believe to be the fatal fault of the Bill lies, both as regards present consequences, and with reference to its influence on the course of future legislation in Irish educational matters. I would earnestly ask your Lordships to look back upon the history of the National Board from its foundation to the present time, and to note the constant disputes upon subjects relating to religious education which arose even in the earlier days. Your Lordships are aware that since the year 1858 the Roman Catholic priesthood have forbidden candidates of that denomination to avail themselves of the system of training teachers offered in Dublin, and I need only refer your Lordships to the Report of the Commission of 1870 for further confirmation as to this religious difficulty. In spite of all this, my Lords, this system of education has grown until it has become recognizable as a national system — an imperfect one, perhaps—but still one that affords facilities to 1,000,000 of Irish children. Consequently, any revival of the old disputes, especially one brought about by means authorized by the Legislature, would be far more dangerous, more fatal to the cause of Irish education than any difference that might have arisen in the earlier times. But what does this Bill do, my Lords? It converts every contributory Board of Guardians meeting into an arena for sectarian disputes, and those of a most virulent character, if we are to judge by discussions within our own experience, on topics far less calculated to excite ill-feeling. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech the other night upon the Irish Education Vote, said, this argument might carry some weight if the rate proposed had been a compulsory one; but I should have thought that the very fact of the process being voluntary would give rise to more discussion than were it otherwise, for everyone would deem himself at liberty to advance his opinion on the advisability of the step or the contrary. In the other case, the very compulsion takes away the incentive to discussion on matters of detail. I believe, therefore, my Lords, that the present consequences of this Bill will be dispute and dissatisfaction—that in the future insurmountable difficulty. Every well-wisher of the cause—and I trust they are not a few—must look forward to the time when the entire question of Irish education will be dealt with, not in the spirit of party, not in the heat of religious acrimony or sectarian impulse, but on the broad ground of mutual concession and conciliation. Our national system has attained such dimensions as to give us some hope in looking forward to this end. But throw down this bone of contention—raise up, revivify, and localize these old disputes, and you not only create present heartburnings, but retard the process for years. It is for this, my Lords, that I protest against this hasty legislation — this mockery of dealing with a great issue. I shall say no more upon the subject, but will leave the issue in your Lordships' hands. I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

Amendment *moved*, to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day three months.")—(*The Earl of Donoughmore.*)

THE EARL OF LIMERICK said, that considerable differences of opinion prevailed amongst the Members of that House connected with Ireland on this subject, and it was generally believed amongst them that the Bill would not be proceeded with this Session. It was true that the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the House of Commons shadowed forth in March last what might be the provisions of some such measure; but it was felt that the Bill would share the fate of others that had been announced early in the Session. On the 9th of August, 1869, on a Motion to consider on the following day the Commons' Amendments to the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees, in moving an Amendment to that Motion, used these words—

> "The practice of proceeding with important measures at a period when the larger number of the Members of the House had conceived that their duties were over, and that they might retire to the country, was a practice that required to be checked if the House wished to preserve its privileges. . . . Their Lordships were aware that he had always attended to this matter not at all as a party question, but with the view of watching the privileges of the House and securing fair deliberation. At one time, indeed, he induced their Lordships to take the course referred to by Mr. Gladstone in the speech he had quoted — namely, to resolve that after a certain day no Bill should be read a second time; and though in deference to a feeling of jealousy on the part of the Commons he gave up pressing for that Order, he did so on the understanding that the principle of it would be adhered to by the Governments of the day;"—[3 *Hansard*, cxcviii. 1473-4.]

and on the Motion of the noble Lord their Lordships resolved, by a vote of 55 to 43, not to consider the Amendments to the Bill. Several noble Lords who had made themselves well acquainted with the system of national education in Ireland were now absent, and he submitted that the arguments he had just quoted from the speech of the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees had great force on this occasion. This question was of more importance than anyone would be induced to believe from the statement of the noble Duke in proposing the second reading of the Bill. It revived the whole question of national education in Ireland, and of the extent and proportions in which that system should be supported by Imperial, national, or local taxation. The Boards of Guardians were unfit bodies to decide from time to time whether an educational rate should be levied, as strong feelings existed in Ireland on the education question, and these would find utterance at every Board of Guardians when the provisions of this Bill came to be discussed by those Boards. The effects on the schoolmasters themselves would be very bad. In a contributory union one would receive an increase to his salary, while another, in perhaps an adjoining Union which was not contributory, would not receive such an increase. Then what became of the position of a school teacher in a contributory Union which afterwards, by the action of the Guardians, became non-contributory? What would be his feelings when he lost his increase of pay? Granting that the school teachers ought to get an increase of pay, still, he asserted, the mode proposed in this Bill was not the proper mode of giving it to them. It was too late in the Session to raise the question or to consider in what proportion payment should be by results, and the other great questions affecting education in Ireland. Under this Bill the result fees would be unlimited, and the rate, which was a Union rate, would be unlimited. He submitted that their Lordships' House should not be committed by such a Bill, read a second time on the 9th of August, and in the absence of a great majority of the Irish Peers.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD said, he was unable to read private letters to their Lordships on this subject, and therefore could not give chapter and verse for the assertion, but he asked their Lordships to believe that he spoke on good grounds when he asserted that this Bill would not have passed unopposed in the House of Commons except for the belief that it would be dropped in the House of Lords. In his experience he found that Irish Poor Law Guardians were not inferior to English Guardians; but of one thing he felt quite certain, that the former were averse to responsibilities being cast upon them which were foreign to the purpose of the Poor Law. Not only would they have to levy rates for the payment of the registration of Parliamentary voters, for the return of jurors, for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and also for carrying out sanitary regulations, which they did at present, but after this Bill became law they would also be obliged to tax the ratepayers with amounts for educational purposes before paying over anything for the relief of the poor. That was one of the most extraordinary features of the Bill. That the national school teachers themselves were not satisfied with the Bill was evident from a letter which had appeared in *The Times*. The noble Earl who moved the Amendment had expressed his belief that the Bill would be inoperative. He did not concur in that view. On the contrary, he feared that in one direction it would be too operative. At present a great number of the Irish national school teachers taught very curious and mischievous history, and took their own political information from revolutionary teachers. They taught their pupils that the Catholic aborigines of the island were saints, and that the Protestant Saxons who came into the country were demons. Such histories did a great deal of mischief and induced disloyalty to Her Majesty; and he believed, if true histories were substituted for them, the people of Ireland would place their mouths in the dust, and would cry, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants—"Peccavi. I have sinned against thee, my brother." Well, the result of this Bill would be that in every electoral division of a Union there would be efforts to turn out respectable Guardians and put in their place persons whose sole mission would be to increase the salaries of the teachers. He was as anxious as anybody that the teachers should be paid properly; but he doubted whether it was wise to increase their salaries until we had further results from the national system. He hoped their Lordships would not allow the Bill to be read a second time.

LORD DUNSANY said, there was a great deal of good in the Bill and much harm, and he scarcely knew whether he should be pleased to see the Bill passed in its present shape or not. No one could doubt that the pay of the Irish national teachers was too small. He approved the principle of paying the teachers according to results. Indeed, he went further, and held that they ought not to acknowledge teachers at all except by shown results; and he was afraid that if a Government Inspector of schools went through Ireland applying the English standard the results would be found far from satisfactory. The fault in the machinery of this Bill was that it treated Irish Boards of Guardians as if they were composed like English Boards of Guardians; but that was an entire mistake. Speaking for a considerable district in Ireland with which he was connected, he could not help saying that the constitution of Boards of Guardians was by no means such as to render those bodies fit for exercising the powers given to them by this Bill. The Guardians were, generally speaking, small farmers, having had little education themselves, and very indifferent judges of what was good or bad in matters of that sort. He should be very sorry to see a bone of contention—for the power given under this Bill would be little else—thrown among them. If the schoolmaster was a Roman Catholic the vote would go one way; if he was a Protestant it would go the other way. He thought that the National Education Board ought to have a veto; and they might also have the power of initiating an Educational Vote where the Guardians did not take the initiative themselves. He thought, upon the whole, that the Bill might fairly be postponed till next Session.

Lord CARLINGFORD did not, as an Irish landlord, feel that alarm with which some noble Lords looked to the operation of this Bill. He thought they had some reason to complain of the time when this Bill was brought up, and he was not able to say that he very much admired the particular plan of obtaining support to Irish national schools from local rates; but he did not apprehend the faction fights and party religious feuds in Irish Boards of Guardians which they seemed to expect. He thought it much more likely that in most cases the Bill would be a dead letter. He had not much apprehension as to the discovery and patronage of Fenian teachers by Boards of Guardians. It would not be in the power of Boards of Guardians to patronize an inefficient teacher, because he had taken the means of ingratiating himself with them, because the payments to be made were for results, and it would be only efficient teachers who would have any chance of obtaining a contribution from the rates. Feeling strongly what a scandal it was that the amount of local contributions under any form towards Irish popular education had been so small, he could not make up his mind to oppose a Bill, however imperfect it might be in other respects, which made a step in the way of experiment towards curing that great evil. It was lamentable that Irish landlords, speaking generally, should not think it their duty to give pecuniary support and otherwise to schools in which the children of their tenants might be taught as was thought necessary in this country. But such was the fact, and the result of that state of things was that out of the whole cost of Irish popular education only 15 per cent was produced by school fees and subscriptions together. Thus the position of Irish national education was in a most unsatisfactory state. Along with this Bill the Government had persuaded the House of Commons to grant a fresh boon from the Imperial purse; an additional sum of £60,000 a-year was to be given as a bonus irrespective of results to the Irish national school teachers. He was bound to say he regarded that bonus simply as a sop to the Irish national school teachers. Considering the many disadvantages under which they laboured it was wonderful how well they did their duty. They were an active and influential body, especially as regarded the Irish Members; but this Bill did not solve any of the real difficulties of national education in Ireland. It did not carry further that system of results which, so far as it had been tried, had worked admirably. Above all it left the training of Irish teachers, to the importance of which he had alluded on a former occasion, untouched; it left Irish national education in a lamentable state of deficiency, and this he held to be a great cause of discontent in that country. If they were to have at any future time a system of rating in Ireland for the support of schools, they must regard the wishes of the Irish people and establish good training schools.

Lord REDESDALE said, as the noble Lord (the Earl of Limerick) had appealed to an opinion of his with respect to passing Bills sent up at a late period of the Session, he wished to state that he had always held that it was wrong for their Lordships to agree to any measure of serious importance which they had not time to consider, and for which there was no urgent necessity. What had their Lordships heard on this occasion? Every Irishman who had spoken, with the exception of the noble Lord who had just sat down, had denounced the measure, and that noble Lord had said it was a very bad one. ["No!"] He understood the noble Lord to say that the Bill was not one which, on the whole, it was desirable to adopt; but because it was a step towards doing something favourable to the teachers of Ireland, he would not oppose it.

Lord CARLINGFORD explained that what he said was, that as this was a mode of trying the experiment of obtaining local aid for the Irish schools he would support it, though it was not the mode he would have chosen.

Lord REDESDALE said, as the Bill was one for giving something to Irish teachers, the noble Lord would vote for it; but he did not approve of the manner in which this was to be done. Their Lordships ought not to be hasty in passing such a measure, but ought to consider it fairly on its merits, and in the last week of the Session that could not be done. He hoped that what had been said would induce Her Majesty's Government not to proceed with the Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, his noble Friend who had moved the rejection of this measure had taken a very strong and unusual course. This Bill dealt mainly with a question of taxation —of local taxation, no doubt—but still of taxation, and on such matters, in the first instance, at all events, the action must commence with the other House of Parliament. It should be remembered also that this Bill had not been brought hurriedly before the House of Commons; it had been announced deliberately in that House early in the Session; and Members from Ireland, who were not always of one mind, showed in this question an absolute unanimity. There was no division on the Bill, no alteration made in it, and not a word said against it that he had heard of. That was a circumstance which distinguished this Bill from those to which the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees had referred. He quite subscribed to the opinion that Bills—brought up at a late period of the Session, should be treated with great caution by their Lordships; but, in this case, there were two considerations on the other side which should be taken into account. One was, that the Bill was one of which ample notice had been given; the other, that it was not a measure involving many details. The Bill, as he had said, had been announced in the other House of Parliament a considerable time since; it had been made the basis of the financial arrangements of the Irish Education Vote —or, at all events, the supplement or complement of those arrangements. Then this was not a question of detail, for the Bill was one which must be accepted or rejected at once. Further, it might be judged from the attendance of noble Lords connected with Ireland that there was no lack of interest in the Bill, as there was no lack of opportunity of objecting to it. There was no doubt that the position of the teachers in the national schools of Ireland interfered seriously with the efficient working of the national system of education in that country. With the inadequate pay which they received we could not command the services of teachers in whose hands we should be content to leave the education of Ireland. Was not the matter, therefore, urgent? The noble Lord the Chairman of Committees was of opinion that there was nothing urgent in the matter. He (the Lord Chancellor,) on the other hand, maintained that there was, because the matter had been left over for several years, and if the education given in the national schools of Ireland was unsatisfactory, that was because the remuneration of the teachers was inadequate. His noble Friend (Viscount Lifford) referred to a letter from the Secretary to the Committee of the National School Teachers in Ireland, according to which there ought to be no payment by results, but an absolute grant from the national purse for increasing the salaries of the teachers. But that was not a plan which Parliament would be inclined to adopt. Then, the only alternative was either to adopt the proposal of the Bill, or to make the Bill compulsory. It was said the measure would aggravate disputes at the Boards of Guardians. But it was, he believed, impossible that that could be the effect of it. Any person who knew Ireland must know that the schools in every Union were either in the hands of one denomination, or of different denominations. Where they were in the hands of one denomination, what controversies could there be? The only question that could arise was as to the economical point, whether Poor Law Guardians would wish to increase the rates. On the other hand, in Unions where there were schools of different denominations, why should any altercations arise? It was not a measure for the benefit of one denomination at the expense of another. Schools of both denominations would be benefited in the same way. It was therefore, he thought, a chimera to say that disputes would arise under this Bill; and it would be much better that well-educated scholars should be secured by a measure of this kind, rather than that there should be —besides ignorant and ill-advised teachers—ignorant and ill-trained scholars. It had been said that all the Boards of Guardians were against this permissive Bill. If so, at any rate, the Bill could do no harm. But he doubted the accuracy of general statements of this kind. One of the first principles of representative institutions was, that for ascertaining the opinions of the represented we should look at the opinions of the representatives. Now, the Representatives of Ireland were surely the best judges of the opinions of Boards of Guardians there, and the Representatives of Ireland had concurred in supporting the Bill.

On Question, That ("now") stand part of the Motion? Their Lordships *divided:* — Contents 38; Not-Contents 17: Majority 21.

Resolved in the *Affirmative:*—Bill read 2^{a} accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

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Bagot, L.
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De L'Isle and Dudley, L.
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UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.—(No. 265.)

(*The Lord President.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said: Her Majesty's Government feel strongly the necessity of dealing with this subject. They have so felt for some period, believing that few subjects which come under the attention of Parliament require more careful consideration. I do not pretend that Her Majesty's Government monopolizes the feeling of interest which, undoubtedly, prevails on this subject. On the contrary, I am satisfied there is no Member of your Lordships' House who will not desire to carry out, as far as possible, by restrictive powers, the object contemplated by the Bill—namely, to maintain and preserve our ships in a seaworthy condition, and also to give confidence to the crews of our Merchant Shipping. Before going further, let me call attention to what has been done in the past, so that the public may not imagine that only now, for the first time, has the attention of Parliament been directed to this important subject. So long ago as 1855, after the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, the opinion of the Law Officers of the day was taken as to whether a seaman, being called upon to sail in an unseaworthy ship, could plead this as a reasonable cause for not being compelled to form part of the crew. As might be expected, the Law Officers answered in the affirmative, and their opinion was made as public as possible by the Board of Trade at that period. Some years afterwards a Circular was issued by Sir George Grey, who invited the magistrates of seaport towns to call in the surveyors of the Board of Trade in all cases where complaints were made by seamen against the unseaworthiness of ships. More recently Bills have been prepared by various Governments. When I was at the Board of Trade I had a measure under consideration, and the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bright) afterwards had a measure under his consideration, but these Bills were not passed. The subject was next taken up in 1871, when a measure was introduced and passed by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Carlingford). I merely mention these facts to show that stringent Acts of Parliament have been adopted with a view to better the condition of seamen, and that the idea is not now a sudden one. Among other provisions which the Act of 1871 conthey may sustain from a ship having been sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition. The last clause provides that this Bill shall be in force until the 1st of October, 1876. That provision indicates that this Bill is to be regarded as a purely temporary measure, and it is an earnest of what Her Majesty's Government intend to do during the Recess—namely, to take the whole subject into their consideration, and, if possible, bring forward a measure which may be of a permanent character, and which will deal with this very important subject in a satisfactory manner.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Lord President.*)

LORD CARLINGFORD said, that he would not discuss the question whether the Government were justified in abandoning their original Bill. That question had been amply discussed in the House of Commons; but the noble Duke, by way of excuse, pointed to the number of Amendments on the Paper, a large number of which came from the Opposition. That remark implied that those Amendments had been placed in the way of the Bill as a matter of Opposition policy; but nothing of the kind took place.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND explained that he did not in any way complain of the Amendments which were placed on the Paper. He said that it was obvious that in such a subject there must be great difference of opinion, and that he by no means deprecated or complained of any Amendment that was proposed.

LORD CARLINGFORD accepted the explanation; but still the remark that the large majority of the Amendments came from the Opposition meant something. This fact could be easily explained. Almost every shipowner sat on the Opposition side of the House, and they, as shipowners, proposed a great number of Amendments. Mr. Plimsoll was also a Member of the Opposition, and he naturally was the organ of a great number of Amendments. The object of the hon. Member for Derby was to convert the Government Bill into a very different measure, and upon the occasion of that memorable scene in the House of Commons he denounced it as a miserable sham, but said that he had every expectation of converting it into a satisfactory Bill. In his (Lord Carlingford's) view of the matter the course that should have been taken by the Government with regard to the original measure was obvious. The Bill contained proposals which would have effected a complete alteration and reform in the laws relating to Merchant Shipping, in addition to provisions which dealt solely with the question of saving life at sea. Instead of abandoning the Bill as a whole, the Government would have done well, when they found it impossible to carry the whole Bill, to abandon for the present Session all the clauses except those which dealt with the question of saving life. The history of the Bill now before the House was a short and stormy one, and an amount of myth and fable had gathered about it which was worthy of a long and remote period of existence. It had reached them in a more rational and respectable form than might have been expected from the circumstances of its origin, and its advent was therefore to be welcomed, although it came late in the Session. This Bill proceeded, like other recent Acts on the same subject, on the policy of endeavouring to exercise such a police over the shipping as would prevent unseaworthy ships from going to sea, and would bring such stress to bear on the small minority of shipowners who would send ships of that kind to sea as would deter them from continuing those practices, and would gradually weed out and break up dangerous ships. On the general question, he could not help thinking that Mr. Plimsoll was to blame for not having either justified, qualified, or retracted the sweeping charges which he had brought against certain shipowners and against the permanent officials of the Board of Trade. He could say from his own experience that these officers devoted themselves ably to the fulfilment of duties imposed upon them by Parliament. The present Bill proceeded entirely upon the lines of 1871 and 1873. It had been said that the power which the 1st clause gave to detain unseaworthy ships was an alarming innovation; but it really did nothing more than place additional machinery in the hands of the Board of Trade. Under that clause the surveyor of the Board of Trade would have the power of stopping vessels on the same ground only as the Board of Trade could stop them now—the ground—namely, that they could not proceed to sea without serious danger to life. As supplementary to the Acts of 1871 and 1873, he believed the present Bill would be found very useful. It contained no violent proposition, and he saw no reason why a great part of it should not occupy a permanent place in the Statute Book. At the same time, he hoped it would not be understood that, because Mr. Plimsoll had called public attention to an existing evil his proposals for checking that evil, were to be taken as a guide or as an authority in future legislation. Insurance still remained to be dealt with, and there was no doubt that the question whether an owner should be allowed to make a profit out of the wreck of his ship, or should merely receive an indemnity for his actual loss, deserved consideration. It was the opinion of the Royal Commissioners that great benefit might result from placing the inquiries into wrecks on a sounder basis than they were at present. To the importance of that subject the Government were evidently alive, and he had no doubt they would consider it before next year. On the whole, he thought their Lordships might congratulate themselves that a rational measure had come out of the recent confusion and excitement, and that a whole year had been gained in the passing of provisions which were calculated to diminish the loss of life at sea.

LORD HAMPTON was sorry that the Government had been obliged to abandon their larger measure on this subject, but glad that, under the circumstances, they had introduced the present Bill. In 1870, he brought before the House of Commons a great number of painful cases of unseaworthy ships that had been lost, and moved for a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject. At that time the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Bright), was unable to attend to the duties of the office, and he got no answer from the Government. In the following year, however, they brought in a Bill dealing with the Mercantile Marine of this country. In 1873, Mr. Plimsoll moved for a Royal Commission, and he most cordially seconded the Motion. That Royal Commission was presided over by the noble Duke opposite (the Duke of Somerset), and in a manner which excited the universal approbation of every one who took an interest in this very important subject. There were points in this Bill, short and temporary as it was, which, to his mind, were of extreme importance. There was one subject, however, which he was sorry had not been dealt with—the Bill contained no provision with regard to deck loading. The argument used in its favour was that it applied only to timber loading brought from Canada, and that to prevent it would seriously injure that trade. He did not believe that, nor was he of opinion that it applied exclusively to the timber trade. Many painful cases had occurred where the only cause that could reasonably be assigned for shipwreck and loss of life was the deck loads which had been carried. Two provisions in this Bill he regarded with the greatest satisfaction—he alluded to the provisions for limiting the loading of grain in bulk and for establishing a load line. Whether this last provision was quite satisfactory in its nature he would not say; very likely it might be necessary to re-consider it in a future Session. He had been for many years the President of the Society of Naval Architects, which consisted of a great number of eminent naval men, and they had all been of opinion that they saw no reason why deck loading should not have been long since prohibited and a loading line adopted in the Mercantile Marine. He was convinced that, on the whole, the Bill was one which would give great satisfaction to the country. He thought the part which Mr. Plimsoll had taken on this important matter entitled him to the gratitude and respect of the country. The noble Lord who last addressed the House had spoken with some severity as to part of Mr. Plimsoll's conduct. He did not stand there to defend everything he had said or done; but this he would say—Mr. Plimsoll had shown a zeal and energy which did him great honour, and he was glad to see that his exertions had been crowned with success.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, having been Chairman of the Royal Commission which had been referred to, wished to say a few words to their Lordships, and they should be very few. He was sorry this subject had been brought forward in the last days of the Session, and especially that it had been brought forward in a somewhat sensational manner; for he must confess it was sensational, when the measure was the result partly of meetings out-of-doors, and partly of the hysterical screams of a Member of the House of Commons. He thought that such a measure should be dealt with in the calmest and most judicial spirit. The Act of 1873 did undoubtedly give great powers to the Board of Trade, and, though brought forward like this Bill late in the Session, it had worked very well for the country. No doubt, it gave the means of stopping unseaworthy ships, and the officers of the Board of Trade told the Royal Commission that they had no difficulty in stopping such vessels, telegraphing to the Board that they did so. That looked like an arbitrary power, for it seemed as if gentlemen sent round the coast had an absolute power of stopping ships, only reporting the fact to the Board of Trade. That was a great power, and when they considered what the tonnage of our Mercantile Marine was—that it was larger than the tonnage of all other mercantile nations—it was of the greatest importance that such powers should be used with caution. The interests of the shipowner must be carefully considered on the one hand, and the interests of the seamen on the other. It must not be supposed that the shipowner was the only party that was blameworthy and that the seaman was never in any way to be blamed. The fact, in many cases, was very different. However anxious parties might be to increase the seaworthiness of vessels, a seaman could very seldom be induced to walk 100 yards to look at the ship he was going in—he did not care a pin about it. When they joined a ship they were often drunk, being literally carried on board by their lodging-house keepers — the vessels in the Mersey and the Thames serving as hospitals in which they might recover from their crapulous imbecility. When collisions occurred whose fault was it? In great measure the fault of the seamen, who would not keep a look-out; and they could not be punished for not keeping a look-out. What he wanted was, while they proposed to punish the shipowner for the unseaworthiness of his ship, that means should be given for enforcing discipline on board our Mercantile Marine as in the Navy. Why were the ships in our Navy safe? Because they were better built, better manned, better disciplined, and because a better look-out was kept. They had introduced the examination of masters and mates to make them able to manage their ships; they had made regulations as to the crew to make them comfortable on board; they had prescribed a scale of food so that the seamen should be well fed; and they had given notes of allotment by which seamen might provide for their wives and families. These allotment notes, by the way, were mistaken by some persons for advance notes. With regard to the latter, he urged their abolition, because of the evil use made of them by crimps. Merchants, shipowners, and others who had looked into the subject had said that until you got rid of these advance notes, you would never get rid of the slavery to which the sailor was subjected. He hoped when the Government brought in the Bill of next year it would be seen that they had paid special attention to this subject. People talked about free contract between the seaman and the shipowner. But how could there be free contract when one of the parties was unfortunately often in such a state that he had to be carried on board? Then there was another point, as to the ships themselves. It was a mistaken opinion that all the ships which were lost were old, rotten, wooden vessels. The great danger now was from new iron-built ships. Those who had looked into the subject were well aware of that. The new iron ships were often of very great length. They had all sorts of contrivances, which worked very comfortably while the weather was fine, but which were very dangerous in rough weather and squalls. Those large vessels should have machinery in proportion; but in that point they were often very weak. Lloyd's surveyed ships, it was true; but they did not survey their machinery. Vessels of this kind were liable to be overwhelmed when they got into the trough of the sea when a squall was on. With regard to insurance, he hoped that question would not be taken up in the same Bill which dealt with unseaworthy ships, or the discipline of the men. The subject of insurance was one which would require to be treated with great care and consideration, and if all these questions were to be dealt with in one Bill he feared the same fate would await it as had overtaken the Bill of this year—they would never get it through the House of Commons. Merchants and persons conversant with the subject must and would discuss it, and therefore if they had one great Bill the Government would not be able to carry it through the House. He also hoped they would be able to repeal a great many of the provisions which we now had. Could anything be more absurd than the provision that boats should be carried in proportion to the tonnage and not to the men? Then there was a regulation that ships should carry coloured lights, so that they might be seen at a certain distance. Shipowners were very much puzzled, and bought lanterns after lanterns, but they could not be seen. Then they went to the Board of Trade, and said—"We will get any lights you like, but we cannot get lanterns to suit." The Board of Trade, however, answered —"Oh! we cannot help you. That is the Act." He feared that the Board of Trade would be too much taken up in carrying out this Bill and in watching railways during the coming autumn, and would not have time to prepare a new Bill. He hoped the Government would strengthen the Department, so that they might have assistance in preparing the measure of next year.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, the noble Duke had stated that something should be done to make seamen more careful. He was bound to say, according to his experience, derived from cases in which he had been engaged, that the want of look-out was seldom attributable to the sailors, but much more frequently to the master or the mate, or, in other words, to the skilled navigators of the ship. The noble Duke had said that sailors were a very careless race—that they would not take the trouble to walk 100 yards to see whether the ship was unseaworthy or not, and that they were often carried on board drunk. There could hardly be a better proof of the necessity of legislation. If sailors were careful and vigilant, legislation would not be required. It was because sailors were negligent and often taken on board drunk that it was necessary to enforce against the shipowner what, after all, was only the shipowner's duty. With regard to the advance note system, it was fraught with evils of every kind. Sailors for a debauch on shore would anticipate their earnings, and not only would they not receive the full amount they were entitled to, but the notes were discounted at an exorbitant rate, and a very small portion of the money was enjoyed by the sailor. But the noble Duke ought to remember that this matter had been canvassed very fully "elsewhere," and that there was a strong opinion against interfering with freedom of contract. The noble Lord (Lord Carlingford) had examined the Bill in a manner which was extremely candid and fair, and had avoided reference to many subjects upon which he might easily have dwelt. Nothing could have been more useful than his examination of the measure and the history he had given of the Act on which it was founded. The noble Lord had said that this measure proceeded upon the lines of the Act passed under his own auspices when he was at the head of the Board of Trade. It was of some importance to refer to the exact difference. As the law now existed, the Board of Trade must act at the outports through an officer who would make his examination and report the result by telegraph or letter. The difficulty of the case was that delay occurred first in the officer sending his report, then in the Board of Trade's considering it and conveying its decision to the officer. As their Lordships would see, the opinion of the officer must mainly guide the Board of Trade, and if the Board of Trade detained a ship improperly, it was liable for damages. But under this Bill the officer must act on his own discretion in the first instance, and the Board of Trade would be responsible for his action. As to insurance, he could say that the subject would be most carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government. The more it was looked into, the more the question would be asked why, if in the case of life and fire insurance the insurer would not be allowed to receive more than would compensate him for the loss sustained, the insurer of a vessel might contract beforehand that there should be no examination into the amount of damage, but that a gross, absolute sum should be paid over, no matter how much that gross sum might exceed the loss. This was a grave subject for consideration, and the more it was considered the more closely it would be found connected with the subject now before their Lordships. However, this was a matter which required ample time for its discussion.

Lord DENMAN quoted the opinion of an experienced officer of the Navy who had also sailed in merchant vessels, and who said that the load line ought to be fixed by the owner, with the approval of the Board of Trade officials; but the great difficulty would be to find competent men at the low rate offered by the Board of Trade, to see these regulations strictly carried out. This officer added that, having brought home several cargoes of grain in bulk from Odessa, he regarded such cargoes as most dangerous, owing to their tendency to shift, notwithstanding the use of boards; and, as many claims were usually made for damage done to the grain *in transitu*, he suggested that if the money thus paid were laid out in bags, it would be better for both parties. He hoped time would be given for the proposal of Amendments in Committee, and believed that limiting the weight of grain, instead of permitting the carrying of any quantity, with a proportion only of it loose, would be an improvement in the Bill.

Earl GRANVILLE said, he did not propose to prolong this discussion, particularly after the speeches of his noble Friends (Lord Carlingford and the Duke of Somerset)—speeches which, he could not help thinking the Government would find of great use when they were engaged in preparing the permanent and more extensive measure which they proposed to submit next year. Without entering into the story of the Bill—a story which might be told in different ways—he expressed his satisfaction that the Government had been able to introduce even this provisional measure which was likely soon to pass into law.

Motion *agreed to:* Bill read 2^a accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

Commons' Amendments *considered* (according to Order).

The Duke of RICHMOND said, he did not propose to ask their Lordships to disagree with any of the Amendments made in the other House, except three or four which were purely of a verbal character, and he would move such an Amendment at the end of Clause 19.

Earl GRANVILLE could not allow the occasion to pass without some observations, though he promised to be merciful in the length of them. The Government were now in the unfortunate position in which he found himself during the five years when he had the honour of conducting the Business of the late Government in this House. Long before this period of the Session he used then to hear strong complaints, many of which came from the leading Opposition Bench, and elaborate speeches against the introduction of Business so late in the Session. He could not help fancying that if he had made the present Motion during these five years, he should have heard the complaints renewed. The thin state of the House would have lent point to those complaints, and he would remind their Lordships that when they divided last week only 19 Peers were present, and by the aid of only two of these 19, the Government were able to sanction an irregularity strongly condemned by the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees. If during his five official years he had said on such an occasion as this that the Bill was not a new Bill, and had been once considered in this House, the answer would have been that nine pages of Amendments had been made in the Bill in "another place," containing changes not only in important details, but in what had been described as the central principle of the Bill, so that their Lordships had really to consider a new Bill. He believed, also, that if he had stated that the Bill was of an urgent and important character, he should have been told that, while some persons disliked the Bill, and while others liked it, because they thought it might lead to further legislation of which the great majority of their Lordships would not approve, the great mass of persons were very indifferent and, excepting his noble Friend opposite and the Prime Minister, nobody thought the Bill of great importance or great urgency. Now, he adhered to the principle which he laid down when in office. He thought the House ought not to refuse to consider Bills, merely because it might be personally inconvenient to them to remain in town so late in the Session; and, as to himself, he did not propose to obstruct the consideration of these Amendments. He thought it was right, however, that their Lordships should look at them a little more closely than seemed to be contemplated by the noble Duke. During the discussions in this House he was bound to say that the noble Duke—not only in his opinion, but in the opinion of others who could speak with much greater authority—conducted the measure through Committee with great ability, great firmness, and great tact; and according to the view of the noble Duke the Bill left this House in a consistent and comprehensive shape. One clause, enabling landlords and tenants to contract themselves out of the Bill, was thought an awkward and invidious way of securing freedom of contract, and the Government in this House were so impressed with the force of the argument that they omitted the clause. It appeared, however, that the Government had, for the second time, re-considered this subject, for he found that a clause to the same effect had been re-introduced. He now came to a point of much greater importance. Objections were made in the course of the discussions here to the principle of the letting value, but it was described as being the essential principle of the Bill. In the other House, however, the Prime Minister—who seemed inclined to differ from his Colleagues, however able and devoted they might be —said the principle had been adopted mainly in the interest of the remainder-man, and ended by describing this principle, which their Lordships were told was the essential principle of the Bill, as one which was capricious and fallacious. It was, consequently, omitted from the Bill. He (Earl Granville) rejoiced that that had been done, for he thought that principle would have led to great uncertainty, risk, and fraud. He had now to call attention to the first class of improvements, and with regard to them he found that the tenants of limited owners were put in a perfectly different and an inferior position from the tenants of absolute owners. Both classes were to be compensated in the same way as regarded the original cost; but the former had a limitation imposed upon them that the sum should not exceed the addition made to the letting value of the land. A vicious principle was thus introduced into the measure, because by far the larger number of the tenant farmers of this country held their lands, he believed, under limited owners. He could not conceive anything more unjust than this clause, for why should a limited owner be in a worse position by law than an absolute owner of an estate? It was extremely unfair to the limited owner that he should be overweighted in this competition. Suppose a compensation case were tried before a land surveyor, who would be almost necessarily ignorant of law, in what manner could he be satisfied whether the landlord was the absolute owner or whether he was only a limited owner? He foresaw that in some cases very great difficulties would arise on this particular point, and this would greatly multiply the number of persons who, he believed, had already determined not to come under the provisions of the Bill. He trusted that this part of the Bill as it now stood would be altered. He made these remarks in no hostile spirit, although he should not be surprised to find the noble Duke opposite equipping himself in adamantine armour in order to meet his attack. In conclusion, he would hazard no prophecy, but could not help feeling a little alarm at the benediction bestowed on the Bill by a Conservative Member of Parliament, an eminent solicitor in this great town, who said that, whatever other merits it might possess, it was certainly a measure that would be of infinite advantage to the profession to which he belonged.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND said, the noble Earl would himself endeavour to equip himself in adamantine armour whenever he expected to come in contact with what he called a hostile spirit. On the present occasion, however, it was unnecessary for him to seek the protection of any very strong adamantine armour; but he would simply reply to the comments of his noble Friend. There was no question that that part of the Bill which related to letting value had been altered in the other House; but it was retained for the purpose for which alone it was absolutely necessary—namely, the protection of the limited owner. It seemed to him to be in the nature of things that the absolute owner must be in a better position than a limited owner. As to the difficulty anticipated by his noble Friend with regard to the land surveyor's decision, he did not think it was at all likely to arise. On so large a subject as the present it was not unlikely nor unreasonable that in the House of Commons there should be various opinions. He believed some of the Amendments to be improvements on the original Bill, and he should therefore propose that they be agreed to.

LORD CARLINGFORD observed, that the Bill in the shape in which it left their Lordships' House was much more favourable to the tenant than it was now.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, the observation of the noble Lord who had just spoken was an entirely just one. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the change which had been made in the Bill was made in a House in which there was a considerable number of Representatives, not merely of the owners of land, but also the occupiers of land; and he believed he should be correct in saying that no division was taken against the change in the other House. With regard to the observations of the noble Earl (Earl Granville), he (the Lord Chancellor) desired to say that this was the first measure of the kind with which he was acquainted which allowed the owner of land—that was to say, those who were interested in the possession of land—to enter into contracts with their tenants without either obtaining the consent of, or serving notice upon, the remainderman, and the experience of all of them had been that former legislation on this subject had failed, because tenants for life were required before they could take any steps to improve land, either to obtain the consent of the remainderman or to serve a notice upon him with reference to that subject. With regard to improvements of the second and third class, an owner, who was not an absolute owner, would be just as powerful as the most absolute owner. He might make any agreement with his tenant that he liked within the four corners of this Bill. With regard to improvements of the first class, as to which the noble Earl had spoken, the tenant could not make them without the consent of the landlord.

LORD SELBORNE thought that the clause, as amended by the Commons, would be a fruitful source of litigation. The effect would be that whenever a tenant proposed to make an improvement, he would have to inquire into the title of his landlord; and whether he was a limited owner or not, he ventured to say that in 99 out of 100 cases he would simply go and ask whether he might make such and such improvements. There was no reason why a tenant for life should not give compensation on the same principle as an absolute owner. He did not think that the criticism, which had been made upon the Amendments were by any means satisfactorily answered.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, that, speaking as a layman, and looking at the matter in a practical point of view, he wished to make one remark. He did not believe that the portion of the Bill which referred to first-class improvements would receive any extensive application, except in the case of those who were official limited owners. The vast majority of landlords made all these improvements themselves; but an official limited owner, like a Bishop or a clergyman, had not sufficient permanent interest in the estate to make such improvements. As far as other owners were concerned, he believed that in almost any market town the tenant farmers would be able to say which estates—taking in the whole country—were the property of limited owners and which were entailed. As to the objection that the Bill was permissive, the Government thought it absolutely essential to maintain freedom of contract, and the manner in which this object was to be attained they regarded as a mere matter of detail. The advantage of the provision on that subject was, that it would prevent a general issue of notices to quit. Most of their Lordships were now aware that the vast majority of tenants were satisfied with the existing state of things, and would see the adoption of the Bill with considerable reluctance—not because it would not be profitable to them, but because they did not like changes. The Bill had therefore to be framed to meet those cases. It was of great importance, indeed, that the provision in question should not be distasteful to either landlords or tenants, and it was difficult at first to ascertain in what direction their tastes would run. As the discussion went on, however, the Government were enlightened on that point, and he did not see that they had done wrong in accepting an alteration.

LORD DENMAN, referring to the opinion of the Duke of Rutland and himself, as to the time of entry in Derbyshire, recommended six months as the term of notice, in order that tenants might be prevented from exhausting the land.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Remaining Amendments *agreed to,* with Amendments.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT (1873) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

Commons Amendments *considered* (according to Order).

LORD SELBORNE complained that the Amendments were presented in an almost, if not wholly, unintelligible form, and pointed out that the existing practice of the House as to Bills of importance, returned with extensive amendments and alterations from the Commons, was highly inconvenient. Unless the alterations made, with their whole context were clearly indicated in a reprint, there was a danger of the House passing over slips and errors which would have to be amended subsequently. There were two points in these Amendments of critical importance, on which he deemed it an imperative duty to offer some observations. The first related to the repeal of that portion of the 15th section of the Act of 1873 which provided that no new appointment of Puisne Judges should be made to the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice till the number of Puisne Judges should be reduced to 12. The House of Commons had repealed that limitation on the number of the Puisne Judges. It was very much to be regretted that before the working of the new system could be tried, there should be any alteration in that respect. It tended more than he could wish to encourage and confirm an idea, which previous experience only gave too much colour to, that no reform of the law could be reconciled with public economy—that whenever there were increased establishments those augmentations must be made perpetual, and resistance would be offered to every attempt to effect further improvement with the least possible amount of cost to the public. To increase the number of Judges, unless it was really necessary, would not tend to increase the estimation in which they were held. It would not tend to greater expedition, energy, and efficiency in the disposal of business. In 1867 three new Judges were added to the existing number, expressly that they might do the business of the Election Petitions—business which only occupied a short period of their time, except in the year immediately after a General Election. The Act which added them was a temporary one, and was continued from time to time till now. That having been done, in the Autumn of the same year the Judicature Commission was appointed to consider, among other subjects, the number of the Judges. The Commission recommended no increase; but they did recommend that three Judges should be taken annually from among the number of the Puisne Judges, and made for the year members of the Court of Appeal according to the constitution of that Court which they recommended. In 1869 the deliberate opinion of that Commission was that 12 Puisne Judges were adequate to discharge the business of the Courts of First Instance; and the scheme of the Act of 1873 was, in that respect, in perfect harmony with the Report of the Commission in 1869. That Report was signed—without any difference of opinion on this point—by all the eminent Judges, and other members of the Legal Profession, who sat upon the Commission. The operation of the Act of 1873, and also of the present Bill would relieve the Judges from attendance in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which usually involved the attendance of five or six Judges for four or five weeks in the year. It should also be observed that the change made by the Act of 1873 would not be sudden. At present there were 15 Judges; and, as the process of reduction to 12 would be gradual, Parliament would have an opportunity of interposing, if necessary, whenever there was any actual experience of any evil resulting from the reduction. He did not doubt that there was a considerable pressure and block of business at present; but he could not help looking at that in connection with some extraordinary and exceptional cases, such as the Tichborne Case, which, on the first trial, occupied one Judge for nearly a year, and on the second occupied three Judges for nearly another year. Again, it had been the general rule, subject, no doubt, to exceptions in cases of emergency, that the three Judges chosen in each particular year to try Election Petitions should not go Circuit; while they were not on Circuit they had the time at their own disposal, and he had been told that some of those Judges who would be the last to neglect their duty had found leisure, during those intervals, to visit remote parts of the world. It had been recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons that two Judges should always sit together to try Election Petitions; but if Election Petitions were not very unlike other cases, there would be quite a luxurious waste of judicial power if this recommendation were adopted. If, however, the Committee considered this recommendation a reasonable one, they must also have considered that there could not be such a heavy pressure on the Common Law Judges. He would not object to have 18 Judges, or any number that might be required, if experience proved it necessary; but, until the Act of 1873 was in operation, there could be no such experience. The new arrangements and the extension of the Chancery practice of single Judges sitting — and if there was to be a permanent Court of Intermediate Appeal the reason why single Judges should sit would obtain additional force—would be found, in his opinion, to remove that pressure of business which was complained of. He came now to the second important point. Considerable changes had been made by the House of Commons in the constitution of the Intermediate Court of Appeal. From the ordinary channels of information, he had seen that, according to an Amendment proposed by the Attorney General, instead of three additional Judges, only one was to be nominated by the Crown, while one or more Judges might be borrowed from the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer should it be necessary, to assist in the Court of Appeal. The Bill, as it left that House, proposed five ordinary and five *ex officio* Members of the Court of Appeal. He doubted at the time the sufficiency of such a tribunal; but now there were to be five *ex officio* and only three ordinary Judges. Judges of First Instance were to be borrowed from their respective Courts; and if they could be so borrowed as to be substantially available for the increase of the strength of the Court of Appeal, this circumstance strongly confirmed his impression that it was not clear that the present number of Judges in the Courts of First Instance was absolutely required for the discharge of the business there. For his part, he regretted greatly the increase in the Court of Appeal Judges taken from the Court of First Instance, there being only three permanent Judges; it looked exceedingly like a modification of the present Court of Exchequer Chamber, the constitution of which was certainly not satisfactory. He could not help disapproving the changes made by the Bill; and the only satisfactory thing, to his mind, was that the measure was only to last for a single year, and that in another Session the whole subject might be dealt with in a manner unprejudiced by anything which was done now. As it was, the entire question affecting the Courts of Appeal was left in an imperfect and provisional state. He did not wish to see this question become the subject of legislation every year; but he did hope that next year the subject would be dealt with, not, as it had now been dealt with, under mixed political and professional influences, reflecting no mature or deliberate judgment either of the Government or of the Legislature, but with the sole aim of providing the best Appellate system for the administration of justice.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, that if the hour had been earlier and the audience more encouraging, he should have been glad to enter at length into some of the points mentioned by his noble and learned Friend. He entirely concurred with him in regretting the form in which the Bill came back to that House. The record of Amendments did not accurately represent the Amendments actually made in the other House, and such inaccuracies ought to be prevented for the future. By the omission of the word "not" the Lord Chancellor had been made one of the permanent Judges of the Court of Appeal. As to the length of the Amendments, deducting the clauses sent down in red ink, which came back as Amendments, but were only technically so, the real Amendments made in the other House might be comprised in a couple of pages. One material Amendment was that by which the present number of Puisne Judges was kept at 15, instead of being reduced to 12. He was bound to say that there was the strongest possible feeling against this reduction, not only on the part of the Judicial Bench and at the Bar, as represented in the House of Commons, but also among the Representatives of large communities like Lancashire. He believed the number of Judges might be reduced, as a matter of trial, to 12 Puisne Judges, if the Assizes were excluded; but he had satisfied himself that with only 12 Puisne Judges the Circuit work could not be done, even if only one

Judge were left to do the Chamber work in London. His noble and learned Friend had dwelt on the evil of any unnecessary multiplications of Judges. Now, he must express his belief that the number of Judges could not be reduced to the lowest point compatible with efficiency until we had broken up the system which prevailed in the Common Law Courts of having more Judges than one to sit as Judges of First Instance. That system, he thought, could not continue to exist. At present the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was the most extravagantly paid Court in the country, for there were four paid Judges, costing the country £20,000 a-year, to dispose of only 100 cases in a year. With respect to the Appellate Court, the whole change consisted in this—that instead of the Crown appointing three extra Judges, each of the Divisions should be asked to appoint a Judge to assist the Court of Appeal, when necessary. He denied altogether that the Court of Appeal would be in any degree a weak one. He proposed to make some further Amendments, in order to correct some of the obvious mistakes left in the clauses, and also to vary the Amendment concerning costs, by giving a discretionary power to the Judge on good cause being shown.

LORD DENMAN said, that he had from the first opposed this legislation, and he should be glad if this Bill could be postponed till next Session, because the Commons Amendments were referred to a copy of the Bill, which did not correspond with the pages and lines of the Bill, so that it was impossible for this House fairly to consider the alterations made. He did not think that the Bill would work well; and he was surprised at the speech of the Prime Minister at a recent dinner, in which he congratulated himself and the Government on passing it in a few days.

Several Amendments *agreed to*, with Amendments; and some *disagreed to;* and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said amendments: The Committee to meet *forthwith:* Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and *agreed to;* and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason.

House adjourned at Eleven o'clock, till
To-morrow, a quarter before
Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 9th August, 1875.

MINUTES.] — PUBLIC BILLS — *Committee* — Increase of the Episcopate [110], *deferred.*
Committee — Report — Considered as amended — Third Reading—Foreign Jurisdiction * [284], and *passed.*
Considered as amended—Third Reading—Land Titles and Transfer [105]; Sheriff Substitute (Scotland) [273], and *passed.*
Third Reading—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); House Occupiers Disqualification Removal [164], *adjourned debate again adjourned.*
Withdrawn—Sea Fisheries (Ireland) * [221].

BURNTISLAND HARBOUR BILL.

(*By Order.*)

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order for Consideration of Lords' Amendments read.

Lords' Amendments *considered.*

MR. ANDERSON said, he must ask the House to disagree with the Amendments of the House of Lords on this Bill. The reasons for his doing so were somewhat peculiar. The Bill had passed through the House of Commons without opposition, and when it left there, it was a perfectly innocent measure, with which no one could find any fault. After it came before Committee in the other House, certain Amendments were introduced by the promoters which would have a very serious effect on the shipping and trading interests of the county of Fife. These Amendments were introduced without Notice, and if the parties interested had been aware of such intention, the Bill would have been opposed in the House of Commons. No opportunity, however, was given them of opposing it. The first Amendment was one which imposed on the ratepayers of Burntisland the liability of making good any deficiency in the sinking fund. A Petition signed by 70 or 80 ratepayers had been sent up, in which they protested against the Amendment on the ground that, as they derived no benefit from the harbour, they ought not to be taxed for its maintenance. The next Amendment was even more objectionable still. The railway rates were fixed by an Act of Parliament in 1858; but they were so high as to be impracticable, and a new arrangement was entered into in 1872, which was made statutory in

1873, stipulating that certain rates, and none higher, should be charged. That agreement had been acted upon since that time, and the traders very seriously objected to an Amendment now introduced into the Bill, which would throw the agreement over. The traders trusted to the Town Council of Burntisland; and until quite lately the Town Council of Burntisland was perfectly firm about it. They insisted that the Bill should be withdrawn, if the railway company insisted upon upsetting that agreement; and it was only so late as the 30th of July last that the Town Council, in consequence of influence brought to bear upon them, passed a resolution agreeing to withdraw their opposition. The 30th July was only the other day. The proprietors were an unorganized body, and it was impossible for them to get up an opposition on the spur of the moment to a Bill passed by a Committee of the Lords. They were unable to oppose it themselves, but they trusted to the House of Commons to refuse to sanction an Amendment so extremely unjust as that. It raised rates so much that it would prove to be a great grievance. The coal proprietors — for whom he was then speaking—had an "output" of 800,000 tons per annum; and out of that quantity 400,000 tons were shipped. Therefore, the amount that they would be taxed in respect of that Amendment would amount to many thousand pounds annually. There was another Amendment, which raised the shipping rates from 1*d.* to 2*d.*, or 100 per cent; and the harbour rates on ships were raised from 4*d.* to 6*d.*, or 50 per cent. The two last Amendments were not of so much importance to his constituents as the first Amendment, but he thought he had shown sufficient cause why the House should disagree with the Amendments.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, that the burgh which promoted the Bill was one he represented. He did not propose to go into any details. The general question appeared to be this—the burgh having gone to a very large expense in respect of the Bill, it would be in a very great difficulty if it were thrown out at the last moment. The burgh was not anxious that the Amendments should be introduced; but having been introduced, and having received the sanction of Lord Redesdale, the very experienced Chairman of Committees in the Lords, they came to the conclusion that it was distinctly for their interest that the Bill should be allowed to pass. A very special agreement was entered into between the Town Council and the North British Railway Company in regard to the rates charged for coal and other matters; but that, he repeated, was a special agreement. As he understood the case, it came to this—that those Petitioners were not parties to the special agreement made between the Town Council and the North British Railway. They were outsiders. They were customers, no doubt, of the railway, but they were protected as all customers of other railways were protected — namely, by ordinary rules. Moreover, under the Bill they would be specially protected in that respect under the clause inserted by the House of Lords. Special provision was made that the rates should not be raised to such a degree as to injure the harbour; and, in case of a difference, a special reference was to be made to the Railway Commissioners, not only under the general law, but under the particular agreement. He ventured to think that those third parties, who were no party to the agreement, should stand exactly as the customers of any other railway would stand; he could not see that it was fair they should at the last moment interfere, with the result of throwing upon his constituents a very heavy expense.

Mr. ADAM said, he trusted the House would not permit the Bill to be thrown out, because of the objection of the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson). That would be a very unusual and a very unfair course. It had gone through all its stages, and at the last moment it was met by opposition from third parties who had no direct interest in the matter. If they appeared at all, they ought to have appeared before Lord Redesdale, and it was unfair to appear at the last moment, when it was perfectly certain the result of any opposition must be to throw the Bill out altogether, and say that they had not been sufficiently heard. It was all very well to say they did not know what was going on before Lord Redesdale; but he knew from correspondence which he had seen in the Scotch newspapers, that these facts must have been known to the gentlemen who now appeared long before they made another move. He asked the House to consider the very injurious effect the stopping of the Bill would have on the public interests of the county of Fife. It was a great coal-producing county, with an extensive seaboard, and it had not got a single harbour in which big ships could get. If that Bill were thrown out just when they expected to get a good harbour and good ships—and he thought his hon. Friend (Mr. Anderson), instead of representing coal proprietors in the county, more probably represented some individual interests amongst those coal proprietors — the effect would be that the harbour would not be made for a couple of years after it should be, and the whole public interests would be injured to an extent which it was impossible to estimate. He trusted the House would agree to the Amendments.

MR. RAIKES said, he quite agreed with his right hon. Friend the Member for Clackmannan (Mr. Adam), that it was a very unusual circumstance that the House should be engaged in discussing Amendments made in the other House of Parliament on the 9th August; but he (Mr. Raikes) would not say that appeared quite to sustain him in the position which he understood the right hon. Gentleman to take up—namely, that if the House took the course of disagreeing to proposed Amendments, the House should be responsible for the loss of the Bill. He had had the matter particularly under his own consideration while it was in the House of Commons, for there it was an unopposed Bill, and therefore it was referred to him in his capacity of Chairman of Ways and Means. It passed before him without any suggestion of Amendment, and it left the House as an unopposed Bill. Under those circumstances, he did not think that upon that House would rest the responsibility of the failure of the Bill consequent on its restoration to its original shape. The question raised by these Amendments was really an important one. The first Amendment was called Clause 9 A, which provided additional security for the formation of a sinking fund by hypothecating the revenues of a town, and giving the rates as additional security for the sinking fund. If that was an English Bill it would not be competent for the other House of Parliament to introduce an Amendment of that sort, because it would be directly in contravention of the Borough Funds Act. He held in his hand a Petition presented to the House by upwards of 70 persons in the borough of Burntisland, in which they protested against any such burden being cast upon their rates in respect to a matter which they had had no opportunity of considering. Although the Borough Funds Act had not, he believed, been extended to Scotland, still he could not but feel that its principle must be recognized in regard to the Three Kingdoms. He thought the Amendment was an invasion of the privileges of the ratepayers, against which they had protested. [Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL: May I be allowed to explain?] The second Amendment repealed a certain agreement between the Town Council and the railway. It was quite true that the parties who were now anxious to disagree to the Amendments did not appear before the other House of Parliament; but it was easy to explain why they did not appear. They were at one time acting with the Town Council, and believed their funds to be sufficiently protected, and if they had come before him and asked to be heard to an unopposed Bill, he, in accordance with the usual course, should have been obliged to have excluded them. He presumed that course had been followed in the other House. The parties interested, the coal proprietors, placed every confidence in the Town Council that they would reject this Amendment or withdraw it, and in that belief they remained till the 30th July. Then they were driven to this House in order to enable them to defeat the clause which they had had no opportunity of opposing. Those were the two most important Amendments. As regarded the harbour rates, he thought the Lords Committee had improved the Bill. When the Question was put, he should be prepared to support the Amendments of the Lords on that point. But having in view the evidence which he had put before the House, and having regard to uniformity of legislation on private Bills, and to the importance of maintaining the principle affirmed in the Borough Funds Act, and also having regard to the importance of not shutting out persons who were affected by a measure from an opportunity of making themselves heard, if the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) divided the House on the first two Amendments, he (Mr. Raikes) should confess it his duty to go into the Lobby with him, leaving to the promoters of the Bill the responsibility of any further steps.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he would not have appeared in opposition to the ratepayers, but the Petition had been put into his hands, and he found that it was from some of the ratepayers. He would not dispute the authority of the Chairman of Committees as to the general question affecting the particular clause.

Mr. ANDERSON said, he would adopt the suggestion of the Chairman of Committees, and disagree to the two first Amendments, but not divide on the minor ones.

Mr. M'LAREN said, there was an Act in operation in Scotland analogous to the Borough Funds Act, known popularly as Sir William Rae's Act — the Lord Advocate at the time—and that its provisions were most stringent.

Several Amendments *agreed to;* several *disagreed to.*

Committee *appointed,* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments to which this House hath disagreed:"—Mr. Raikes, Mr. Anderson, Mr. M'Laren, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Adam, Mr. Rowley Hill, and Mr. M'Lagan:—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords Amendments *reported,* and *agreed to* :—To be communicated to The Lords.

IRELAND — REFORMATORIES — BELFAST MAGISTRATES.—QUESTION.

Mr. WARD said, he wished to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland a Question standing in the name of the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar), respecting certain prosecutions at Belfast. [*Cries of* "Read!"] He wished to know, whether it was essential that he should occupy the time of the House by reading the Question. [*Renewed cries of* "Read!"] It was as follows:—Is it a fact that prosecutions were heard before the Belfast stipendiary magistrates on 20th June 1875, for compelling parents to contribute to the support of their children in reformatories, and that orders were made by said magistrates which were afterwards discovered (on a case being defended by a solicitor) to be nullities for want of conformity with the simple requisites of the statute under which the magistrates had made several previous decisions; and, if it be the fact that when the cases came on before the same court on 31st July 1875, that the complainant, Sub-Inspector MacDermott, during the hearing of the cases occupied a seat on the bench, and held conversations with the magistrates, and that the stipendiary magistrates refused to hear evidence for the defence as to the inability of the poor parents to comply with the summonses issued against them, and actually made orders against the parties, who, with their witnesses, had to retire from the court unheard?

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Sir, on the 19th of June several persons were summoned to the Belfast police court to show cause why they should not increase their weekly contribution towards their children's support in reformatories. The sitting magistrate, having heard evidence, made the usual orders against the parties; but one case having been defended upon a technical point—namely, short service of notice, all the cases were ordered to be struck out and fresh summonses issued. The same cases were again heard before two magistrates on the 31st of July, when, after a full investigation, including, I believe, an inquiry into the circumstances of the parents, the necessary orders were made. Sub-Inspector MacDermott, who was the nominal complainant on behalf of the public, sat on the bench, apart from the magistrates, during the hearing of these cases; but the magistrate states that he had no communication with him with regard to them.

CENTRAL ASIA—RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO MERV.—QUESTION.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether there is any truth in the rumour of a Russian expedition to Merv?

Mr. BOURKE, in reply, said, he was not aware whether there was any truth in the rumour—because the Foreign Office had no official information on the subject.

ARMY—ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA. QUESTION.

Mr. HUBBARD (for Mr. Freshfield) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is true that a Royal Warrant has been issued, by which it is provided that Adjutants of Militia shall be eligible on retirement, and without limit as to age, for appointment as Majors in the Regiment from which they shall retire; whether the effect of such a regulation will not be to interfere with the ordinary course of promotion of the Officers in the Regiment; and, if he would state what means will be taken to prevent injustice to the Officers in the Regiment if an Officer not in the Regiment may be admitted into it as Major, to the prejudice of the Officer who would otherwise succeed to the vacancy?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, that there was such a Warrant as that to which the Question referred, and that the regulations were entirely in the hands of the commanding officers, who might be taken to be the best guardians of the interests of the officers of their regiments. No pressure whatever was put upon the commanding officers in reference to these appointments.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

QUESTION.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Secretary to the Treasury, To add, if unobjectionable, to the Civil Service Estimates of 1876-77 the expenditure of 1874-5; also the items of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund for any branch of the Public Service included in the Civil Service Estimates, so as to show the total charge for each branch under suitable heads; also the Minutes of the Treasury, naming the officers, to account for the expenditure of the several Votes, and the names and offices of these accounting officers and their responsibilities; also, to fill up, whenever necessary, the numbers receiving public money in addition to the rank or office, and in all cases of pensions, compensations, &c. to show age of party, length of service, as well as why granted?

MR. W. H. SMITH, in reply, said, it would cause delay to add to the Civil Service Estimates of 1876-7 the expenditure of the previous year, which was shown in the Appropriation accounts. If the hon. and gallant Gentleman would point out any omission in the Estimates, he should be happy to have it supplied.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN LOANS—THE HONDURAS REPRESENTATIVE.—QUESTION.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, in consequence of the statement contained in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Loans, any steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government with reference to the Representative of Honduras in this Country?

MR. BOURKE: Sir, in answer to the Question of the hon. Baronet, I have to state that the Report of the Committee of this House on Foreign Loans has only appeared within the last few days, and the evidence upon which it is based has not yet been circulated. The Secretary of State was therefore of opinion that it would be premature on his part to express any opinion on the conduct of the Representative of the Honduras Government in this country until he had had an opportunity of carefully perusing both the Report and the evidence on which that Report was founded. His noble Friend was also of opinion that it would be only just, in the event of any action being contemplated affecting the position of that gentleman, that previous to such action being taken he should have the opportunity of referring to his own Government on the matter, and of making such statement as he might think fit in his own defence.

METROPOLIS—BOW STREET POLICE COURT.—QUESTION.

MR. FORSYTH (for Mr. EDWARDS) asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether any steps have been taken towards providing a police court in lieu of the existing court at Bow Street; whether an offer has been made by the Duke of Bedford of an eligible site on advantageous terms near the present police court; and, if so, whether such offer has been communicated by him to the Treasury, and if any action has been taken thereon?

LORD HENRY LENNOX: Sir, I hope my hon. and learned Friend will inform the hon. Member for Weymouth that I have for some time past been taking very active steps towards providing a police court in lieu of the existing court in Bow Street. But I regret very much that I am unable at the present time to inform the hon. Member of the decision at which I shall arrive. I hope, however, very soon to be in a position to lay before my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department the details of a site which, both as to size and position, will afford adequate accommodation for the business of the central police court.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS—FELSTED SCHOOL—DISMISSAL OF THE HEAD MASTER.—QUESTION.

Mr. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether it is true, as reported in the public prints, that the Reverend William Stanford Grignon, Head Master of Felsted School, Essex, has been summarily removed from that post by the Trustees of the Felsted Charities, against the wish of the whole body of the parents of the boys, after nearly twenty years' service, during which time the number of scholars has risen from 67 to 220; whether the Bishop of Rochester, visitor of the school, sanctioned this summary dismissal without giving Mr. Grignon any opportunity whatever of being heard in his own defence; whether the Endowed Schools Commissioners have determined not to inquire into the case on the ground that Mr. Grignon, having been dismissed, was no longer an officer of an endowed school, and consequently not within their jurisdiction; and, whether the Charity Commissioners intend to comply with an application made by a large number of the parents of the scholars, and will cause an inquiry to be made forthwith into the government of the school?

Viscount SANDON: Sir, I am sorry not to be able to give my hon. Friend any information on the subject of his Question on my own personal responsibility; but my hon. Friend doubtless remembers that I gave an undertaking to this House last Session that I would take no part in the business of the Charity Commission, as there would be an obvious impropriety in my assisting as a Charity Commissioner in the preparation of schemes respecting which, as Vice President, I might have to act in somewhat of a judicial capacity. I therefore know nothing of these matters until a scheme is submitted to the Privy Council for approval. I referred the Question at once to the Charity Commission, and beg to read the reply they have sent me—

> "It is believed that Mr. Grignon was appointed to the office of Head Master of Felsted School under a scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1851, by which the Trustees are empowered to remove the Head Master at any time with the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese. The Commissioners are informed that Mr. Grignon has been removed by the Trustees, and that the Bishop has approved of his removal, but they have no power to control or interfere with either the Trustees or the Bishop in the exercise of the authority given them by the scheme. The Commissioners have recently caused inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the School with a view to the preparation of a new scheme for its management, which is now in course of preparation."

MERCANTILE MARINE—TRANSFER OF BRITISH VESSELS TO FOREIGN FLAGS. QUESTION.

Mr. NORWOOD asked the President of the Board of Trade, If he can state approximatively the number of British Vessels transferred to Foreign Flags since the 1st day of January 1873?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY, in reply, said, that the exact number of British vessels so transferred was 875.

VALUATION (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1869. QUESTION.

Sir WILLIAM FRASER asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he will amend "The Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869," whereby overseers of parishes are permitted to deliver notices of increased assessment, requiring an appeal within 25 days, late in the evening of the 24th day, and will afford a remedy to those persons who have been unable to appeal in consequence of such late delivery?

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, he did not think the hon. and gallant Baronet was correct in stating that notices of increased assessment were by the Act permitted to be delivered until the 24th day. On the contrary, the overseers were required to give immediate notice to the parties interested. If, however, such a thing could take place as that mentioned by the hon. and gallant Baronet, he should be happy to have an opportunity of amending the Act in reference to the matter in question. He believed that as to the remedy in the meantime, anybody making an appeal under the circumstances could do so with a very fair chance of success.

ARMY—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—QUESTION.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether there is any probability that he will be able, in the coming Session, to take measures for improving the position of the non-commissioned officers of the Army?

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said, he thought there was every probability that, very early next Session, he should be able to do what the hon. and gallant Member wished.

POST OFFICE—COMMUNICATION WITH ALDERNEY.—QUESTION.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT asked the Postmaster General, If his attention has been drawn to the defective state of the postal communication between Alderney and this Country; and, whether he can hold out any hope of its being remedied?

LORD JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, his attention had been drawn to the subject referred to by the hon. Member, and that he would make inquiry respecting it.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT.

QUESTION.

MR. BURT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the report, in the "Newcastle Chronicle" of the 5th instant, of the case of Annie Divine, who was tried before the petty sessions at Morpeth on the previous day for "unlawfully leaving the service of her master, James Patterson, without cause or lawful excuse," on the 19th of July. She had, it is stated, agreed to serve James Patterson from the 12th May to the 12th November. In reply to the clerk the defendant admitted having left before the expiration of her term of service, but she alleged that her bed had been removed from a loft in which she had previously slept, and put into her master's room at the foot of his bed, and she felt shame to undress herself before him. The bench decided that the contract should be set aside, and that the girl should forfeit her wages, amounting to three pounds ten shillings; and if the magistrates "had not thought that Mr. Patterson had not given decent and proper accommodation they would have made him pay more than that, but they thought the accommodation was neither decent nor correct;" and, whether he will direct that inquiries shall be made into this case, and if the statements made are correct, he will deem it his duty to express his disapproval of such a decision?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that his attention had only been drawn to the case by the Question of the hon. Member; but he had no hesitation in saying that, supposing the facts to be as stated, he should entirely disapprove of the judgment of the magistrates, because it would seem that such a total failure on the part of the master to carry out the contract ought not to be visited in any way upon the servant. At the same time, he had no power in the matter, and did not, therefore, propose to interfere. He should always be ready to institute an inquiry when it was necessary to do so; but he would suggest that hon. Members would do well to make some private inquiries as to the truth of statements in newspaper paragraphs before bringing Questions of this kind before the House.

MILITIA LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY said, that in consequence of the abrupt termination of the Sitting on Saturday they had not been able to consider the Lords Amendments to the Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill, but he would express a hope that, although the Bill did not appear among the Orders of the Day, the House would permit the Lords Amendments to the Bill to be considered forthwith.

Amendments *considered*, and *agreed to*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

MR. BOORD said, he wished, without trespassing too long upon the time of the House, to avail himself of the privilege which was usually accorded to hon. Members, when questions involving a grant of money for the public Service were before the House, of drawing the attention of the Government to any particular subject, and more particularly to the necessity for redressing some grievance. Representing, as he did, a constituency that contained perhaps as great a number of persons in the service of Her Majesty's Government as any other in the country, it was not surprising that he had acquired a certain degree of familiarity with the many hardships incidental to such employment. These, he was bound to say, had hitherto always received fair and impartial consideration at the hands of those Members of Her Majesty's Government to whom he had felt it to be his duty to make representations; and it was therefore with feelings of regret that he now found himself compelled to ask the indulgence of the House, whilst he briefly drew the attention of his right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what appeared to him to be a grievance of no ordinary magnitude. On the 24th of May last, for the purpose of trying an experiment, a 7-inch Palliser shell was being filled at the Royal Arsenal, with compressed gun cotton, by three men — Charles Young (foreman), and two assistants, Joseph Walstow and Joseph Bardon. The place selected for this—as it proved to be—exceedingly dangerous operation, was the Cap Factory, where, in a workshop, which, usually and then, was crowded with men and boys tending the machines employed in preparing the copper capsules used in the manufacture of percussion caps, the shell exploded, presumably from the enormous hydraulic pressure required to force the gun cotton into its position. The foreman, Young, was killed on the spot, Walstow survived but a few hours, and Bardon was grievously mutilated; but, by an accident of fortune, little short of a miracle—and certainly in no way due to the prudence of the person who chose such a place for the performance of the operation—none of the other workmen employed in the shop were injured. It was true that the gun cotton in question was wet, and in that condition considered safe; but it seemed to him that, in dealing with such dangerous materials, the nature of which was, by that very occurrence, shown to be yet but imperfectly understood, the greatest caution should be used, and, above all, operations involving an experimental use of them, should be conducted at a safe distance from places where large bodies of workmen were congregated. The point in connection with this accident to which he particularly wished to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government, was the amount of the compassionate allowances awarded to the widows of the two men who were killed, and he thought hon. Members would agree with him, that they were miserably inadequate and utterly unworthy of the country. Both men were specially selected for the duty that cost them their lives, on account of their skill, experience, and trustworthiness. Young, the foreman, was 40 years of age, had been employed 20 years in the Royal Arsenal, and at the time of his death was in receipt of 57*s.* per week, consequently he would have been entitled to a pension of about 16*s.* per week, if he had retired the day before the accident occurred. He left a widow and seven children, to whom a gratuity of £49 and a compassionate allowance of 7*s.* 10*d.* per week had been given. Walstow was 42 years of age, he had been 25 years in the service, his wages were 33*s.* per week, and he would have been entitled to a retiring pension of 14*s.* 5*d.* per week. He left a widow and three children, and in his case a gratuity of £40 and an allowance of 5*s.* per week had been granted. Thus it would be seen that these widows received less than half the amount their husbands would have been entitled to on retirement, if their characters had been less exemplary than they were; for it was on account of their excellent characters that they were chosen for employment on this dangerous experiment: and it must be remembered that no negligence on their part had ever been suggested, either at the inquest or at the official inquiry that took place immediately after the accident. To put the case in plain language, the Government had actually saved money by the death of these men—they would probably have profited by the success of the experiment, but its failure was to be dearly paid for by the men. He had no wish unduly to blame the Government, but that was practically the result of the transaction, and he repeated that it was unworthy of the country. Economy was no doubt an excellent thing—as the attribute of a statesman it ranked as a virtue—but this was not economy—it was cruel parsimony. He had no doubt he should be told by his right hon. Friend that he was unable to give expression to the sympathy, which he was sure he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt, for the fatherless and the widow in whose behalf he was pleading; he would probably tell him that he was bound by rules for the making of which he was not responsible—that his hands were tied and his actions fettered; but this was an occasion when he should free himself from those ties and strike off those fetters. What a Treasury Minute had done, he presumed a Treasury Minute could undo. He might be told that the system of compassionate allowances was intended for exceptional cases, and so, no doubt, it was; but this was an exception amongst exceptions, and therefore entitled to extraordinary consideration. A soldier employed for the defence of his country must be content to carry his life in his hand—it was part of the contract of his service. A workman whose duty it was to tend heavy machinery knew that he was always exposed to a certain amount of danger—he might lose a limb or an eye or be otherwise crippled through no negligence of his own—for such cases the scale of compassionate allowances was probably sufficient, but that of which he had spoken could not be included in that category. The work on which these men were employed was unique in its character—they were required to prepare a yet untried experiment—to brave a danger unsuspected even by their superiors—they were chosen for their skill and trustworthiness proved by long service—were they then to be treated like those who merely took the ordinary risks of their calling—like those who were aware of the dangers that surrounded them, and therefore, by the exercise of care, could in great measure protect themselves? He felt sure that such a course would not commend itself to his right hon. Friend's sense of justice; and that, consequently, he would find means to relax a regulation, the operation of which he thought he had shown to be unjust, and therefore injurious to the interests of the public service.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he entirely sympathized with his hon. Friend the Member for Greenwich (Mr. Boord) in the feelings he had expressed, and they were largely shared in by those who were acquainted with the facts of the case. He believed the men had borne a high character, and their death was due to no fault of their own. At the same time, no blame could be imputed to any one in connection with the accident. By what might be called the common law of the Civil Service, the widows and families of persons dying in the service were not entitled to any pension at all. The men employed were entitled, when past work, to a pension, but widows were supposed to be provided for by their husbands. It had been the habit, however, in former years, when a case like the present arose, to make a compassionate allowance of some irregular amount to the family. A natural feeling of compassion, and even of justice led to this being done. Some two years ago—shortly before the present Government took office—it was thought desirable that these compassionate allowances should be put on a regular footing, and a Treasury Minute was passed in December, 1873, with the object of securing more certainty and consistency of practice. It was laid down in that Minute that in the cases in question, the widow should receive an annual pension not exceeding ten sixtieths of the husband's emoluments at the time of death; or that a pension of £12 might be given where the amount, calculated as above, fell short of that sum. There was also a provision for children. The House must recognize that it was reasonable the pension to a widow should be less than that which would be given to the man himself. If the man had been granted a higher pension for life, the widow would have found herself deprived of anything; but, in the present case, the widow would be in receipt of it for the whole of her life, unless she married again. His hon. Friend had not given quite accurately the sums to which the husbands would have been entitled. The man Young was entitled, at the time of his death, to a pension of 14*s.* a-week; his widow received £20 a-year, or about 7*s.* or 8*s.* a-week. It would be extremely difficult to deal with these questions satisfactorily, if they had to consider each as exceptional. He had carefully considered the matter himself, and he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the course pursued was the only one they could adopt.

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER BILL.

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

[*Lords.*] [BILL 105.] CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

MR. GREGORY, in moving the insertion of a clause providing that the registered proprietor of any land entered on the register of title might, with the consent of all persons appearing by the register to be interested in such land, remove the same from the register, and that thereupon the register of title should, as respected such land, be deemed to be closed; and that when the register of title in respect of any registered land was closed there should not be entered on the register any further transfer of a further charge on such land, but there might be made on the register any entries in relation to the title already registered which might have been made if the register of such land had not been closed, and the registered title of any such land should, so far as it extended, have the same effect in all respects as if it had been continued, said, they all knew that the Bill was an experiment. The measure was calculated to operate especially in cases where property might subsequently be sub-divided, and then the parties would have to consider what the operation of the Bill would be upon them. Now, an apprehension was not unreasonably entertained that the operation of the Bill, as regarded small properties, would be vexatious and expensive; consequently, parties who might otherwise register estates for the purposes of sale, would be deterred from doing so, as purchasers for the portions of it would not be found if these portions were always to be subjected to the register. He believed that, without this clause, the Act would be, to a great extent, a dead letter. He might also add that there was a prejudice against the Bill altogether among many persons, and he was anxious to make it a workable measure, and so to increase its operation.

MR. JACKSON seconded the Amendment. There was no one more capable of giving the House advice on the subject of conveyancing than the hon. Gentleman the Member for East Sussex, and when he came down and said, on his responsibility, that the Bill would not work without this clause, he thought that the Government would do well to accept it. The course taken by the Government throughout the Committee suggested that they did not really want the Bill to work. When Amendments had been proposed by those very few hon. Members who were acquainted with the subject, and took an interest in it, they had been resisted, generally on the mere ground that the House of Lords had otherwise decided, and if the Government now declared to accede to the Amendments, the responsibility must rest upon them, and not upon the legal Members of the House. The operation of the Bill was entirely a matter of speculation, and it was undesirable that if it should not turn out well, there should be no escape from it.

New Clause (Removal of land from registry of title,) — (*Mr. Gregory,*)—*brought up*, and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be now read a second time."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the question had been considered and disposed of by the House on Saturday last, and it was rather hard that it should be brought forward again so soon. He must oppose the clause.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 49; Noes 81: Majority 32.

Amendments made.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE (SCOTLAND) BILL.—[BILL 273.]

(*Mr. Raikes, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Order for Consideration read.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR, who had a Notice upon the Paper for the rejection of the measure, said, he did not intend to offer, at that late period of the Session, any further opposition to it, though his objection remained as strong as ever. In opposing the Bill at its previous stages, he had not been actuated by any factious motives, but from this conviction—that he considered Scotch Members had good grounds for complaining of the manner in which Business relating to their country had been treated that Session. The Scotch Members, when they went back to their constituencies, would have anything but a satisfactory story to tell of the conduct of the Government in regard to the affairs of Scotland. As regarded that particular Bill, his own opinion was that the only way to dispose of the arrears in the Sheriff's Court of Glasgow, would be to create a new Court to clear off those arrears at once. All experience showed that it was a vain and useless effort to keep up the current business of any office, and work at arrears at the same time, always supposing that the officers of the Court were able and equal to the work. If these were unfit from health, or incapable, then it was useless to attempt to conduct either the current business, or to bring up arrears. It was the duty of Government to see to the efficiency of the officers of the Lanark Court.

MR. M'LAREN said, that having considered the Bill, he had come to the conclusion that there was the strongest possible case for passing it, by reason of the overwhelming amount of duty which now devolved upon the Sheriff substitute, and he considered no valid objection had been made out against the measure. He would, at the same time, suggest that the Government should promote one of the existing Sheriffs substitute to Glasgow at a higher salary. He also urged upon the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate to take into their consideration a reform of the Sheriffs' Courts altogether, in order to prevent the delay and expense which occurred under the existing state of things.

MR. KINNAIRD said, he had to thank the Lord Advocate for having brought in the Bill, because, as far as Glasgow was concerned, it was an important measure. He hoped, however, that next Session, Scotland would have a little more consideration from the Government than it had had this year. The Scotch Members had complained that the late Government had neglected their country very much, and great things were promised on the hustings by the supporters of the present Administration, but they had not yet derived any advantage from the change. Next Session, however, he trusted that they would not be kept night after night, or rather morning after morning, waiting for Bills which were never to come on, but eventually to disappear altogether from the Orders.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS said, he would remind the hon. Member that last Session a good deal of time was devoted to Scotland, and that country had not been altogether neglected this year; because, in addition to the Entail Bill which had been passed, one of the most important English measures had been made applicable to Scotland. As regarded the whole judicial system of Scotland, he begged to repeat what he had said on Saturday, that at the proper time he should be prepared to consider the whole subject with the Lord Advocate.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

Amendments made.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with an amended Title.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. FAWCETT, in rising to move—

> "That this House regrets that the Government has so arranged Public Business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session,"

said, he thought he could affirm, on the part of hon. Members who objected to the Indian Budget being brought in so late, that they did so not from any feeling of personal inconvenience, arising naturally from their desire to go into the country, but because they thought that the exigencies of Public Business were of greater moment than their personal convenience. He believed it would not be difficult to show, however, that all who had the smallest experience of India well knew that connected with the postponement of the Indian Budget to the last hours of the Session, there was a question of infinitely greater importance than the personal convenience of hon. Members. From one end of India to the other the postponement of the Budget to the end of the Session was looked upon as a settled determination to treat Indian questions as if they were the most trifling questions that could be brought before the House; and they might depend upon it that persistence in that course would wound the susceptibilities of the Indian people, and scatter far and wide the seeds of discontent. He knew it was sometimes said that the less the House dealt with the affairs of

India, the better would it be both for India and for England. It was urged that it would not be well that the House should govern India when a majority of its Members confessed that they had no special knowledge of the country or its affairs. On the other hand, those who urged that we should not interfere much with Indian business ought to remember that we were dealing with things as they were, and not with things as they might be; and dealing with things as they were,. no one could deny that there was a close and necessary connection between the Government of India and the House of Commons. In order to understand the peculiar nature of that connection it was necessary to remember that the Secretary of State for India had as purely political an office as the head of any English Department. While the Viceroy continued through successive Administrations, the Secretary of State for India must be sacrificed to the exigencies of English politics. That was to say, that he might be turned out of office at the very moment when he might have rendered the most essential service to India. If, therefore, India was to be presided over by one who held a political office which depended upon the fate of the Administration, and yet her affairs were not to be treated of in that House, she must suffer under the worst system of government that could be devised, as she had to bear all the disadvantages of government by Party, and reap none of the countervailing advantages. The Indian Secretary was the only one Member of the Cabinet who had particular interest in India, and upon such questions as charging Indian finance he might stand alone against the rest of the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury himself had said that in order that he might render due service to India, he required the sympathy of the English people and support in the House of Commons. He asked what chance there was of the House exercising any watchful care over Indian finance when the Budget was brought forward at a time like that, when there were neither the means nor the time for properly scrutinizing and discussing it. The Government stated that it was for want of time earlier in the Session; but when the House remembered the time that had been wasted, the hours and the days that had been thrown away on petty personal questions, on insignificant Bills that had been discussed at great length and then quietly allowed to drop —when they remembered the permissive legislation, which, when passed, amounted to no more than an abstract Resolution, and had no binding force in law, which had occupied so much time—he, for one, could not accept the plea of want of time. He maintained that if the Indian Budget was to form part of the official programme of the Government it ought to be brought forward at a period of the Session when there would be a reasonable opportunity for full discussion and consideration. Did the 9th of August, after the Appropriation Bill had been read a third time, meet these requirements? Why, the noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies (the Earl of Carnarvon) last week, in reply to some questions raised as to the treatment of Coolies imported into the Mauritius, said it was too late to deal with that question this Session. Well, if it was too late last week to consider so comparatively small a matter, was it not much too late a week afterwards to discuss the financial Budget of our great Eastern Empire—an Empire the interests of which were most closely bound up with those of England? His opinion was that India had a higher claim upon their consideration, and that her Budget ought to be treated in a very different way. It was impossible that any injury could be done to India without that injury vibrating on English commerce and English homes. That was, in fact, shown at the present time in the fact that in the manufacturing districts numerous mills were closed, hundreds of factory workmen were thrown out of employment, and all because trade was bad in India. The Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire had almost unanimously resolved to ask the Government to give up the import duty upon English cotton goods as one means of improving the Indian market. Lord Salisbury, when he visited Manchester last year, seemed to agree with that proposal, but he said he could not spare the £800,000 a-year which the duties brought into the Revenue. That might or might not be the case; but whichever way it was the remission of those duties and the abandonment of the duty upon salt, which amounted to about the same sum, would confer, it was believed, very great benefit upon the people of India, and he thought that if the Government and the Members of that House gave due time and vigilance to the subject, they would be amply rewarded by the discovery of the means to abolish both these duties. At all events, the import duties might be taken off, if the House were allowed to exercise watchful care over Indian finance. Apart from that, he had another complaint to make against the Government with respect to its treatment of the Indian Budget. Not only had that Budget been postponed, but the Government had shown a disposition to make use of the House of Commons where Indian money was to be expended, and never to invoke the power of the House of Commons in a case where there was a chance of Indian money being saved. That was especially the case with respect to the constant increase of the Home Charges for the Government of India. He found that within the last three years these Charges had increased 33 per cent; within the last 20 years they had increased more than 100 per cent. That was out of the money of the people of India—one of the poorest people in the world—and it was spent in this country in the payment of salaries, the costly *personnel* of the Secretary of State, the purchase of stores, and in numerous other ways, over which neither the people of India nor hon. Members had the slightest control or supervision. If those various sources of expenditure came under the searching scrutiny of that House a rich harvest of savings might be reaped. Two years ago a Committee on Indian finance was appointed. Evidence upon a great number of subjects was taken, but at the end of the Session the Committee had only entered, as it were, upon the threshold of their inquiry; their investigations were, as might be expected, partial and incomplete, and in their Report they strongly recommended the re-appointment of the Committee in the following year. Not the slightest notice was taken of that recommendation. But what was done? A Committee was appointed to inquire and report upon the compensation to certain English officers. He did not say those officers were not entitled to it—he believed they were—but what he said was, that that mode of appointing Committees and disregarding their recommendations ought not to be made a precedent in future. That Committee felt strongly that the powers of the House of Commons had been abused by its appointment, and passed a Resolution that the adoption of such a precedent would seriously weaken the responsibility of the Executive Government, and that their appointment would strengthen the impression which he had before referred to, that the House of Commons was seldom appealed to where Indian money was to be saved, but that its power was frequently invoked where Indian money was to be expended. This appeared so from the fact that although the Government said they had not had time to bring in the Indian Budget earlier this Session, they had had time to introduce two Bills to give pensions to certain officials out of the Revenues of India. If the House of Commons was to be apparently primarily responsible for India, time and means ought to be given to them to deal with the subject properly. The Government had been warned on the matter, not only in that House, but out of it. Many Chambers of Commerce had passed the strongest resolutions, calling upon the Government to introduce the Indian Budget at an earlier period. The Government had also been warned by repeated Questions within the House itself. On the 13th of May the hon. Member for Lambeth (Mr. W. M'Arthur) put a Question on the subject. The Under Secretary for India replied that it was the intention of the Government to bring in the Indian Budget much earlier than usual. How had the Government fulfilled that promise? By bringing it in at a later period of the Session than had ever been the case before. On the 8th of July the hon. Member for Manchester (Sir Thomas Bazley) again asked when the Indian Budget would be taken. The Under Secretary for India said, he could not then give a satisfactory reply, but he hoped to be able to name an early day. He added that he was anxious to bring it on, because the Budget had been brought on at Calcutta at an unusually early period, and the accounts had been received from India in May. The authorities in India had, in fact, given themselves a great deal of trouble in order to enable the Indian Budget to be brought before the House of Commons in good time, and now they would find that all their labour had been cast contemptuously aside. Later in the Session, on the 20th July, the hon. Member for Kendal (Mr. Whitwell) again interrogated the Government. The Under Secretary for India this time replied that he could not name the day, but he hoped to announce the day in good time, so that hon. Members might make their arrangements. On the Thursday on which the Prime Minister abandoned the Merchant Shipping Bill he sketched the programme of the Business of the Session, but did not refer to the Indian Budget. The hon. Member for Manchester (Sir Thomas Bazley) again asked when it would be taken. Far from expressing any regret, the Prime Minister replied—

> "I do not at present know—but I have no doubt the programme I have submitted will leave my noble Friend (Lord George Hamilton) an opportunity for the Indian Budget some night before the close of the Session."—[3 *Hansard*, ccxxv. 1822.]

Yes, it had been brought forward at some time. It was the Fifth Order of the Day on the 9th of August, and stood after the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Birmingham, in his speech on the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, dwelt upon the importance of showing courtesy and kindness to the Natives of India. This postponement of the Indian Budget would, however, be interpreted as indicating a settled resolution not to give to Indian affairs the attention they deserved. In former times excuses had been made, on the ground that the Indian accounts were not received until late in the year. But this year the accounts at Calcutta were made up by the end of May, and all the reward the officials of the Calcutta Government got for extra work, zeal, and a desire to forward the public interest was to see the Budget brought in later than ever it was before. Such conduct was calculated to produce unfavourable feeling and deep dissatisfaction in India. Much had been said about the growing disloyalty of the Native Indian Press; and an officer of experience, referring to the enthusiasm with which a seditious play had been received, said that India was becoming, metaphorically speaking, a hotter place than it ever was before. The House should not be a party to a system which threw upon it responsibility in the eyes of the people of India, without any real power. They ought to dispel the idea that the English Parliament, which was responsible for the Indian Budget, cared nothing about the matter, but treated it as so trivial and insignificant as needed only the last few minutes of a worn-out Session. If it was not intended that the subject should be treated with proper consideration, it would be far better never to produce a Budget at all; but if the question was dealt with in a proper way, there was a strong desire on the part of the people of India to be connected with Parliament, and nothing would cause greater regret than that it should cease. The continued intervention of Parliament in Indian affairs would be warmly welcomed; and he, therefore, in moving the Resolution which he had placed on the Paper, appealed to the House earnestly, and with some confidence, to show by its vote that it neither sanctioned nor agreed to the proceedings of the Government, and that it regarded the postponement of the Indian Budget to the close of the Session as an act which would neither promote the interests of England, nor reflect credit upon that House.

SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, in seconding the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hackney, said, he must express his regret at the indifference which prevailed in the House of Commons on the subject of Indian affairs and interests. Such indifference was likely to act injuriously both with regard to the interests of that country and the industry of England. Its inhabitants numbered 240,000,000; and although, at present, mutually dependent with those of England, they were making great progress towards independence. Therefore, while he was not disposed to blame Her Majesty's Government for the course which, in many respects, they had adopted, they were, he thought, open to censure for their procrastination in bringing forward the Indian Budget. It was gratifying to think of the happy termination of the Indian Famine, and he gave the Government praise for having continued in their places the officials whom they found in office when they came into power. The Governor General had especially rendered eminent services to the Indian Empire at a most trying period. He also gave the Government credit for having obtained a Vote of £10,000,000 towards mitigating the sufferings of the people of India in that sad visitation. Of the £10,000,000, it appeared that only £6,000,000 had been expended; and that being so, would it not be well to expend the remaining £4,000,000 on public works in India? They knew that

Sir Arthur Cotton had devoted much attention to the question of irrigation of the soil of India, and that great advantage would result to the population of that country if the work of irrigation were extensively carried out. The people of India, though having great difficulties to contend with, were making great progress; but what they wanted most were roads and facilities of communication to exchange their products, and draw out the great resources of their country. With respect to means of communication, there was great supineness; and he might state that while America had 100,000 miles of railway communication, and England 20,000, in the vast Empire of India they had only 6,000 miles. That was a subject deserving the consideration of the Parliament and people of this country. A distinguished authority had said that the famine in India had left a lesson suggestive of the necessity of improvements in the nature of public works in that country, which, in their operation, might avert future famine; and here he (Sir Thomas Bazley) might say that an outlay of £20,000,000 on public works in that country would be a wise investment. Looking at the progress of the mechanical improvements of the age, of which India was deprived, it became the interest of this country to extend those improvements to their fellow-subjects in India, and to be careful that they did not, by neglect, let that great country slip away from them. He hoped the House would mark its disapproval of the delay which had occurred; and thus show to the people of India that there existed a feeling of sympathy for the great interests and welfare of India on the one hand, and of our own commerce on the other.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House regrets that the Government have so arranged public business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session,"—(*Mr. Fawcett,*)

—instead thereof.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said, he would take the liberty of suggesting deferentially to hon. Gentlemen that if they objected to the Indian Budget being brought forward at so late a period of the Session, they would scarcely be consistent in delaying it still longer. Moreover, if the Motion of the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) were adopted, it might be that he would not be able to bring forward the Indian Budget at all. He did not propose then to follow the remarks of the hon. Member, but to reserve what he had to say upon them until the House was in Committee, because nothing was more inconvenient than to discuss Indian finance generally before the Statement was made on which the discussion should take place. The hon. Member had not been fair to the Government in charging it with mismanagement, muddle, incapacity, and inefficiency in the conduct of Public Business. The hon. Gentleman should remember that certain persons in Opposition had studiously opposed every Government measure, which had delayed the Business of the Session. [Mr. Fawcett denied that he had spoken against or opposed all the Government measures.] If not every measure, the hon. Member had opposed a great many; but if hon. Members seriously wished to have the Indian Financial Statement brought on at an earlier period of the Session, they could materially assist its being done not by unduly curtailing their remarks upon various subjects, but by condensing their observations, and so allow the Government to get on with their Business. The Indian accounts had been, at his request, forwarded at an earlier period than usual this year, and that he was most anxious to bring forward the Budget before the end of May; but that was rendered impossible by the long discussions which arose before and after Easter on Bills which it was necessary to advance in order to send them to the other House. If the Indian Financial Statement was not made before the first week in June, it was very difficult to spare a day during the months of June and July, as all the time at the disposal of the Government was occupied by Bills which it was necessary to send up to the House of Lords, or which had come down from that House. The Government were anxious to introduce the Indian Budget as early as possible, and last year he was authorized to state that it was their wish to do so, and he was sorry he had not been able to succeed in carrying out that intention. The hon. Member for Hackney was a little inconsistent when he charged the Government with a settled determination to ignore all Indian matters, because they had not been able to realize their intention of bringing the Budget forward at an earlier period. The hon. Gentleman had criticized the appointment of the Select Committee to which he had referred, but did he remember that he supported the Motion for its appointment in 1870, which was carried against the Government of the day by a majority of 1 only? Under those circumstances it was not fair of the hon. Member to blame the Government for appointing a Committee which he himself had been the chief means of inducing the House of Commons to press for. The hon. Member had also blamed the Government for increasing the charges upon the Indian Revenues by bringing in a Bill to throw upon them the pension of the Auditor; but the fact was, that whereas formerly the Secretary of State had power to give the Auditor such a pension as he thought fit, under the Bill the amount of the pension would be fixed. He trusted that, after the explanation he had given, the hon. Member would allow the Business of the evening to proceed without further delay. He admitted readily enough that it would be much better if the Indian Budget could be laid before the House earlier in the Session, but owing to the press of Public Business this Session it had been found impossible to bring it forward at an earlier date. The mere fact of bringing on the Financial Statement so late in the Session did not embarrass Indian finance, and he doubted if one in a thousand in India knew there was such a thing as a Financial Statement in the House of Commons. Except on one occasion the Financial Statement had not been made during the last four years before August, and therefore if it had been so detrimental to India to discuss it in August, as some hon. Gentlemen had said, the condition of Indian finance would have deteriorated; but, on the contrary, Indian finance and Indian credit had never occupied a more favourable position than they did at present. He should, however, in future do his best to secure an opportunity for bringing forward the Indian Budget at an earlier period of the Session.

Mr. A. M'ARTHUR, in supporting the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hackney, said, he hoped the House would never abdicate its right or ignore its responsibility to look very narrowly into the principles of legislation affecting India, and examine closely the Financial Statements that were presented to them. There was great reason to complain of the delay that had arisen in bringing forward the Indian Budget this year. The hon. Member was about to refer to matters of detail with regard to the establishment of an Indian Museum, when—

Sir GEORGE BOWYER rose to Order, and wished to know whether it was competent to the hon. Member to enter upon such a subject at that moment?

Mr. SPEAKER: The original question before the House was, that this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Financial Statement of the Government on the East India Revenue Accounts, since which the hon. Member for Hackney has moved an Amendment with reference to the time when that statement should be made. Although I cannot say that the hon. Member for Leicester is out of Order in his remarks, I submit that the more convenient course would be to discuss the Amendment immediately before the House, and to reserve for the Committee the consideration in detail of the Financial Statement.

Mr. GRANT DUFF said, he felt great regret that he was unable to support the Amendment of his hon. Friend the Member for Hackney. In one respect, it would no doubt be more convenient to have the Budget brought forward in the middle of the Session, but that course would be very unpopular with the great majority of hon. Members. ["No, no!"] That opinion had been forced upon him by a great deal of consideration which he had given to the subject. If this matter was not brought forward in the middle of the Session, it must be brought forward at the end, or very early at the commencement. Yielding to pressure, the late Government on one occasion tried the experiment of bringing the Budget forward in February. That caused much inconvenience in India, and also at the India

Office. And what was the result? Not a single person was present in the House who would not have been present if it had been brought forward in August. The amount of special interest on the part of the House in Indian matters was not very great, and the amount of it was fixed. It could not be increased or lessened by the time of the Session at which the Budget was brought forward. That being so, although personally he would like to see a change in this respect in Parliamentary procedure, he thought it was a great pity that year after year so much was said on the subject. It seemed to him not only impolitic, but almost mischievous, for the hon. Member, or any person speaking with the authority which a seat in that House gave him, to speak of the postponement of the Indian Budget to the end of the Session as anything like an insult to the people of India. That, he humbly submitted, was a most unfortunate form of expression. The truth of the matter was simply this—The postponement of the Indian Budget was only a necessary detail of English Parliamentary proceedings, and he did not believe that any living creature in the Indian Peninsula would ever have attached any importance to it if it had not been for the manner in which the subject had been constantly raised in the House. It would be better to bring it forward in the month of June, but if it could not be conveniently brought forward in June, then let it be brought forward in August.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided:*—Ayes 90; Noes 55: Majority 35.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

Matter *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in moving a Resolution relating to the Revenue Accounts of India for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1874, said, that the Accounts and Estimates connected with the Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Government which would come under the consideration of the Committee that evening embraced the Actual Accounts for the year 1873-4, the Regular Estimate of 1874-5, and the Budget Estimate of 1875-6. Indian accounts were published in such a shape as to show not only the ordinary, but also the extraordinary expenditure. Their form of account differed from that adopted by any great commercial company, inasmuch as it debited against the annual Revenue, Expenditure which ought more properly to be placed against the Capital account. He proposed, therefore, in considering the Estimates and Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, first to exclude the expenditure for Public Works Extraordinary, and then to take that expenditure by itself—an arrangement which would conduce to a clearer understanding of the state of the Indian finances. In doing so, he would take credit on the part of the Government of India for the safety of their Estimates of Revenue, which was very clearly shown by the different stages through which the Estimates and accounts of the Indian Government passed. For not only did the Regular Estimate of Revenue show in this, as in preceding years, a large gain upon the Budget Estimate, but we might, in addition, confidently anticipate that the full increase of the Revenue would not be shown until the Regular Estimate had passed into the last stage of Actual Accounts.

He would first give the Committee the Actual figures for 1873-4, and would compare them with the Regular Estimate of 1873-4.

It was estimated last year that the Revenue of the year would amount to £49,478,795, and the Expenditure to £51,531,408, showing a deficit of ordinary Revenue over ordinary Expenditure of £2,052,613. The Actual Accounts showed an increase of Revenue over the Regular Estimate of £119,458, and a decrease of expenditure of £125,487, thus making a gain of £244,945. The deficit was, therefore, reduced from £2,052,613 to £1,807,668. Comparing those figures with the Actual figures of the preceding year, they arrived at the following result:—that there was a decrease of Revenue of £621,000, which was accounted for by the abolition of the income tax in that year. The Land and Opium Revenue of 1872-3 were exceptionally high; but the other chief heads of receipt showed a small but satisfactory increase. The Actual figures of 1873-4 showed that the Famine expenditure was £3,864,673, while the total increase of expenditure, including the Famine expenditure, was £2,952,104. If they deducted, therefore, the exceptional Famine expenditure from the ordinary expenditure of the year, there was a decrease of ordinary expenditure of £912,569. Not including the Public Works Extraordinary or the Famine Expenditure, they found that the ordinary Revenue this year showed a surplus of £2,057,005 over the ordinary expenditure.

The Budget Estimate of last year had now become the Regular Estimate of this year, and he would now compare the Budget Estimate for 1874-5 with the Regular Estimate for 1874-5. The Budget Estimate of Revenue was £48,984,000. The Regular Estimate was £50,070,410, showing an increase of £1,086,410. The Budget Estimate of Expenditure was £50,372,000, and the Regular Estimate of expenditure was £50,564,000, showing an increase of £192,000. But that increase was almost entirely due to the construction of the narrow gauge railway to Tirhoot, which cost £185,000. The Regular Estimate, therefore, was £894,000 better than the Budget Estimate of last year, and the deficit of £1,388,000 was reduced to £494,000. But he was happy to say he had that day received a telegram from the Viceroy, giving a very good account of the prospects of the year, and expressing a hope that the deficit, first estimated at £1,388,000, and now reduced to £494,000, would ultimately grow into a surplus. That was all the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the Famine had caused a falling off of £320,700 in the land revenue, while there had also been a decrease of £96,000 in the Customs.

The other items of Revenue exhibited a satisfactory increase, but the increase which would most interest the Committee was that derived from the salt revenue. Last year the Government of India made an experiment by the abolition of the preventive line in certain districts. It was estimated that that would entail a loss of £100,000 to the Revenue, but the actual loss had been only £40,000. But so satisfactory had been the growth of the salt revenue in other parts of India that there had been an increase of £109,000 over the Estimate of last year, while there had been also a decrease in the working expenses of £11,000, making the total increase on the salt revenue £120,000. The sliding scale, which, as he had explained last year, it was necessary to introduce in the districts where the preventive line was abolished, had worked well. There had been a considerable reduction of the salt duties in certain districts, and the whole of that reduction had gone into the pockets of the people. The railways were cheapening salt and extending its consumption, and he was sanguine enough to believe that in a few years they would be able to abolish the whole of the preventive line, and thus to place the salt revenue on a more equable footing.

The surplus shown by the Regular Estimate, if they excluded the Famine expenditure, amounted to £1,945,647. But the second portion of the Famine expenditure had to be borne in this financial year, and that entailed an expenditure amounting to £2,440,136. And here he might observe that it was a matter of congratulation that the happiest results had attended the exertions of Lord Northbrook, the hon. Gentleman opposite (Sir George Campbell), and Sir Richard Temple to save the lives of the people from starvation. A contrast had been drawn, which was not to be wondered at, between the Famine expenditure in Bengal and that in the North-West Provinces. He could explain in a few words how the expenditure in the former case was so much heavier than in the latter. Last year, in bringing in the Bill to raise money for the Famine, he stated that the Government of India felt serious anxiety concerning one part of Bengal alone—namely, the part situated between the Ganges and Nepaul, where the population was very dense, and there the means of communication were very deficient. The districts were under another disadvantage, for, in ordinary years, so far from importing food, they exported large quantities of rice and grain. Around these famine districts was an outer fringe of territory, in which want and scarcity, but not famine, was anticipated. In this outer fringe were those portions of the North-West Provinces affected by the drought. There was a very abundant harvest in the Punjaub, and in parts of the North-West Provinces, and large quantities of grain were brought down by private trade into the North-West Provinces and those parts of Bengal intersected by the railways. The Government felt that they might largely rely upon private trade for the supply of this outer fringe, and they therefore concentrated their attention upon those districts which, from want of access or other causes, private trade would not be able to supply. It was therefore in consequence of the Famine expenditure in the North-West Provinces being so small that the expenditure in Behar and Bengal was so large, for the grain and rice which would otherwise have reached the Famine districts in Bengal was absorbed by the outer belt of scarcity surrounding them. From a Return which would shortly be in the hands of hon. Members, they would find that out of a total of 479,696 tons of rice which had been purchased, close upon 200,000 tons had been devoted to relieving the districts north of the Ganges, the waste being 21,000 tons; while there remained at the close of the Famine 95,126 tons on hand, which had been sold at £2 16*s*. per ton. The total estimated expenditure for the Famine was £6,500,000, and the actual amount was £6,304,809. The surplus revenues of the two years would, if the Famine had not taken place, have amounted to £4,000,000, but the Famine had turned this surplus into a deficit of £2,300,000. Taking, therefore, into account the supposed want of elasticity in the Indian Revenues, he thought that the fact of there being an exceptional expenditure of £6,300,000 during two years, and the revenues of India being able to furnish £4,000,000 of that expenditure without any additional taxation, was the strongest proof he could offer that they were not in a very unsatisfactory condition.

He now came to the Budget Estimate for 1875-6. The Revenue was estimated at £49,820,000, somewhat higher than that of the preceding years. The Estimate of Opium Revenue for the year was taken higher than in the Budgets of preceding years. It had been found that the net Opium Revenue since 1866-7 had averaged £6,620,927, and that it had never been below £6,000,000. The Government of India had taken it this year at £5,750,000, being £250,000 below the lowest amount since 1866-7. The other items of Revenue showed a very small, but still not unsatisfactory increase. The Expenditure was estimated at £49,314,000, being £1,189,000 in excess of the year immediately preceding, exclusive of the Famine expenditure.

There was an increase of £191,000 for Army charges, of £451,000 for guarantees of interest, while there was a loss on exchanges amounting to £521,000, making a total of £1,163,000. Now, with respect to the Army expenditure, he did not think any very large reduction could be made. He was always under the impression before he came into office that it was possible to make large reductions in the military expenditure; but, with his present experience, he did not see how they were to be made. On the other hand, he thought they could prevent any increase. It should be borne in mind that we had not only imported a great number of European soldiers into India, but that the cost of each individual importation was increasing. A Committee had been appointed before the close of last Session, composed partly of gentlemen from the India Office, and partly of gentlemen connected with the War Office, with Mr. Bouverie as President. Their Report had been issued, and he felt bound to say that it realized the expectations of many who had expressed the opinion that the system of short service would lead rather to the increase than a decrease of the cost of the annual drafts to India, although the increase was not large. The increase of £191,000 for the Army was, he might add, due to certain alterations which were made in the pay given to European troops in India, to the increased pay to majors of Artillery, including those officers who were promoted by Royal Warrant in 1872. At the same time, it must be observed that a considerable portion of that expenditure would ultimately result in benefit to India, as the prospective chances of a certain number of officers of receiving permanent allowances as colonels had been commuted. His hon. Friend the Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett), in a speech which he made last Session, pointed out that in his opinion the best way to secure economy in Indian expenditure was to interest the House of Commons in Indian finance; but he (Lord George Hamilton) felt bound to say that most of the Motions which were brought forward in that House with reference to India were not made with a view to economy, but rather with the object of getting money. It was the fashion to attack the Indian Government for their military expenditure, but it was in no small measure due to the guarantee clause which that House had imposed upon the India Office, and by which the Indian Government was bound to pay, promote, and pension all the officers handed over to them from the East India Company, whether they required their services or not. The increase on account of the interest guaranteed on railways was more nominal than real, inasmuch as last year there was an immense amount of grain carried by the Indian railroads, which swelled the traffic receipts. The Government had, to a certain extent, benefited by those increased receipts; but then it should be borne in mind that there were other items of Revenue in which a loss was caused by the Famine. The loss by exchanges was very serious; but whether it was due to the substitution in Germany of a gold for a silver standard, or any other extraneous cause, he did not propose at present to discuss. He thought it pointed to the wisdom of one of the principles laid down last year in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General. That despatch intimated that if the Indian Government wished to borrow for Public Works, it would be better to borrow in India than in England. As to Home Charges he did not think the charges on the establishment had much increased; the increase under the head of superannuation allowances being simply a matter of account.

Summing up, then, the accounts for the year 1875-6, we found that the Revenue showed a satisfactory increase, and that the Expenditure, though swollen, still left a fair margin of £500,000 of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure. A great deal had been said about the chronic deficit of the Indian Government; but, taking the figures from the years 1869-70 to 1875-6, the surplus for the seven years, even including the expenditure for the Famine, was no less than £4,695,000. If we excluded the Famine Expenditure, which was of a very exceptional character, amounting to £6,304,000, we had a surplus during those seven years of about £11,000,000.

The most important head of Expenditure was, no doubt, that on Public Works. There were two parties in the House — one, represented by the hon. Member for Cambridge (Mr. Smollett), objected to any expenditure for Public Works; and the other, represented by the hon. Baronet the Member for Manchester (Sir Thomas Bazley), wished the Government to spend £20,000,000 a-year. No one would dispute that it was the duty of Government to construct Public Works; but it was always a difficult question to decide where a Government should stop and private enterprize begin. As, however, there was not much private enterprize in India, more depended on the Government than would otherwise be the case, or than would be necessary some years hence when private enterprize had been stimulated. It was the special duty of the Indian Government to construct works of general utility and of a remunerative character, for the Indian Government was the owner of the soil of the country, and derived a very large revenue from it. They were much in the position of a landlord who, possessing a large property, determined by opening it out, to increase its value, although aware that the actual tolls levied on the roads constructed, might not compensate him for the cost of their construction. Lord Dalhousie, first perceiving the enormous advantage of introducing the railway system into India, made certain proposals to the Court of Directors, and suggested that railways should be constructed by companies who should receive the guarantee of Government. His proposals were accepted in the main, though with many modifications which were not favourable to the Indian Government. There were two reasons why it was then necessary to entrust the construction of railroads to guaranteed companies— first, they would not have been undertaken by private enterprize without a guarantee; and, second, the East India Company could not themselves have constructed them without exceeding their borrowing powers in England. Therefore, the guarantee system was almost the only way in which money could be raised for constructing railroads, and it had its advantages as well as its disadvantages. It secured the continuous application of capital; but, on the other hand, the mere fact of giving a guarantee, particularly when the rate of interest was high, did not lead to economy either of construction or working. Lord Lawrence, in a Minute with which hon. Members would be familiar, pointed out that it was impossible that this system could go on much longer. His opinions were adopted by Lord Mayo, and the system of guarantee was now at an end. The Indian Government still felt the great importance of carrying on the construction of railways; and as they refused to avail themselves of the aid of guaranteed companies, it became necessary that they should construct them themselves. In 1873 the Government of India by resolution announced the intention to devote, for five years, £4,500,000 to the construction of Public Works Extraordinary, which were to be of a reproductive character—£3,000,000 to be spent on railways and £1,500,000 on canals. When the Marquess of Salisbury came into office he found this resolution of the Indian Government recorded, and it was in consequence of the determination of the Indian Government to spend this large sum annually, that last year a Bill was passed through Parliament by which was appointed an officer through whom responsibility might be concentrated and brought home to those whose estimates might prove to be incorrect.

One of the advantages of the Budget being postponed until August was, that within the last few days he had received a forecast of the Public Works expenditure. As the hon. Member for Cambridge was going to call special attention to this point, he was glad to be armed with the Return, which showed that the Government of India were very cautiously entering upon the construction of Public Works, that their calculations had proved correct, and that no additional annual charge for the construction of the works which they undertook would be placed against the Revenues of India. Lord Lawrence estimated that the Revenues of India would bear an annual charge of £2,000,000; and Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook had both held that those Revenues could afford to bear the present annual charge for Public Works, amounting to £2,200,000, in which was included guaranteed interest. The calculation which the Indian Government had made was that they would annually spend for the next three or four years a sum of £4,000,000 upon the construction of Public Works Extraordinary, and at the end of that time, owing to the reduction of guaranteed interest, and to the receipts from the constructed works, the charge for interest would be considerably less than at present. Their Estimates were made with very great caution. They calculated that all the money would have to be borrowed, and borrowed at 4½ per cent, although they could now raise money at a premium at 4 per cent. It was quite clear that, unless something unforeseen occurred, we should be able so to adjust expenditure as in most years to have a surplus of no inconsiderable amount, which could be applied to the construction of Public Works Extraordinary. Therefore, it was more than probable that a considerable portion of the money to be expended upon Public Works would not be borrowed money, and the remainder, instead of being borrowed at 4½ per cent, as estimated, would probably be borrowed at 4 per cent and at a premium. These Estimates were framed upon assumptions most unfavourable, and yet at the end of five years the annual charge on the Revenues of India for Public Works would not be greater than at present, or not as great. The hon. Member for Cambridge might fairly say we were increasing our liability and raising money which would have to be paid off, and he might ask where the sinking fund was for the payment of the incurred debt. The railways and other works which they were constructing would develop the latent resources of India, and thus add to the Revenue, and the increase of the Revenue would furnish a sinking fund. The outlay upon State railways had been and was estimated to be as follows:—Up to 1873-4, £5,606,125; during 1874-5, £2,777,550; 1875-6, £3,000,000; and from 1876 to 1880, £2,700,000 annually.

The other class of Public Works which it was proposed to construct was irrigation works. The total amount which had been expended on irrigation works up to 1873-4 was £11,703,775; and the Return was £610,771, which showed a dividend of 5·2 per cent. The annual outlay for irrigation was at the rate of £1,300,000 a-year for the next four years. If the guarantee system as regarded railways had not always been satisfactory, he was afraid that the attempt to carry on irrigation works by means of guarantees had been an absolute failure, because the last irrigation company did not even pay its working expenses. While the Committee would be disposed to support the Government in carrying out irrigation works where a supply of water was absolutely necessary, he could quite understand their wishing to press upon the Government of India the great necessity of proceeding with caution. Lord Northbrook was fully aware of that necessity; all the Estimates had been made with the greatest care; and if their anticipations were not realized, it would always be possible to stop the expenditure upon that class of Public Works, which experience proved were unremunerative in their character.

Taking the expenditure upon Public Works Extraordinary for the three years 1873-4, 1874-5, and 1875-6, we arrived at the following results:—There were deficits for these years respectively of £5,360,975, £4,526,592, and £3,794,000. The Committee would see that the policy, as now carried out, was no new one. The Indian Government were conducting these Public Works under more favourable conditions. The railways were being made more cheaply than before. The money could be borrowed at 4 instead of 5 per cent, and, if possible, the money necessary to be borrowed was to be borrowed in India. Last year he stated the principles on which the Secretary of State had determined the Public Works in India should be constructed. They were that only works of a remunerative character should be undertaken; that they should be constructed from money borrowed in India; and that those of an unproductive character should be debited against ordinary Revenue. To those principles the Secretary of State was determined to adhere.

The cash balances for 1874-5 were in India £15,700,000, and in England £2,793,000, making together £18,493,000 The expenditure for Public Works Extraordinary this year would amount to £4,300,000. The withdrawal of capital by the guaranteed railway companies was not yet completed, and was estimated for the present year at £633,700, making altogether £4,933,700, for which it would be necessary to find ways and means. There was a surplus of £500,000, and certain cash receipts amounted to £316,000, so that after deducting these sums there would remain £4,100,000 to be provided. If the whole of that sum were taken from the cash balances, they would be reduced to £12,000,000 in India, and £2,500,000 in England. The Viceroy thought that would leave them too low in India, and in June, 1875, he had borrowed 2.50.00.000 rupees in Calcutta. The result of that loan was most satisfactory. The tenders were opened on the 16th of June, at Calcutta. The minimum was fixed at par. The total amount at or above the minimum applied for amounted to 5.45.47.500 rupees. Of that sum 3.59.32.100 rupees had been applied for by Europeans, and 1.86.15.400 rupees by Natives. In addition to this, so much higher were the tenders by Natives, that 1.07.33.500 rupees were allotted to Europeans, and 1.42.66.500 rupees to Natives. The average rate at which the loan was obtained was 102.4.1 rupees, and the tenders at 102 were accepted to the amount of only 88.97 per cent, so that the first result of the financial principle that the money employed in reproductive works should be borrowed in India had been extremely satisfactory.

He had now endeavoured to state fairly the condition of Indian Finance. He could not disguise from the Committee that this Public Works expenditure, if it were not remunerative, placed a heavy charge upon the Revenues of India. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State would, therefore, watch very carefully the result of this outlay, and would stop it whenever it proceeded beyond due limits. The best proof that the condition of Indian finance was not unsatisfactory was the credit of India in the market. Some might think that this was due to the connection between England and India. It would, however, be found that the credit of India since 1865 had risen in a greater proportion than the credit of England, and this rise of credit must be due to the fact that Indian finance was annually assuming a more satisfactory character. Foreign trade was increasing. If the Indian Government was able to devote a large sum every year to works of a reproductive character, thus adding to the wealth and productive power of the country, without increasing the annual charges, and if the annual expenditure were kept below the income, the financial condition and credit of India must steadily improve. He would admit that the margin was not such as to allow of great reforms; but the two reforms which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, were necessary, were a reform of the salt duties and the import duties. He believed that in a few years they would be able to place the salt duties in a satisfactory position. A few days ago they received a telegram stating that the Viceroy had effected certain alterations in the tariff of India. A few weeks ago a despatch had been written by the Secretary of State respecting the cotton duties, showing that whatever competition occurred between Manchester and Indian goods was confined to the coarser goods, and that Manchester was supreme in the higher class of goods. In that despatch, which had not yet been received in India, the Secretary of State pointed out that India possessed advantages in her proximity to the place of production, and in having an unlimited supply of labour; while, on the other hand, Manchester had great advantages arising from capital and machinery, and from possessing an older-established and more scientifically worked industry. The opinion of the Secretary of State was, that even without the import duty the manufactures of India would hold their own in the coarser fabrics of cotton. The Secretary of State added, that whenever it was assumed that the interests of England and India were antagonistic, the sooner such a dispute was settled the better, because the irritation caused by this supposed antagonism would increase and render a satisfactory settlement of the question annually more difficult. A telegram had recently been received stating that the Government of India proposed to make certain alterations in the tariff. It was impossible to discuss so important a question as the revision of the tariff by telegraph. He hoped the Committee would not assume, as a matter of course, that the proposals of the Governor General must receive in their entirety the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State would give this matter his most careful consideration, and whether these proposals were accepted, or whether the Secretary of State might find it to be his duty to consider an alternative plan, the Committee might rely upon it that whatever alterations were adopted they would not be opposed to the financial policy of the last 25 years.

One of the great advantages of Indian finance was that two-fifths of the total revenues were raised from the land. That was a source of revenue that could not slip away, and so far from being likely to diminish it must increase. He would admit that the Customs and Excise did not show great signs of elasticity. The Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, and Salt, however, showed an increase of £350,000 on an average of the last two years compared with the three preceding years, and if that increase was not so great as could be wished, it must be borne in mind that a reduction of duties in India did not lead to that great increase of consumption which accompanied every reduction of the tariff in this country. The Natives of India were frugal and abstemious, and their powers of consumption were as limited as ours were unbounded; and until a revolution was effected in the habits, nature, and mode of life of the people of India, we could not put in force that financial policy which had enabled us, by constant remissions of taxations, to raise even larger sums from the taxes which remained. He must admit that the expenditure of India could not be largely reduced. We had given India a better Government than she ever had before, and we had secured for her the inestimable advantages of peace and order. Introducing, however, European system of Government, it had been necessary to annually import a large number of British subjects to carry on the civil administration of India, and the presence of a European Army enabled the Native troops to put down local disturbances and secure order in the most remote districts. If, however, we attempted to dispense with the European element, England would eliminate the backbone of her Government in India. Although the charges for administration and for the Army in India need not necessarily increase, yet as the Europeans were taken from a country where the price of everything was increasing, it was probable that the Indian Government would not be able greatly to reduce that portion of expenditure. If they could not largely reduce expenditure, on the other hand, by a judicious revision from time to time of their tariff, and by a cautious system of Public Works expenditure, they might, he believed, largely increase the productive power, and, consequently, the capacity of India to bear taxation. If they could succeed in so developing the resources and the latent wealth of India, and in so improving her moral and material condition as to annually enable her to bear with greater ease the cost of the Government from whom she had derived such benefits, they would have achieved a two-fold feat more tending to their credit as a nation than the long series of victories and successes which had made them masters of the Indian Empire. The noble Lord concluded by moving the formal Budget Resolution.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1874 was £49,598,253; the charges in India, including the collection of the Revenue, Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £42,094,995; the charges in England (including £1,156,535, the value of Stores supplied to India) were £7,873,574; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,437,352, making a total charge for the same year of £51,405,921; and there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year amounting to £1,807,668; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £3,553,307, and that, including that charge, the excess of Expenditure over Income was £5,360,975."—(*Lord George Hamilton.*)

MR. SMOLLETT, in rising to move to add at the end of the Question,

"and, in the opinion of the Committee, the statement of the Indian Finance now submitted is unsatisfactory, because the policy of the Government of India is based upon the principle of borrowing large sums of money in each year, without reference to the income of the Country, in order to carry on, through Government agency, undertakings of a speculative character, and classed as 'extraordinary,' many of which, especially works of irrigation, past experience has proved to be unremunerative,"

said, he was not one of those who thought that any great mischief was perpetrated because the Financial Accounts of our great Indian Empire were not laid upon the Table of the House at at early period of the Session. It was said that those Accounts were only produced and discussed at a time of the year when hon. Members, wearied with six months of laborious idleness, and jaded with constant wrangling, were little inclined to take into serious consideration any topic of grave importance. Secretaries of State had promised reform in that matter, but it never came; and, for his part, he thought it mattered little whether it came or not, because if the Accounts were laid before them in February, at the same time as the Speech from the Throne, and discussed in March, the same apathy, indifference and neglect would be exhibited as were shown in the month of August. The reason was obvious. At the last General Election in 1874, there were returned to the House only six Gentlemen who, by long residence in India, had acquired any knowledge whatever of the country or the wants of its inhabitants, and the number of those Gentlemen was diminishing in every Parliament. It was not so in former times. In bygone days, under the double Government, before the destruction of the old Court of Directors, men of eminence in the civil and military services, gentlemen who had made fortunes in commerce, or men who had attained to eminence at the Indian Bar, sought eagerly admittance to the House of Commons, and frequently obtained admittance; for a seat in Parliament in those days was reckoned a stepping-stone to the attainment of a seat in the Court of Directors—a haven of bliss to old Indians. Gentlemen in Parliament, and possessed of seats in the Court of Directors, were well posted up in Indian affairs, and if any job, political or financial, was in contemplation, they had ample opportunity of dealing with and exposing it. Now, men who returned from India were placed in the Indian Council, and were not allowed to enter that House, which thus lost the benefit of their wisdom and experience, if they had any. The consequence was, that the Secretary of State was the only person who knew anything of the policy about to be pursued in India, and Secretaries of State for India very seldom took the House of Commons into their confidence, while debates raised by independent Gentlemen were generally as dull as ditch water. On the 3rd of August last year they discussed the financial affairs of India, and it was reported in the Resolution of the House that there was a surplus revenue of

£1,765,000. That, however, was a sham surplus. There was a real deficit of £418,000, caused by expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. The Budget of 1872 was not, however, a bad one, because it was framed on the policy of Lord Mayo — namely, that no public work should be constructed with borrowed cash. That policy he enforced stringently from 1869, and it proved to be a great success, for in 1870 and 1871 Lord Mayo had the satisfaction of seeing a surplus income amounting in the two years to an aggregate sum of £1,810,000, and although there was a deficit of £418,000 in 1872, it was not met by borrowing money. The deficit of that year was paid out of the great cash balances which had accumulated under the Government of Lord Mayo, and which amounted to something like £19,000,000. The Budget of 1873, which was now before the Committee, was framed upon a totally different policy. In July of that year Lord Northbrook, with the concurrence of his Council, passed a resolution ordering the expenditure during the next five years of £22,000,000 sterling on Public Works Extraordinary. The outlay was required to be made at the rate of £4,500,000 a-year, and the money was to be spent without the slightest reference to the Ways and Means of the year. This resolution entirely set aside the prudent policy of Lord Mayo. Well, in 1873 there was a deficit of £5,360,000. Next year there was a deficit of £4,588,000, and in 1875 the estimated deficit was £3,794,000, the deficits of the three years amounting to £13,742,000. That he regarded as mischievous finance, although it was sanctioned by the Duke of Argyll and was apparently tolerated by the Marquess of Salisbury. In 1873 there was —if they did not take the Famine Charge into account—a surplus of ordinary revenue amounting to £2,050,000. That sum was applicable strictly to the relief of the Famine, and as the charge under that head in 1873 was £3,880,000, the whole amount necessarily required for the exigencies of the Famine would have been met by the surplus of £2,050,000, together with £1,800,000 to be taken from the cash balances of £19,000,000. If this course had been adopted, India would have met all her legitimate requirements without borrowing money. But heavy loans were had recourse to, because Lord Northbrook needed a further sum of £9,000,000 sterling, agreeably with the Resolution of July, 1873, for expenditure in that and in the following year. This expenditure was for extraordinary undertakings—works which he would show were unremunerative. As the Famine of 1873-4 had been mentioned in connection with Indian Finance, he would, with the permission of the Committee, venture to say a few words on that subject. The Famine itself was the sole topic that occupied the minds of the people of England last year in connection with Indian affairs, and that was the only matter that had been shunted in both Houses of Parliament. His observations on the subject should be laudatory, because he liked to give credit where credit was due. In dealing with this great calamity, which threatened for a time to destroy the fertility of some of the finest provinces in Upper Bengal, Lord Northbrook had exhibited the true spirit of an English statesman, a spirit that had never before been displayed in our management of Indian affairs. In 1874, for the first time since Great Britain had become the paramount power in Hindostan, the entire resources of the Exchequer of that great country had been applied without limit and without stint—he wished he could say without undue profusion — to the relief of suffering humanity. He was not going to refer in detail to the manner in which the Famine had been met, because he believed that some difference of opinion existed upon that point. He would not discuss those differences, because, in the end, every obstacle, every difficulty, every disaster seen, had been surmounted; and, moreover, he might say that everybody appeared to have co-operated most loyally with the Viceroy with the view of saving life. The whole credit of the way in which the Famine had been dealt with was, however, due to Lord Northbrook, who had never truckled to idle sentiment or to silly clamour, and had refused from the first to lay an embargo upon the export of cereals from Bengal, a course of proceeding which might have obtained for him some temporary popularity, but which would have eventually landed him in considerable difficulties. If ultimate success was proof of absolute wisdom, then Lord Northbrook's action was beyond criticism, as far as the means he adopted for stopping the Famine were concerned. The very success, however, that had attended that action rendered it clear to him (Mr. Smollett) that the extent of the Famine itself had been somewhat exaggerated. Had the Famine been so severe as had been represented, many thousands of people must have inevitably died of starvation, whereas the House was informed that only 22 persons had died from the effects of the Famine out of a population of as many millions. If the Famine had been as severe as had been stated, such a result would have been, not a marvel, but a miracle, and he believed that the age of miracles was passed. The paucity of deaths officially reported; the absence of all authoritative information of any great destruction of agricultural stock, and the fact that many hundred thousands of the peasantry were fed from Government funds up to November, 1874, all tended to show that profusion was the order of the day in India. But he did not blame Lord Northbrook for that profusion, inasmuch as the times were not favourable in that year to economy, and the pressure brought to bear on Lord Northbrook and his Council probably rendered that profusion unavoidable. All honour, therefore, in his judgment, was due to the present Viceroy in this matter. His conduct throughout this difficulty contrasted most favourably with official action in 1867. In that year, a famine of great intensity raged in Orissa, a Province immediately contiguous to the seat of Government in Calcutta. But the matter was neglected; and in that year 1,000,000 of people, out of 5,000,000 of population, were proved to have perished miserably through sheer neglect. In his judgment, if the same respectable mediocrity had been in office in India in 1874, the mistakes, disasters, and horrors of 1867 would have been infallibly reproduced. Having said this much in praise of Lord Northbrook, he felt bound to state that, under that noble Lord's auspices, the finances of India were yearly getting into an awful muddle. There was immense and wasteful profusion in the Civil Service and in the Army. In the latter especially, promotion was given in the most extravagant manner, and legions of field officers were created, who idled their time in India while drawing £1,000 per annum in that country, merely to enable them to attain a rank which would give them £1,200 a-year in this country. His strictures, however, would chiefly apply to the Public Works Department. He had been told by Members of the Indian Council that India would be perfectly able to meet all her requirements, provided some check could be put upon the wild extravagance and the waste of her Public Works Department. Barracks and other establishments had been built everywhere, rivers were being opened up, and works of irrigation were being constructed in the interior, and altogether the riot and extravagance in the Department were something awful. He had obtained last year from reliable sources a return of the total sum paid to the department of public works in India, from which it appeared that that total amounted to no less that £1,250,000 sterling per annum. Doubting the accuracy of these startling figures, he had asked the hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite (Sir George Balfour) to revise them, and the result of the hon. and gallant Gentleman's revision was to increase the total to £1,500,000. Under those circumstances, he thought that he was justified in denouncing this Department as a vile and bloated one. It had increased, it was increasing, and it ought to be diminished; it was under no control, it was master of the situation, and it was a permanent establishment. It would be a great bane to the wealthiest country in the world, but to a poor country like India it was an absolute curse, because it required an expenditure of some £10,000,000 a-year upon public works as an excuse for its existence. In his opinion, that establishment ought to be reduced in numbers and in pay by at least one-half, otherwise India would never have a surplus. He protested against the way in which Indian Budgets were prepared —there being first an Ordinary Budget, out of which everything was kept that could be omitted; then there was an Extraordinary Budget, in which everything was put that was omitted from the first; and then there was a Famine Budget besides. All Indian Budgets came before the Committee of that House three times—first as a Sketch Budget, next as a Regular Budget, and then, in the third year, as an Actual Budget—a process that was greatly calculated to mislead. This system was introduced six or eight years ago by one of those financiers whom we sent out to teach the Indian officials arithmetic. However introduced, it was indefensible, for it served only to mislead and delude. There was always shown a surplus of Revenue, which was a mere sham, for the Executive in India had for many years been perfectly unable to make the two ends meet, and had been obliged year after year to have recourse to loans. No Budget was worth the paper on which it was written if it did not show in one sheet all the expenditure which the Government meant to sanction during the year. There should be no division into "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary," and the Budget should be framed in entire subordination to the Ways and Means of the year, and in no single year in time of peace should any proposal for disbursement exceed the Revenue of the year. They should rather fall below it. If there was a surplus of income that surplus should be applied to the diminution of the National Debt of India, and if there was a constant surplus, taxation should be taken off, those taxes being remitted which pressed most severely upon the people. If, on the contrary, there was an annual deficit, then the Viceroy should be required to show by what fresh taxation the Income and Expenditure could be balanced. Budgets like the present, which showed in the receipts the income derived from Extraordinary Works, but did not show the expenditure which was the origin of that particular income, were Budgets which deceived the public and hid the truth. In his judgment, the time had come when by some authoritative Resolution of Parliament a stop should be put to the waste and extravagance which had been going on for many years, particularly in the Department of Public Works. Immense sums of money had been devoted to Extraordinary Works, of which we knew nothing except that they were, to a great extent, unproductive. In the years from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, the Expenditure of India had exceeded the Revenue by £14,100,000 or £14,200,000. That was a very serious state of things in times of perfect peace. The excess of Expenditure had been met by borrowing £10,500,000 in this country and in India to carry on Public Works, and by the abstraction of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 from the cash balances. It was the object of his Resolution to compel the Viceroy to keep within his income of £50,000,000. If we meant, as he presumed we did, to rule India for a couple of centuries or so, and if we desired to see a contented population, we must adopt a safe line of finance. On the 9th of June last year the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India, addressing an august Assembly over the way, praised to the skies the Public Works Department. He admitted that finance was not its strong point; but he rejoiced exceedingly that it had works of irrigation to carry out, the cost of which would be £18,000,000. He said, moreover, that that amount would have to be greatly increased. He referred to one scheme, prepared, as he said, by one of the great engineers of India, which would itself require £14,000,000 in addition to the £18,000,000 already mentioned. His Lordship then pointed out that the construction of 9,000 miles of railway was in contemplation, and altogether he spoke of an expenditure of £100,000,000 on Public Works in British India. That Apostle of Indian expenditure (Sir Arthur Cotton) wrote to *The Times* rejoicing that £100,000,000 was going to be immediately expended, and hoping it would be followed by other hundreds of millions in rapid succession. And Sir Arthur Cotton was not supposed to be out of his mind. In Manchester, in January last, however, the noble Lord spoke in a different strain, a strain which he (Mr. Smollett) could by no means reconcile with what had just been uttered by the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State (Lord George Hamilton) upon the subject. Some of his Lancashire friends had been pressing him to urge forward works of irrigation; but the Marquess of Salisbury, on this occasion, pooh-poohed irrigation. He said that years ago he had believed in great profits from irrigation, relying on the strong assertions of certain gentlemen who had made themselves its advocates, and who propounded false doctrines on the subject; but he had lately looked into the accounts, and it would have been well if he had done so some years previously. He had found that it was all a deception.

Very few works indeed, he said, had been a success, and many of them had been great impostures. Yet they had heard again to-night, from the Under Secretary for India, of profits. He (Mr. Smollett) had no faith whatever in calculations which showed such a result. It was not for him to reconcile the discrepancies of the two statements of the noble Lord. To him they were an enigma. For his part, he had never altered his opinion. Twenty-five years ago he investigated the subject of irrigation in India, and made himself master of it. He saw the delusions which people sought to spread about enormous profits, and he endeavoured to dissipate them. He denounced, not irrigation, but irrigation according to the principles of stupid military engineers. He showed the falseness of the data of their calculations as to profit, and the still greater falseness of their data as to expenditure. In this country in and out of Parliament, he followed the same course; but he might as well have whistled jigs to milestones, hoping to see them dance, as expect to get an Indian Secretary of State to listen to words of common sense. Every Secretary of State who had been selected for office during the last 15 years had been appointed mainly because he knew nothing of the country. They had all been men of intense faith. They had believed in the stories which engineers told of profits of 100 per cent, showing as much credulity as the men who had put their faith in the Honduras Loan or the Emma Mine. Every Viceroy also who had been sent out during the last 15 or 20 years had been indoctrinated, first of all, with the idea that the more money he spent in irrigation works the more would his services be valued. So, likewise, with the Governors who had been sent to Madras and Bombay. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Horsham (Sir Seymour Fitzgerald) said last year that he went out to Bombay crammed to the throat with the idea that the application of water to the soil would prove to be the panacea for all the ills that India was heir to. Perhaps he believed it would even resuscitate the Bank of Bombay. Now, however, in the opinion of the right hon. Member there had been great waste in that Presidency owing to the expenditure on irrigation. He said that some millions had been thrown away. If he had to commence his duties in India afresh, his course of conduct would be very different. In this country the mania for irrigation was declining—the fever had abated somewhat; but in India it was as rife as ever. In proof of this he need only mention that in 1874, notwithstanding all his experience, Lord Northbrook sent round the country a host of engineers to devise new works, and to send in with hot haste estimates for immediate approval and sanction. Colonel Rundall, one of the least efficient officers he (Mr. Smollett) had ever known, forwarded last Christmas, in obedience to the Viceroy's commands, an estimate for works which would cost £15,000,000. Lord Northbrook seemed at that time to be labouring under a fever produced by a pressure of water on the brain. The time had come to put a stop to this system. If works of this character and magnitude were undertaken, the money needed for their construction should be borrowed on the security of the works themselves, and not upon the credit of the Indian Revenue. Perhaps it would be said that all this was idle declamation and heedless rhetoric. He might be asked to give specimens of the extravagance and waste which he denounced. That he was able to do. The Marquess of Salisbury, speaking at Manchester, referred to two large works, which his Lordship regretted to say hardly paid their working expenses. They were the Madras Irrigation work and the Orissa undertaking. The Madras Irrigation work was not a Government work. It was still in the hands of private parties. But it had been petted, patronized, and paid for by Secretaries of State; and the conduct of those functionaries in regard to this undertaking had been so reprehensible that an exposure of that work was not out of place. The work was launched to the public in December, 1858, under the guise of a joint-stock company (limited). There was a nominal capital of £2,000,000. The prospectus set forth that, as the Government of India was then engaged in putting down a great rebellion, that joint-stock company would by their own means show in the course of a very few years how the resources of British India and the revenue derived from the land would be doubled by the application of water to the soil. All that the company wanted was territory in which to embark their capital, and a guarantee that that territory would remain in their hands a sufficient number of years to develop its resources. The then Secretary of State, with much zeal, embraced the cause of the company, and settled that they should hold the territory assigned to them for 25 years, at the end of which the Government might purchase that joint-stock company at the price it bore in the London market. The Governor of Madras was ordered to assign them a portion of territory. The selection of the territory was made under the auspices of Sir Arthur Cotton, and everything went well until the money came to be raised. The noble Lord the present Secretary of State for India said—and that showed how ill-informed he still was—that 10 years ago everybody believed in 100 per cent profits from irrigation works. The people of London, however, at that time, did not believe in those profits, for when the money came to be raised there was a difficulty. But the Directors were equal to the emergency. The company persuaded the Secretary of State to give a guarantee for the first £1,000,000 they raised, telling him, of course, that that was the last call they would make upon him; and he gave them the guarantee, not for 25 years, but in perpetuity. The consequence was that £50,000, less income tax, had been paid by the Government of India to those adventurers ever since; and it would continue to be paid until the crack of doom. In 1866 the first £1,000,000 was expended and a portion of the canal was made, amounting to the extent of 76 miles. The directors were then called on to find the money to go on with it, and they tried to sell fresh shares in the market, but nobody would buy them. They, therefore, went to the noble Lord the then Secretary of State (the Marquess of Ripon), and asked him for a fresh guarantee on £2,000,000 more; but the noble Marquess refused to entertain the application. He desired the directors to resign the work that they had so mismanaged, and offered to take it over with all its responsibilities. The directors declined, and after a little negotiation £600,000 was advanced from the public cash to finish the first section of the work as far as Cuddapah. The understanding come to was, that if the first section did not pay in 1870, when the additional £500,000 was spent, the work should be handed over to the Government. In 1870 the section was completed as far as Cuddapah but there were no receipts; and again the Government asked the directors to deliver it over with its engagements. The directors peremptorily refused. They took high ground. They said they would not be deprived of a work of so profitable a nature, and from that day to this, though it had not yielded one shilling of revenue, they had contrived to keep possession of the work. It was true they had refunded £220,000 of debentures; but then they borrowed £360,000 and mortgaged the Government works for that amount, paying back the £220,000 with that borrowed money. Nobody doubted that the work would ultimately become the property of the Government. It had not done so now, simply because the directors expected to be paid for relinquishing it; and when the Government got it, they would obtain a work which was destructive to the country through which it went. Without reckoning compound interest, it stood the Government in £3,000,000 of money, and it had not yielded a sixpence of net revenue in the present year. So much for this Toombuddra undertaking. He would now, in a few words, expose the Orissa work, which was a greater scandal than the Madras Irrigation, though that, perhaps, seemed impossible. He had all the papers with him, substantiating what he had to say, but he would not trouble the Committee with them. It, too, was originally made by a joint-stock company, who in 1868 were in a state of impecuniosity, while the work was perfectly unproductive. In their distress the company went to the Government and offered to sell it, and in 1868 he had in that House tried to prevent that purchase; but, of course, his observations were treated with contempt. It was purchased, in the year 1867, under a Liberal Government, and £1,048,000 was paid for it; a douceur of £24,000 being paid to the secretary of the company for his services in negotiating the sale, so delighted were the directors at their escape from responsibility. £1,250,000 sterling had since been laid out on the work and its extension. The capital was now £2,283,585, and the loss in working last year was £23,000. In a few years more, with interest upon this capital account, the cost of this work would stand, at the least, at £3,000,000 sterling. It might be said that those things were now better managed under Lord Northbrook; but he could show that the condition of some other of those undertakings of very recent origin were just as bad as that in Orissa. On these matters they sometimes learnt more from well-authenticated letters in newspapers than even from Secretaries of State. No paper in London had correspondents who were better informed about what was going on in India than *The Times.* It was from a communication addressed to that journal that he would now quote. In *The Times* of the latter end of October, 1874, there appeared a letter dated the 2nd of the same month from its Special Correspondent in Calcutta, which was written with a view to bring to the notice of the English public the services and the opinions of Sir John Strachey, an Indian official of high position and an advocate of public works, who had recently recorded a Minute upon that subject in the archives of the Government. *The Times* Correspondent, after speaking of Sir John Strachey as one of the ablest men who had been sent out to India, proceeded as follows :—

> "From the foregoing Minute the readers of *The Times* will see that Sir John Strachey, while insisting that it is the duty of the Government to push on irrigation to the utmost extent, expresses a strong opinion that the present system, if it goes on long enough, must end in financial ruin. The last published accounts in India show the force of this. The total receipts from irrigation works in 1872-73 are stated to be £3,600 on an expenditure of £2,220,000. The last example of the same kind"—

he (Mr. Smollett) would beg the particular attention of the Under Secretary of State to what followed—

> "was the Agra Canal," which has just been opened. "It leaves the Jumna a little below Delhi. It runs through an extremely dry country. The cost of the canal is £900,000; it is a work of the greatest possible utility, although no one will use it, and it has just been opened to the public. Although the conditions under which the work has been undertaken are most favourable, the engineers report that the estimated result of the operations of this canal for the first five years will be a loss to Government of £200,000. And I have the best reason to know that this is far too sanguine an estimate."

The Correspondent went on to express his astonishment that people should shut their eyes to such facts. The late lamented Governor General of India (Lord Mayo) earnestly protested against carrying out works of this unprofitable nature. Of course, the Correspondent and Sir John Strachey had their own way of making the works profitable. They contended that if the people would not use the works, a benevolence in the form of a poll tax must be levied on the districts through which they passed. That was a scheme which was seriously proposed by those gentlemen; and, so far as he was aware, the Marquess of Salisbury leant to it a good deal. But, be that as it might, he (Mr. Smollett) had spent 30 years in India, and he knew that the people would rejoice to have water, if it were brought to them in a proper manner. If irrigation was endeavoured to be forced upon the people, they would openly resist so scandalous an imposition. He had now done. He had shown how, in matters of irrigation, the money of the inhabitants of India had been mercilessly squandered; and if the exposure only effected some good, the trouble which he had taken to make it would not have been in vain. The hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

At the end of the Question, to add the words "and, in the opinion of the Committee, the Statement of Indian Finance now submitted is unsatisfactory, because the policy of the Government of India is based upon the principle of borrowing large sums of money in each year, without reference to the income of the Country, in order to carry on, through Government agency, undertakings of a speculative character, and classed as 'extraordinary,' many of which, especially works of irrigation, past experience has proved to be unremunerative." — (*Mr. Smollett.*)

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he did not take up the same unfavourable idea which the hon. Member for Cambridge (Mr. Smollett) had placed before the House with regard to the state of the finances of India. He thought that, considering the nature of the excesses, we had no reason to despond, provided we kept an attentive eye upon the expenditure in future. No doubt, expenditure had kept pace with increased income, but it should be remembered that our expenditure had been swollen by the year of Famine. In 19 years there had been 14 deficits and five surpluses; in the last three years the Expenditure had exceeded the Revenue by £10,000,000, which included

£6,300,000 on account of the Famine, leaving £3,700,000, which could have been saved by diminishing the expenditure on Public Works by £1,000,000 a-year. The Revenue had risen from £33,330,000 in 1857 to £50,000,000 at the present time. Although the Debt had been doubled, being about £60,000,000 in 1856-7 and £120,000,000 now, the interest had not risen proportionately, for it was £3,000,000 then and £5,100,000 now, which showed that we were able to borrow money on more easy terms than the East India Company. He attached the greatest importance to accuracy in the accounts, which had been much improved of late years, but still needed appendices to exhibit details which were needed for clearness. The expenditure on Public Works scarcely received the attention its importance demanded. On Ordinary, Extraordinary, and other provincial works the annual expenditure was £10,000,000, and the accounts ought to be so clear that the hon. Member for Cambridge could understand them. He was glad to hear that the Government of India intended carefully to consider the question of the salt duty, for there was no branch of Indian affairs that more required looking into. For the last 19 years the consumption of salt could hardly be said to have increased in India, although the duty had risen from £2,000,000 to £6,000,000. Nothing would bind the affections of the Natives to England more than the total abolition of the duty on salt. It would take a long time before the Government of India could part with a revenue of £6,000,000, but every reduction of this duty would be an immense benefit, and nothing was more likely to extend commerce between the Provinces of India than the freedom of salt from duty. It was a most important article of necessity with the population, and by aiding the people with the means of conveying it through the country from Madras and other places where it was largely manufactured, a great and remunerative trade might be established. The time might also come when Customs' duties might cease, and it would be a noble thing to say that we had in India 3,000 miles of coast entirely free from Customs' duties. It was also desirable to give every encouragement to tea cultivation. In 10 or 20 years Assam would become one of the finest Provinces of India, and there were political and commercial advantages in extending its cultivation in Assam, as we should thus be brought into contact with many millions of the best educated and most enterprizing race in China, besides giving employment to many additional thousands of our countrymen. The military expenditure of India was, he thought, capable of considerable reduction. At present India was unfairly charged with much of the expenditure that went on in this country. He had expected that the Committee which sat on Indian Finance would have effected a diminution of those charges, and he regretted that the inquiry, which it was understood would be made by a Special Commission, had not already led to a very considerable reduction of expenditure. There was another point to which he took exception, and that was the growth of the expenditure upon military transports. That was an expenditure which was growing every year, and for which there was no reason whatever. The building of these vessels was a great wrong to India, which did not need transports, seeing that the trade supplied first-class vessels. He should have liked to see the money which was so wasted expended in remunerative Public Works, or in a remission of the duty on salt. Then, again, there was the increased expenditure occasioned by the short-time service. He did not wish to discuss the merits of Lord Cardwell's measure, but there had never been the least difficulty in getting men to take service in India, and consequently the service in India did not need this inducement to enlist. There was not a regiment in Aldershot which would not, if it had the offer, willingly go there to-morrow. The hon. Member for Cambridge had attacked the Madras Irrigation works, but irrigation was a subject upon which the hon. Member could never be convinced or induced to change his mind. Ought not the fact, that 18,000,000 acres of land which had not the benefit of irrigation did not produce so much revenue as 2,000,000 acres that had water applied, to be convincing even to the hon. Member for Cambridge? He did not deny that mistakes had been made in constructing these works, but he believed that if an account were taken of expenditure on the one hand and results on the other, it would be demonstrated that there was no just ground for the attack which the hon. Member had made against Irrigation Works. He hoped the noble Lord, who might yet be advanced to a high position in India, would go out and judge of those things for himself. The hon. Member for Cambridge must be well aware that the irrigation works constructed in the Madras Presidency since 1835 had almost entirely prevented those dreadful famines which were formerly very frequent. The hon. Member could not have forgotten the Famine of 1833, in which year he was Secretary of the Board of Revenue. That famine cut off the largest portion of the people of Guntoor and extended to Madras itself. Even in the neighbourhood of that capital the deaths were many. The roads were covered with the dead, the dying, and the emaciated. But that calamity was now impossible, for the extended and improved works had secured food for the people, and grass for the cattle; so that the cultivation of the land, by the cattle so saved, was certain, after the dearth had passed away, and the rains had fallen. There were still great openings for extension of irrigation works. That noble work on the Godavery, which Sir Arthur Cotton planned and carried on, under difficulties of the most formidable character, would, in after years, make the name of Arthur Cotton foremost amongst the benefactors of India. If the time should come for our rule to cease, that work would remain as a monument of our beneficent sway.

Mr. BECKETT-DENISON said, he entirely concurred in the eulogy which the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for India had passed on the conduct of Lord Northbrook and his able assistants during the late Famine. The hon. Member for Cambridge (Mr. Smollett) was a little unjust in omitting from the list of those who deserved the thanks of the public for their conduct during the Indian famine, the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) and Sir Richard Temple. He had heard with great satisfaction that it was intended to abolish the inland customs, and he received as a good sign and a guarantee of our future security in that country, and as an important political indication the fact that the recent Government loan had been taken up largely by the native population of India. He regretted there should be maintained out of the revenues of that country an inordinate body of Staff officers: their name was legion; and although many of them were no doubt men of great ability, still they were unemployed men, and no Army could long permit of men drawing large pay without giving any service for it. The noble Lord had told them that the Public Works—on which they had expended £11,000,000—were now yielding a surplus revenue of £600,000, which was equivalent to 5 per cent on the outlay. That was no doubt satisfactory; but if the interest on the capital from the inception of the works to the period at which they became remunerative were added to the outlay, the result would not look so satisfactory. Still, when they were called upon to spend £4,500,000 annually upon Public Works, it was encouraging to find that they had already a system which was remunerative. He was afraid that the establishment at Cooper's Hill, which was nothing else than a new Civil Service, would lead to the growth of another inordinate Staff, similar to that which existed in the Army. He protested against a large source of Indian Revenue — that of the import duties on cotton goods—being surrendered by the Indian Government in obedience to a cry from the Manchester manufacturers of this country, whose system of trade would not bear the light of day. The chief cause of the growing aversion of the Natives of India to Manchester goods was the amount of adulteration. The Native cotton goods had always been superior to those manufactured in this country; and it was only their cheapness, coupled with some honesty of manufacture, that had given them a place in the Indian market. If, to replace the revenue so abandoned, it should become necessary to impose fresh taxation on the people of India, the Indian Government must be prepared for an outburst of indignation. He could not see how the Government of India could be carried on without imposing a moderate import duty on foreign manufactures. Free Trade doctrines were very wholesome in the hands of experts, he would admit; but in the hands of men who did not know how to apply them, they had in the Orissa Famine led to the loss of a million lives.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he was unable to take the sanguine view of Indian finance which had been expressed by the noble Lord opposite (Lord George Hamilton) and other Members, at the same time that he could not share the extremely gloomy view of the hon. Member for Cambridge (Mr. Smollett). It had been the custom to talk of the prosperity of the Indian Revenue, but there was, it seemed to him, a great deal of misapprehension on the subject. A great many charges which used to be debited to Revenue were now kept separate as "Extraordinary Charges," a source, as it seemed to him, of some danger. In regard to some items, this system was justifiable but not so in regard to many others. Notwithstanding the separation of "Extraordinany" Charges, the apparent surplus had been getting smaller, and this year it had nearly disappeared, having come down to £500,000, which was the smallest possible working surplus. If the expenditure on works which were really unreproductive was added to the ordinary expenditure, he was afraid that, instead of a surplus, there would be a large deficit. The main items of Revenue were progressing very slowly. The opium revenue had increased greatly, but was not now increasing. It seemed as if we had reached the limit of our resources in regard to the production of opium. The production had of late fallen much short of the limit which the Government had sought to reach—namely, 66,000 chests a-year, having only reached from 45,000 to 48,000, and although this had led to an increase in price, yet it was to be feared that raising the price might be killing the goose which laid the golden eggs, for it might lead to an increased production of opium in other countries. Of course, in touching on this subject, he spoke purely from the financial point of view. The opium revenue was most precarious. A war with China or a blight might extinguish it. He agreed, therefore, with the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State, in thinking that it was desirable to render India independent of that revenue; but he confessed he saw, at present, no prospect of that result. As to the land revenue, there was very little likelihood that it would rapidly increase. The doctrine was becoming more and more prevalent that the land assessment must be made moderate, and the lower it was made, the more people wanted it to be lower still. In fact, we seemed to be coming to a permanent settlement of the question. The Excise revenue of India was happily very slowly increasing. That was a good thing on moral grounds, because they could not desire to encourage a great amount of drinking among the population. He thought the Customs revenue of India was doomed, and that they must make up their minds to find some substitute for it. The Customs duties yielded £2,500,000, nearly £1,000,000 of which was derived from cotton goods. Export duties on sugar and rice also contributed towards that revenue, and if the duty on cotton goods was abolished, the rest of the Customs revenue could hardly be maintained. Again, as to the measure which the noble Lord had indicated in regard to the salt duty; if that measure were adopted, no doubt there would be a considerable reduction in that source of revenue. A comparison of the amounts raised during the last four years from the land revenue, the Excise, the Customs, and the salt duty showed that the increase under those heads had been very slow and gradual. On the other hand, they must be prepared for a considerable increase of charge. He was sure that the railways in which the Government had embarked, and which were mainly undertaken for political purposes, would not pay, and, considering the interest which had to be met on accumulated loans and the deficiency also on the guaranteed railways, it was inevitable that they should have a considerable addition to their expenditure. The charge for Law and Justice was increasing, and if they were to carry out the improvements incident to a modern civilization they must expect to pay for them. The net charge for the Army of India, including military works, barracks, and the cost for superannuations, was nearly £17,000,000 per annum. The number of their force was 180,000 men, and 10,000 officers, a very small number of men for so large a sum. No other so extensive a country was guarded by so small an army, and there could be no doubt that if political difficulties should arise that army would have to be largely increased. Again, it was impossible to put out of sight the fact that famines occurred from time to time in India, and if they wished to adopt measures in order to prevent their recurrence as far as possible, they must be prepared for a considerable additional charge. Of late years a great amount of time and consideration had been devoted to Public Works in India, and reforms of various kinds had been suggested. He was by no means adverse to reforms; but, at the same time, he could not admit that the system was as bad as it had been painted. The establishment charges in connection with the Indian Public Works Department had certainly been heavy, and the general result of the system was, that out of every £1,000,000 expended, one-fourth was absorbed by the Staff expenses; but then it was most important that the Staff of the Department should be most efficient. A great injustice had been done to the old East India Company in connection with this question. It had during the period of its government to undertake many and costly enterprizes; but since the termination of its government the debt which it left unpaid had been quadrupled, notwithstanding the various modes of increasing the Revenue which had been resorted to at the instance of administrators like Mr. Wilson, the Earl of Mayo, and Lord Northbrook. The people of India were not so impatient of taxation as many supposed, but what they objected to was continual change of taxation. The way to improve India was by not cutting the Revenue too close to Expenditure in times of peace and prosperity, but to establish a good working margin, and bring it back in times of adversity. Whether it was wise to abolish the income tax he did not take upon himself to say; but he believed it had not been fairly tried, and he thought it ought not to have been abolished until a substitute had been found—one that would tax the rich and not the poor. The rich people of India were less taxed than any other people in the world, whilst the poor were heavily taxed, more especially with regard to salt.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: I wish to say a few words, because I entirely disagree with those who say that the import duties are equitable to the traders of this country. I can scarcely agree with the statement which the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State has put before the House on the question to-night. The policy of the Indian Government in regard to these duties is causing a good deal of uneasiness in Manchester and the neighbourhood, but certainly his assurances will do a great deal to relieve this feeling. The question I have to lay before the House as the view of Manchester men, I will state as shortly as possible, and in stating it, I shall have to go as far back as the year 1859, when the Indian Government was emerging from the troublous times of the Mutiny, and when, like other Governments in trouble, it found itself particularly short of funds. Well, it cast about to see on what it could levy such duties as would re-fill its empty coffers, and amongst other things it laid its hands on cotton goods and cotton yarn, which then, as now, were imported into India in very considerable quantities, and it levied a duty of 10 per cent on goods and 5 per cent on yarns, which duties were received with a good deal of protest by the manufacturing and commercial interests of this country, andit was pointed out very forcibly, by my hon. Friend who sits near me (Sir Thomas Bazley), that the imposition of these duties would induce the growth of a protected system of industry in India, which we have since witnessed. Through the exertions of the hon. Baronet, aided by, I think, Mr. Hadfield, who then represented Sheffield, these duties were reduced to 5 per cent on goods, and 3½ per cent on yarns, but being *ad valorem* duties, the tariff values being fixed when prices were considerably higher than they now are, the duties have been and now are practically 6 per cent on goods and 4 per cent on yarns. It was generally thought by those who were connected with Indian finance that these duties would not be permanent, and I am quite free to confess that they were at first imposed for fiscal purposes only, and I do not think that the able financier, who has been alluded to by the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), Mr. James Wilson, who gave his sanction to them, would have had any idea that upon their imposition would be built up a system of protected industry such as we have seen grow up in India, since his time. But immediately on their imposition, it seemed to strike certain native capitalists that if their permanence could be secured, these duties might be turned to their advantage; and on the principle that our extremity was their opportunity, a principle as well understood by the Natives of India as by any other people in the world, they clubbed their money together, established companies, and built mills for spinning and weaving and set to work. Well, these mills at first were singularly unsuccessful, partly owing to the great fluctuations which occurred in the price of cotton during the American War; but the duties continuing—and I wish hon. Members to observe this—the duties continuing, they were induced to persevere with their efforts, and gradually a very large industry has sprung up, as we think, under the fatherly care and protection of the Indian Government. The hon. Member opposite (Mr. Beckett-Denison) thought fit to say, but I do not know with what authority, that the main reason why Indian goods were preferred to Manchester goods was, that Manchester people wilfully deteriorate their goods; but I would remind the hon. Member that Lancashire supplies India with the best and finest goods which are used there. I am not here to defend Lancashire men who may disgrace their country by such practices as the hon. Member describes; but I entirely disagree that this is the reason for the increase of this industry in India. I find that the amount of advantage the Indian manufacturer has over the English manufacturer is about 6 per cent. There is no doubt the measure of the advantage which these Indian mills enjoy in competition with their Lancashire rivals is the exact amount of duty which they escape, but which the Lancashire mills have to pay on their productions if they export them to India; and this advantage amounts at present to a sum equal to 6 per cent per annum upon the capital employed in the Indian mill. Perhaps I shall put it more clearly by stating that £100,000 invested in cotton manufacture in India will turn over goods and yarns, worth £125,000 per annum, on which, if the goods were English, £6,000 per annum in duty would be levied; but as the Indian mill escapes the duty and gets the market price for its productions, it has £6,000 a-year to the good, or 6 per cent on its capital; and this is practically guaranteed by the Indian Government by the duty. But what is the disadvantage under which the English spinner and manufacturer labours in competition with this state of things? Those who know little of it may think lightly of it; but those who are best acquainted with the details of this question think it a most serious matter. I propose to give two instances, one of a spinning mill, and the other of a weaving concern, because in Lancashire there are many such separate businesses working for the Indian trade. I hope hon. Members will excuse me for being somewhat technical, but I wish to show the matter as it is. I will first take the case of a spinning mill containing 30,000 spindles spinning coarse yarns. It will employ £40,000 of capital, engage the services of 220 workpeople, to whom from £8,000 to £9,000 per annum will be paid in wages, and its productions will be taxed to the extent of £4,000 per annum before they can enter the Indian market. But the case of the weaving mill is much worse. A manufactory running 1,000 looms, employing £40,000 of capital—the same amount as the spinning mill just mentioned—engaging the services of 600 or 700 people, to whom £22,000 or £24,000 will be paid in wages, will have to pay a tax upon its productions, before they can enter the Indian market, amounting to £9,500 a-year. Now, if hon. Members will consider that, they will see the unfairness of this treatment towards the manufacturing interests of the country. In the one case, the disadvantage is 10 per cent upon the capital employed, or half the wages paid. In the other, it amounts to 24 per cent per annum on the capital employed, or two-fifths of the wages. Such are the disadvantages under which the English manufacturers labour in comparison with this much-vaunted protected Indian industry—disadvantages which are solely caused by the action of the Indian Government, and are entirely beyond, and quite independent of, any natural disadvantages under which we labour, if any such there be. Now, this is a serious question, and it is agitating the mercantile and manufacturing classes very considerably; and various deputations have waited upon the noble Lord the Secretary of State (the Marquess of Salisbury), who in this question holds the commercial destinies of many of our manufacturers, and some of our merchants, as it were in the hollow of his hand. They have laid their case before him, and he has given them his answer. He has told the gentlemen who waited upon him that he thinks they greatly over-rate the effect of the duties in inducing competition. Now, no one knows much more of the principles which regulate finance than the noble Lord; no one certainly in the other House knows better than the noble Lord what is the amount of inducement required to coax capital to flow into new undertakings. The noble Lord has been Chairman of one of our great railway companies, and as such it has been his business to inform himself on these points; but does he seriously mean to say that he thinks the practical guarantee of a preference dividend of 6 per cent per annum by the Indian Government to the Bombay spinner is no inducement to capitalists to place their money in such undertakings? Because that is what it practically comes to, and had not the deputation which waited upon the noble Lord been mostly composed of "grave and reverend signiors" I should have suspected the noble Lord of mildly chaffing them, when he told them what was exactly tantamount to saying so. But the noble Lord went on still further, and said that we must expect competition, and that any interference by the Indian Government would be hardly fair. We do expect competition; a fair, free, and open competition we welcome, from whatever source it may come; but this is no fair, or free, or open competition. It is not competition we object to; it is the weight we have to carry in the race, which gets heavier and heavier to bear the longer we have to carry it. But the noble Lord said it would hardly be fair to the Indian Government to interfere. We think it grossly unfair, and we think that this interference should cease at the earliest possible time. At the end of one of the interviews, the noble Lord is reported to have said that if these duties were really protective they were indefensible. Now, I have tried to show that they are protective, and I hope that next year when I bring this question forward, the House will agree that, being protective, they are, as the noble Lord says, indefensible, and ought to be repealed. It appears to me, further, that this protective policy which we support in India is not to the advantage of that dependency, because it taxes the poorest of the people in order to put money into the pockets of those who are already rich; it extracts a much larger sum from the people than it passes into the Exchequer; it is, undoubtedly, disadvantageous to this country; and it is contrary to that Free Trade policy which we advocate in every foreign country, and which is at the root of all commercial success.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON said, he must congratulate the noble Lord the Under Secretary for India and the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) upon the good attendance of hon. Members, considering the advanced period of the Session and the heat of the weather. It was a better House than he expected, and than he saw five years ago when the attraction was much greater. The hon. Member for Wick, with his strong head, said this country was governing India with too strong a hand. He (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was anxious that justice should be done to the people of India. With regard to the opium trade, the Government of this country raised a large revenue from it, and by a system that was one of the most outrageous and disgraceful that was ever perpetrated and forced upon a people. When they came to consider the 200,000,000 of people in India and the 400,000,000 in China, who were all God's subjects, it would surely be wiser not to impose this opium upon them, and to turn the Chinese into allies. As it was this policy of ours made us hated throughout China and in other parts of the East, and he was not sure that it had not a great deal to do with the complications that had taken place in our relations with Burmah. From what he heard, the merchants of this country were pushing this opium trade too much upon the people of India and China. If he asked for information on the subject he could not get it. If a war broke out, and he asked for information, they said—"Oh, oh! it is not for the interest of the service to give you information at this moment;" and when the war was over, if you asked for information they said—"Oh, oh! the war is all over now, and the information would be of no use to you." He would now refer the attention of the Committee to the opinions of eminent medical men respecting the effects of opium on the human frame. The late Sir Benjamin Brodie, a distinguished physician, described its effects on the constitution as most injurious, an opinion which other medical men also entertained and expressed; and he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had that day heard from a gentleman who had been 30 years in China most distressing consequences resulting from our forcing the opium trade on the Chinese; and yet those who dealt in the article said, when remonstrated with—"Oh, the Chinese will have it." "We do not make wickedness—we only live by it," was the motto upon the rogue's escutcheon all over the world; but it was a disgraceful motto for this country to adopt. He (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) must say that it was a disgrace to England that her merchants should carry on such a trade. It was all very well for the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that it brought in revenue, and that spirits brought in a large revenue; but with regard to the Chinese, he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was sure that if England went on in the way she had been going on by forcing the opium trade upon the people of that Empire, some very serious disaster would befall her in the East. He remembered a Resolution having been moved in this House on the subject of the opium trade with China, and that the then Prime Minister made a speech against the Resolution, and said no action could be taken in the question of the duty resulting from opium without inquiry. He would like that the noble Lord in his reply should give some hope that he would institute a careful inquiry, with a view to see whether the evils which had been condemned did not really exist. He feared the system would involve us in trouble, difficulty, and perhaps bloodshed, unless it was speedily put a stop to. When that time came, those responsible for Indian affairs would be to blame who had not carefully and calmly looked into the matter, and done something to stop a system which was not only degrading to our national honour, but most injurious to the best interests of this country.

Mr. FAWCETT said, he was afraid, from what they had heard from the present and from the late Under Secretary for India, that there was very little chance of the Indian Budget being brought on in the early part of the Session. Under those circumstances, a private Member would have to take the matter into his own hands, and, as the Session went on, raise separate discussions upon each of the topics which it concerned. In that case, every one who had paid any attention to Indian affairs would agree with him that there was no subject more worthy of careful consideration by Parliament than the functions discharged by the Indian Council. No one had a higher opinion of Members of the Council than he had, but the Council itself was the greatest disappointment in connection with the Government of India. Why the able men who were Members of the Council had not done more to protect the finances of India he could not understand. It had been conclusively shown by the hon. Members for Cambridge and Kirkcaldy that nothing but confusion arose by separating ordinary from extraordinary expenditure. The most serious danger connected with our Public Works policy was, that we did not understand what works would pay; and if we were to embark on a great public policy of that sort, one of the first things we ought to do was not to carry out those works simply by engineers of English training, but to bring to bear upon them the ability which existed amongst the Natives, among whom there had been some of the most accomplished engineers in the world. As to irrigation works, the noble Lord must have forgotten the statement of the Secretary of State at Manchester, who said there was scarcely an irrigation work which returned a fair interest upon outlay, except irrigation works based on native undertakings. The noble Lord further said that irrigation works were accompanied by serious disadvantages. Many of those works had been so unskilfully constructed that good land had been converted by them into morass, and it was now necessary to drain this land. Moreover, the Natives would often not use the water when brought to their doors, and it had been proposed to make them pay an irrigation tax whether they used it or not. At present, confuse the matter as we liked with regard to ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, we could not get over the fact that by the policy which was now being pursued we were adding to the Debt of India at the rate of £3,500,000 a-year; and these works, which might not prove remunerative, would pile up serious financial difficulty in a country where an additional tax even of £1,000,000 could not be imposed without causing great discontent. In conclusion, he must be allowed to express his determination that if the Government did not move for the re-appointment of the Select Committee next Session, he should certainly take upon himself the responsibility of doing so.

Mr. GRANT DUFF said, that he trusted the success of that night's experiment would not embolden Her Majesty's Government always to bring in the Indian Budget so near the 12th August. It had certainly been one of the best attended, and also one of the most interesting Indian discussions, to which he had listened on any occasion of the kind. The points on which he thought the Committee was most to be congratulated were the *ex parte*, but very clear and able statement of the Manchester case by the hon. Member for Bolton (Mr. J. K. Cross); that portion of the speech of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), which dealt with the unjustly light taxation of the wealthier classes in India; and the excellent speech of the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for India. The things in that speech which give him (Mr. Grant Duff) most satisfaction were the remarks about the import duties, the announcement as to the good terms on which the recent loan had been raised, and the hope that was held out of a speedy end to the Salt Line—one of the most disgraceful anomalies in administration which existed in any civilized country. With reference to a remark which fell from the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) it was his (Mr. Grant Duff's) impression that the hon. Member altogether overrated the genius hitherto shown by the Natives of India for engineering. They had shown very great genius at many periods of their history for architecture, but by no means much genius for engineering. [Mr. Fawcett: The Madras Irrigation Works.] His remarks applied to the Native genius for engineering—that was, of course, the Native acting under Native, not under European superintendence. In conclusion, he would say that if the noble Lord had any figures which would confirm the impression which he (Mr. Grant Duff) received in India, that the Rajpootana system of State Railways was promising to pay extremely well, he (Mr. Grant Duff) would be glad if they could be produced on this or some other occasion.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said, he wished to say a few words in explanation and by way of reply. His hon. Friend the Member for Cambridge (Mr. Smollett) had referred to the question of irrigation works, and had given one or two instances in which such works had lamentably failed. If the Government were going to construct irrigation works on the same principle as those to which he had alluded, his argument would be valid; but it was in consequence of that failure that the Government were constructing irrigation works on a different system. The hon. Member for Hackney had said that his (Lord George Hamilton's) figures did not agree with certain statements which had been made by the Secretary of State for India. His (Lord George Hamilton's) figures were taken from a Return which had only just arrived from India, and which was, therefore, more accurate than any statement which had been previously made. He fully admitted that the expenditure with regard to Public Works in India must be carefully looked into. If the irrigation works did not pay, of course they ought to be stopped; but the Government had reason to believe that those works would pay. The hon. Member for the West Riding (Mr. Beckett-Denison) had asked by what means Staff officers who were drawing pay and doing no duty would be got rid of. Upon that subject what the Government had done was this —they had allowed those officers to retire on the pension to which they were entitled, and, in addition, to receive a sum in commutation for the Colonel's allowances, to which, after 38 years, they would be entitled. As to Cooper's Hill College, he admitted that its growth must be carefully watched. As the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) had pointed out, the unequal incidence of taxation in India was the one great blot upon the system. If the hon. Member could suggest any plan by means of which the rich and poor could be called upon to contribute in exact proportion to their fair liability, he would promise that it should be very carefully considered by the India Office and by the Government in India. To the hon. Member for Bolton (Mr. J. K. Cross), he would say that, without entering into a discussion upon the alterations of the tariff, he was quite certain that the Secretary of State would not sacrifice any legitimate sources of revenue merely in deference to a cry got up in England. With regard to the relations between India and Burmah, referred to by the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), he could only say that any difficulties which had arisen were not due to the opium traffic, and that, as time progressed, the likelihood of a satisfactory settlement became more and more certain. The morality or immorality of the opium traffic was not legitimately under discussion; but, as the question had been raised, he must be permitted to say that, unless stronger reasons than had yet been urged were urged against the traffic, the Government would not be justified in giving up for an idea so important a source of revenue. With regard to the Amendment which had been moved, it was no new policy which the Indian Government were now carrying out. The Indian Government were now constructing Public Works under far more favourable conditions than during recent years, and if ordinary care was taken he believed none of the disastrous results which the hon. Member for Cambridge had predicted were likely to take place.

MR. KINNAIRD said, the Amendment, if carried, would practically be a Vote of Censure upon Lord Northbrook, as well as upon the Government, for it was his policy they were carrying out; and he thought the House would hesitate to pass a Vote of Censure upon a Viceroy who had shown so much ability in the Government of India, and had brought it through such a crisis as the late Famine.

MR. FAWCETT said, scarcely a single word had been said of Lord Northbrook, except in approbation of him, and it was not fair, at the last moment, to put such an interpretation upon the Amendment, and say that it was a vote of Want of Confidence in Lord Northbrook. He wished simply to express by his vote an opinion as to the way of keeping the accounts and the financial policy of the Indian Government, and nothing was further from the intention of himself and those who agreed with him to express anything like a personal censure.

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee *divided:* — Ayes 21; Noes 66: Majority 45.

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolved, That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1874 was £49,598,253; the charges in India, including the collection of the Revenue, Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £42,094,995; the charges in England (including £1,156,535, the value of Stores supplied to India) were £7,873,574; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,437,352, making a total charge for the same year of £51,405,921; and there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year amounting to £1,807,668; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £3,553,307, and that, including that charge, the excess of Expenditure over Income was £5,360,975.

House *resumed.*

Resolution to be reported upon *Wednesday.*

HOUSE OCCUPIERS DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL BILL.—[BILL 164.]

(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Callender, Mr. Ryder.*)

THIRD READING.

ADJOURNED DEBATE FURTHER ADJOURNED.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [7th August], "That the Bill be now read the third time."

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF said, it was hopeless to go on with the Bill during the present Session. He would, therefore, move that the debate on the third reading be adjourned for one week.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Adjourned Debate be further adjourned till Monday next."—(*Sir H. Drummond Wolff.*)

MR. MONK said, it would be much better to take the usual course, and to move that the Order be discharged. He would move an Amendment to that intent.

Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the said Order be discharged," —(*Mr. Monk,*)—instead thereof.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *agreed to.*

Main Question put, and *agreed to.*

Debate *adjourned* till *Monday* next.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE BILL.—[*Lords.*]—[Bill 110.]

(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE moved that the House go into Committee on this Bill on Wednesday next.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee."—(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE moved, as an Amendment, that the House go into Committee that day week.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "Wednesday," in order to insert the word "Monday,"—(*Sir Charles W. Dilke,*)—instead thereof.

Question put, "That the word 'Wednesday' stand part of the Question."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 50; Noes 27: Majority 23.

Mr. EDWARD JENKINS moved that the House should resolve itself into the said Committee on Friday.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that this Amendment could not now be put.

Main Question, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee," put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 53; Noes 24: Majority 29.

Committee *deferred* till *Wednesday.*

PARLIAMENT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said, that, as he found there was no Business on the Paper for to-morrow, he would beg to move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. O'LEARY said, he must oppose the Motion, because it had been settled by the Government that the House was to meet that day (Tuesday); and, under that impression, his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick had intended to address the House that day, and would leave town on Wednesday. He was surprised at the deviation of the Government from its promise.

Mr. W. H. SMITH explained, that when he had made the announcement that the House would sit at its usual hour to-morrow, he was under the impression that the Royal Assent would be given by commission to certain Bills; but it was now found that assent could not be given. Seeing that there was no Business of any kind on the Paper for to-morrow, he trusted that the House would adjourn, at it rising, until Wednesday.

House at rising to adjourn till *Wednesday*, at Two of the clock.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Ordered, That every Select Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records, shall have leave to report their opinion and observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to the House, and also to make a Special Report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of the House.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be made a Standing Order of the House.—(*Mr. Raikes.*)

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT (1873) AMENDMENT (NO. 2) BILL [*Lords*].

Lords Amendments to Commons Amendments to be considered *forthwith.*

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendments made by this House; and do not insist on the Amendments to which the Lords have disagreed.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES REGULATIONS.

Address for "Copy of the Royal Warrant and of the Regulations respecting Exchanges between Officers of the Army, made subsequent to the passing of the Regimental Exchanges Act, 1875."—(*The Marquess of Hartington.*)

UNION WORKHOUSES.

Return *ordered,* "of the number of men, women, and children in the several Union Workhouses on the 1st day of January 1875 (or on any previous date for which the Return could be made), distinguishing the number professing to belong to the Church of England and the number belonging to all other religious communities."—(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

House adjourned at a quarter after One o'clock till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 10*th August*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Legal Practitioners (238); Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*; Local Authorities Loans* (276); Sheriff Substitute (Scotland)* (281); Remission of Penalties* (275).

Committee — Report — National School Teachers (Ireland) (258); Unseaworthy Ships* (265); Public Works (Loans)* (266); National School Teachers Residences (Ireland)* (274).

PARLIAMENT—STANDING ORDERS.

LORD REDESDALE moved—

"That the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be vacated for the purpose of re-arranging and amending the same, and that the said Orders so re-arranged and amended be adopted."

The noble Lord said, that the object of the amended Standing Orders was to establish greater harmony between the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament in respect of Private Bills, and also to effect certain improvements in respect of those proceedings.

On Question, *agreed to.*

Ordered that the said Orders be *printed.* (No. 285.)

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

(*Viscount Hutchinson.*)

(NO. 238.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, explained that its object was to facilitate solicitors and attorneys in the recovery of their costs. The Bill consisted of only three clauses. The second of these made it lawful for any Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity to authorize an attorney or solicitor to commence an action or suit for the recovery of his fees, charges, and also disbursements against the party chargeable therewith, or to refer his bill of fees, charges, and disbursements, and the demand of such attorney and solicitor thereupon, to be taxed and settled by the proper officer of the court in which such reference should be made, although one month should not have expired from the delivery of the bill of fees, charges, or disbursements, on proof to the satisfaction of said Judge that there was probable cause for believing that the party chargeable therewith was about to quit England, or to become a bankrupt or a liquidating or compounding debtor, or to take any other steps or do any other act which, in the opinion of the Judge, would tend to defeat or delay such attorney or solicitor in obtaining payment. Clause 3 provided that the Bill should not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Earl of Donoughmore.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR was extremely glad to welcome his noble Friend in the ranks of the Law Reformers. The Bill with which he had commenced was not a large one; but it was, nevertheless, likely to be useful so far as it went, as no doubt the present law sometimes operated with injustice. He (the Lord Chancellor) had, therefore, great pleasure in giving his support to the Bill.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2ª, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL—(No. 265.)

(*The Lord President.*)

COMMITTEE. REPORT.

House in Committee (according to Order).

LORD DUNSANY called attention to the 4th sub-section of Clause 4, which required "the owner" of every British ship to register from time to time the name of the "managing owner" of such ship, or if there were no managing owner, then of the person to whom the management of the ship was intrusted by and on behalf of the owner. The noble Lord said, that this provision might work with great hardship in the case of poor persons who were part owners of ships. The penalty for non-compliance with the provision was £500 for each time that the ship left any port in the United Kingdom after the 1st of November, 1875, without such registration. A ship trading between London and Newcastle might leave a port each week, and the fines inflicted on the owners for non-compliance with the clause might amount in one year to £26,000.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND said, it was very important that there should be no ship sent to sea without the owners being responsible, and if they omitted to register the managing owner it would not be a light offence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this Bill when it became law was to be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and the Acts amending that statute, and it would put owners in no worse position as regarded the liability referred to by the noble Lord than that in which they stood at present. Of course, it would throw upon them the duty of putting forward some one as the person who was to be registered as the managing owner, or the person intrusted with the management of the ship; but, once that registration was effected, it would stand good so long as the same person remained in the position of managing owner or manager of the ship. It was absolutely necessary to enforce registration by a penalty.

Bill *reported* without Amendment; Amendment made; and Bill to be read 3^{a} *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till To-morrow, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, 11th August, 1875.

MINUTES.] — PUBLIC BILLS — *Committee — Report* — Legal Practitioners * (238); Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) *; Local Authorities Loans * (276); Sheriff Substitute (Scotland) * (281); Remission of Penalties * (275).

Third Reading—National School Teachers (Ireland) * (258); Unseaworthy Ships (265); Public Works Loans (266); Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment (259); National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) * (274), and *passed.*

Royal Assent—County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 56]; Public Works Loans (Money) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 58]; Pharmacy [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 57]; Friendly Societies [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 60]; Public Health [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 55]; Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 59]; Statute Law Revision [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 66]; Entail Amendment (Scotland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 61]; Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 62]; Sale of Food and Drugs [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 63]; Government Officers (Security) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 64]; Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 65]; Department of Science and Art [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 68]; Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 69]; Chimney Sweepers [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 70]; Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 71]; Expiring Laws Continuance [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 72]; East India Home Government (Appointments) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 73]; Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 74]; Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 75]; Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 76]; Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 67]; Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Leyton, &c.) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxciii]; Traffic Regulation (Dublin) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxcv]; Turnpike Acts Continuance [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxciv].

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL.

(*The Lord President.*)

(NO. 265.) THIRD READING.

Bill read 3^{a} (according to Order), with the Amendments.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND moved an Amendment in the 4th sub-section of Clause 4, the object of which was to apportion the penalty of £500 for non-registration of managing owner among the owners of the ship in proportion to their shares in the ownership.

Amendment *agreed to.*

Bill *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

CONSPIRACY, AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BILL.

Commons Amendments to Lords Amendments *considered* (according to Order).

LORD DENMAN objected to one of the Commons Amendments, which took away the right of being tried by indictment at the Quarter Sessions, as contained in the 5th clause of the Bill, and urged that an appeal to the Quarter Sessions would answer every purpose, but only for cases under £20.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, his noble Friend misapprehended the object of the Amendment. The Bill, as it went down to the Commons, provided that a person breaking a contract involving injury to property might be liable to a penalty of £20 or upwards, with or without imprisonment. The original words were "not exceeding £20," and they were altered to "amounting to £20," no very important alteration.

Commons Amendments *agreed to.*

LORD REDESDALE said, the Bill would afford a remedy to the unfortunate Father O'Keeffe, whose house was besieged by persons against whom hitherto he had no remedy. He hoped advantage would be taken of its provisions in Mr. O'Keeffe's case.

LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER BILL. [H.L.]

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS AMENDMENTS.

Commons Amendments *considered* (according to Order).

LORD DENMAN congratulated the House and the country on the passing of the Bill. He alluded to Mr. Henry Drummond having introduced two Bills for facilitating the sale of land, neither of which was to have been compulsory. In speaking of the first in 1849, the hon. Gentleman said—

> "If the registration be voluntary, it gives the opportunity of feeling our way, of commencing with a few books, and a small office, and a moderate establishment of clerks, all of which can be enlarged as business increases."—[3 *Hansard*, ciii. 329.]

On the other Bill, in 1853, the hon. Member said—

> "What I wish is to have a registration of titles, which is totally different from a registration of deeds, and allusion was made to a Bill which was supposed to have passed both Houses of Parliament, but stopped by a Dissolution. It was, indeed, stopped by a Dissolution, but had only gone through the House of Lords, and through a Committee of the House of Commons in 1739. At length, legislation was effected, and he wished that though voluntary it might be generally adopted."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR concurred with his noble Friend as to the advantages likely to result from the Bill. Any measure for the registration of land titles must be a voluntary measure, at all events for a time. Those who advocated a compulsory measure would do well to explain the form in which it could be made effective. No form had hitherto been proposed in which it could be made effective. With regard to the Amendments, he was bound to say that the House of Commons had dealt with great leniency with the Bill. The Amendments made by that House were few, and almost verbal, and he did not offer any objection to them.

Commons Amendments *agreed to.*

SANITARY LAW (DUBLIN) AMENDMENT BILL.—(No. 259.)

(*The Lord President.*)

THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Third Reading, read.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, in moving that the Bill be now read the third time, said, its object was to secure funds for the main drainage of Dublin in the event of the Corporation obtaining, by means of a Local and Personal Bill, such powers as might be necessary to enable them to avail themselves of its provisions.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª."—(*The Lord President.*)

Motion *agreed to:* Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

House adjourned at half past Three o'clock, till To-morrow, Twelve o'clock.

* * *

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 11*th August,* 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Withdrawn*—Increase of the Episcopate [110].

The House met at Two of the clock.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, 1871 AND 1873—PROSECUTIONS FOR UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—QUESTION.

MR. E. J. REED (for Mr. PLIMSOLL) asked the President of the Board of Trade, If he would explain to the House how it comes to pass that whereas 515 ships had been found to be unseaworthy on survey by Board of Trade officers, and 28 of them were found to be so bad that they were ordered to be broken up, that there were not more prosecutions for sending unseaworthy ships to sea under section 11 of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1871 and 1873, than two in Ireland; and, whether he intends in future to put that salutary Act into more vigorous use?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Question incorrectly assumes that there were not more than two prosecutions under the 11th section of the Act of 1871. With reference to the 515 cases mentioned, the chief reason why more prosecutions have not been made is, that the section only provides for cases in which the owner or others actually send a ship to sea in an unseaworthy state. The Board of Trade have, under the 12th section of the Act of 1873, stopped ships from going to sea, thereby intercepting the offence which would come under the 11th section of the Act of 1871. There was a clause in the dropped Merchant Shipping Bill which has been passed in the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, elaborated and improved by the hon. and learned Member for Durham (Mr. Herschell), by which the Board of Trade will be empowered to proceed against persons who attempt to send or take unseaworthy ships to sea. That, with improved legal machinery, will probably make the law much more effective in future.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1873—SEAMEN REFUSING TO GO TO SEA.

QUESTION.

Mr. E. J. REED (for Mr. Plimsoll) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he will be so good as to cause a circular to be sent to all magistrates' clerks and borough and county magistrates of seaport towns, again reminding them that they have the power now, when seamen are brought before them charged with refusing to go to sea, of ordering a survey, which will be made without expense to the borough funds, by the officers of the Board of Trade?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that a communication was made from the Home Office to the hon. Member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) some time ago that it was the intention of the Home Office to issue a circular of some kind, and he was in communication with the President of the Board of Trade as to the form it should take.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS BILL—DECK CARGOES.—QUESTION.

Mr. E. J. REED (for Mr. Plimsoll) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether, seeing that no provision is made in the Unseaworthy Ships Bill for prohibiting deck cargoes during the next twelve months, he will endeavour, through the Foreign Office, to induce Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and other exporting countries to prevent the loading of ships with deck cargoes?

Sir CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, assuming it to be possible, which it probably is not, for the Governments of the countries referred to to legislate between this time and next winter, it would scarcely become this Government to suggest to them the legislation they should adopt. The suggestion of such legislation, if confined to British ships, would in effect be to ask those countries to impose on British shipping restrictions which they do not impose on their own. If not so confined, it would amount to an interference with the municipal law of those countries which could scarcely be justified. I, however, hope and believe foreign countries are taking steps in co-operation with this country for security against the improper loading of ships.

IRELAND—INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION—MODEL SCHOOLS.—QUESTION.

Mr. WARD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether, having regard to the Report of the Royal Commission in 1870 on Primary Education in Ireland, that "the Model Schools have failed to accomplish the objects of their institution, and that the cost of their further maintenance is not justified by the result produced," and their recommendation that the existing provincial Model Schools "should be gradually discontinued," Her Majesty's Government will give legal effect to the recommendations of the Commission; and, whether they will consider the advisability of applying the money now expended on the Model School system to the development of Intermediate Education in Ireland?

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply, said, no doubt, before the Government could propose any scheme in reference to intermediate education, it would be necessary to consider the position of the model schools. The Government would pay every possible attention to the recommendations which had been made by the Commissioners, but it was not the intention of the Government to give effect to them. He would add that the model schools were considered to be of great importance in certain parts of Ireland, where they did, to a great extent, what was necessary for the purposes of secondary education.

MR. WARD gave Notice that he would next Session draw attention to the Report of the Commissioners, in reference to intermediate education in Ireland.

RAILWAY TRAINS—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.—QUESTION.

MR. H. B. SHERIDAN asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether it is the intention of the Board of Trade to insist upon Railway Companies complying with the Act of Parliament which requires "That an efficient means of communication shall be established between the passengers and guards of certain Railway trains;" whether, with a view to this result, the Board of Trade will fix a time at the expiration of which they will cause proceedings to be taken for the recovery of penalties under the Act against such Companies as have not by that time established "an efficient means of communication;" and, whether, as to certain trains, there is not a penalty incurred by Railway Companies for every compartment of every carriage where there is no communication, or where such communication is inefficient?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Board of Trade has no power to initiate any system of communication between passengers and guards in railway trains; and, although only three of the companies have had their systems of communication approved by the Board of Trade, it is not my intention, at present, to institute any proceedings against such companies as have not complied with the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, in this respect. The reason for this is that the whole question is now being considered by the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham, whose Report will, I hope, shortly be made; and any recommendations they may make on the subject shall have my anxious and immediate attention. The last paragraph of the hon. Gentleman's Question is one upon which I am unable to offer an opinion, and must be decided by a Court of Law.

POST OFFICE—THE TREASURY COMMISSION ON THE TELEGRAPHS.

QUESTION.

MR. E. J. REED asked the Postmaster General, If he will lay upon the Table of the House, Copies of the Documents sent in by Mr. Scudamore to the Treasury Committee on Telegraphs; and, whether Mr. Scudamore will be authorized to offer observations upon the Report of the Treasury Committee, and if such observations will be laid upon the Table of the House?

LORD JOHN MANNERS, in reply, said, the Report was made to the Treasury, and that he had no control over and documents sent in by the Committee. As to the second part of the Question, he had no doubt that any observations which Mr. Scudamore might offer upon that Report would be duly considered by the Treasury. He was unable, at present, to state whether the Paper could be laid on the Table of the House.

NAVY—REPORTED DISORDERS ON BOARD H.M.S. "TRIUMPH."

QUESTION.

MR. E. J. REED asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, If he will inform the House what grounds exist for the statement that disorders had recently occurred on board Her Majesty's ship "Triumph?"

MR. HUNT, in reply, said, that the reports which appeared in some of the newspapers during the last few days with regard to the *Triumph* were scandalous fabrications. There was a slight substratum—very slight—for the report. Some of the dockyard police had, on one or two occasions, missiles—such as wedges of wood or bits of rope—thrown at them from the topgallant forecastle, and it had been ordered to be cleared. There had been an inquiry, and it was found there was no existence of bad feeling amongst the crew of the ship against the commander.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

QUESTION.

MR. KAVANAGH asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether, having regard to the representations addressed to the Government by persons interested in the sale and purchase of land, as well as by both branches of the legal profession in Ireland, in favour of appointing a second Judge to the Landed Estates Court, he will now state whether it is the intention of the Government to fill up the vacant judgeship?

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Sir, the Government have decided to advise Her Majesty to fill up at an early date the Judgeship now vacant of the Irish Landed Estates Court. It is intended, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, and legislation on this subject will be proposed to Parliament early next Session, that the Judge to be appointed, in addition to his share of the present work of the Landed Estates Court, shall perform other important duties connected with the same subject which are at present performed by another high legal official, whose office it will, consequently, be proposed to abolish.

LAW AND JUSTICE—DEGREE OF SERJEANT-AT-LAW.—QUESTION.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether, under the New Judicature Act, the existence of the degree of Serjeant-at-Law will serve any public purpose; and, whether the Government have considered to whom, in the event of the Serjeants Inn claiming to be maintained, the title and property belong?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: Sir, in answer to the hon. Baronet, I have to state that, by the Judicature Act of 1873, it is provided that it shall not be necessary for a Judge of the Supreme Court to possess the qualification of being a Serjeant-at-Law, and that the new Judicature Act which has just passed in no way affects the position of a Serjeant-at-Law. Under these circumstances, the Question "whether the existence of the degree of Serjeant-at-Law will serve any public purpose" is one upon which the hon. Baronet is quite as qualified to form an opinion as I am. With reference to the second part of his Question, I can only state that, so far as I am aware, the Government have not considered "to whom, in the event of Serjeants Inn claiming to be maintained, the title and property belong."

CRIMINAL LAW—THE CASE OF ROBERT GORDON.—QUESTION.

Mr. SHERRIFF asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been directed to the Report of the case of Robert Gordon, a child eight years of age, who for placing a few pebbles on the Midland Railway has been sentenced by the Reverend G. R. Gray, Chairman of the Alcester Bench of Magistrates, to one month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory; and, whether he will make further inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and take such steps as he may deem necessary?

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, that he had made an inquiry into the case. It was quite true that such a sentence was passed upon this boy, who did place eight pebbles upon the railway, and that, he need hardly say, was a very dangerous practice, and must be put a stop to. This boy had been several times cautioned, not for putting pebbles on the railway, but for throwing stones at trains when passing. The magistrates acted, he felt sure, upon a deep sense of responsibility of what they thought was right. He believed that one, if not two, of the boy's brothers had been sent to a reformatory, in order to remove them from the influence of their parents. In this case, however, the magistrates had exceeded their powers, as the boy, being under the age of 10 years, they were not justified in sending him to a reformatory except he had been previously charged for a like offence; and though it appeared he had been charged with a like offence by a police-constable, yet he had not been charged in the sense required by the Act of Parliament, and therefore he (Mr. Cross) had remitted that part of the sentence. He had himself a horror of sending children to prison. No doubt, the best thing that could have been done would have been to give the boy a sound whipping. He was in communication with the visiting justices as to what should be done with the boy, and he should be disposed to act upon their recommendations as to his release after a certain period.

CRIMINAL LAW—THE CASE OF COLONEL BAKER.—QUESTION.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS (for Mr. MUNDELLA) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If it is true, as stated in the following paragraph from the "Morning Post," that:—

> "Colonel Baker was in the first instance placed in a different reception cell at Horsemonger Lane Gaol to the other prisoners, and throughout his term of punishment he will be kept separate from them. He is allowed to wear his own clothing, to buy his own food, to furnish his rooms—he has had two allotted to him—with what is reasonable, necessary, and not extravagant; to have wine at his own cost not exceeding one pint, or malt liquor not exceeding one quart, per day. He is not required to do any work, to clean his apartment, make his bed, or perform any menial office, all these being done for him by an officer of the prison. He may have any unobjectionable books or newspapers which he chooses. He may write or receive letters or papers, but these must in the first instance be examined or read by the governor. Lastly, he may see his friends in his apartment between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m."

and, if so, who is responsible for maintaining the discipline of the prison; and, whether the same regulations would apply to other criminals convicted of the same offence?

MR. ASSHETON CROSS: Sir, perhaps I may be allowed to answer the last part of the Question first. By the Gaol Act, 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 126, s. 67, in every prison to which the Act applies, prisoners convicted of a misdemeanour, and not sentenced to hard labour, are to be divided into two divisions, one to be called the first division; and whenever any person is convicted of misdemeanour and sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, it is lawful for the Court or Judge before whom the prisoner is tried to order such prisoner to be treated as a misdemeanant of the first division, and not to be deemed a criminal prisoner within the meaning of the Act. When the learned Judge who tried this case sentenced the prisoner, and made out the warrant of commitment, it was stated in the warrant that he was to be considered as a first-class misdemeanant. He would therefore fall under the first division of misdemeanants who are not sentenced to hard labour; and, that being so, he would come under the ordinary prison rules, which were sanctioned long ago, the effect of which is to place the prisoner in the category of prisoners alluded to in the Question of the hon. Member. The hon. Member will see that it is no question of action either on the part of the Home Office or on that of the visiting justices, but simply a question of law, the prisoner having been so sentenced.

METROPOLIS—LIGHTING OF ST. JAMES'S PARK.—QUESTION.

MR. J. G. TALBOT asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether, considering that the enclosure of St. James's Park is now open long after dark in the winter months, he will take any measures for lighting the Park?

MR. W. H. SMITH, in reply, said, he had been desired, in the unavoidable absence of the First Commissioner of Works, to state that his noble Friend would give, during the Recess, his most anxious consideration to the question of the lighting of St. James's Park.

IRELAND—THE HARBOUR OF ARDGLASS.—QUESTION.

MR. J. ORMSBY GORE (for Lord EDWIN HILL-TREVOR) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If the Government will take any steps next Session to provide for the re-construction of the Harbour of Ardglass, in the county Down?

MR. W. H. SMITH, in reply, said, that a scheme had been prepared, and a Bill would be introduced next Session.

MERCANTILE MARINE—THE LOSS OF THE "COSPATRICK."

QUESTION.

MR. HAYTER asked the President of the Board of Trade, What steps he proposes to take in order to carry out the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry held at Greenwich into the burning of the Emigrant Ship "Cospatrick," specially with regard to the proper stowage of the boats and the weekly exercise of the crews of both emigrant and passenger ships at fire and boat stations?

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY: Sir, the Court which inquired into the loss of the *Cospatrick* by fire made three recommendations. The first was, that in wooden vessels there should be bulkheads to cut off communication with the hold as in iron ships, and that has been seen to as far as possible. The second was, that there should be better stowage of boats, and that they should not be stowed keel upwards. That point is under consideration of a Departmental Committee; but its decision has been delayed by the illness of Captain Forster, the chief Emigration Officer of the Board of Trade. The third was, that there should be a boat drill on board emigrant ships. To these recommendations we have called the attention of shipowners throughout the country; but, at the same time, I beg to state that we do not think it desirable that imperative orders should be issued for compliance with them, and much less that compliance with them should be enforced by special legislation directed to that end.

PARLIAMENT—THE PROROGATION.

QUESTION.

Mr. DILLWYN asked, Whether there would be a Sitting of the House to-morrow, and whether the House would meet on Friday?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, it would not be necessary to ask the House to meet to-morrow. The House would meet at 12 o'clock on Friday for the Prorogation.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE BILL.—[Bill 110.]

(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)

ORDER FOR COMMITTEE DISCHARGED. BILL WITHDRAWN.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE said, that, in consequence of the answer given by the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should move that the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the Bill, which had been more than once on the Paper, should be read and discharged. He wished, at the same time, to express his thanks to the hon. Members for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke) and Dundee (Mr. Edward Jenkins) for the great services they had rendered to his cause by the course they had taken on Monday night. There never had been a division on the main principle of the Bill until the hon. Member for Chelsea moved to substitute another day for that which he proposed for the postponement of the Bill. The hon. Member for Dundee, not satisfied with the result of the division on that Amendment, challenged a division on the substantive Motion, and this was really taking a division on the principle of the Bill. That was a result for which he (Mr. Beresford Hope) had vainly looked, and for which he was much indebted to the hon. Members opposite.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that no discussion on the merits of the Bill would be in Order on the present occasion.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE said, he would bow to the authority of the Chair, but would take the opportunity of giving Notice that it was his intention to raise the question again next year. A Petition signed by between 4,000 and 5,000 of the clergy had been presented in favour of the Bill, although in consequence of some ignorance of the Forms of the House the signatures of only about 1,000 could be received. The fact, however, remained that one-fourth of the clergy of England had formally declared their assent to the Bill. Next Session he should re-introduce it at the earliest possible moment, and if he could only then find as good a friend as the hon. Member for Dundee had been this year, he trusted that he might be able to pass this Bill.

Mr. MONK said, that having voted in the minority the other night, he begged to state that he was as much in favour of an increase in the Episcopate as his hon. Friend the Member for the Cambridge University; but he thought the question had never been fully considered by the House.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that any debate on the Bill would be entirely out of Order.

Motion *agreed to.*

Order *discharged;* Bill *withdrawn.*

SEA WALL, SHEERNESS.

QUESTION.

Mr. E. J. REED asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he has received a Memorial from some of the inhabitants of Sheerness relative to the unsafe condition of the sea wall in front of Marine Town; and, whether any steps have been taken by his department in the matter?

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH, in reply, said, he had received such a Memorial. It came before him in connection with a proposal of the Local Board of Sheerness to construct an esplanade on a portion of the sea wall repairable by the War Office. The War Office naturally objected to repair that portion of the wall which they were not liable to repair, but which should be done by other parties, and the matter was still under consideration, and he was waiting for another communication from the Local Board.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (ENGLAND) BILL.—[*Lords.*]

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS AMENDMENTS.

MR. NEWDEGATE: I understand, Sir, that the Lords' Amendments are merely formal, and having supported this Bill throughout, as containing a principle which I have long desired to see enacted by Parliament; that principle being the reversal of the hitherto presumption of law, which was against compensation to tenants for unexhausted improvements, I am anxious to make one or two observations. I have long thought that, in the present state of agriculture, justice demands that the principle of the law should favour a claim for compensation for his improvements on the part of the tenant, owing to the extent to which improvements in agriculture have been carried during the last 40 years, and by reason of the large amount of capital which it has become necessary for the tenant to employ in order to effect these improvements. But I own that I do not view the frame of this Bill without some apprehension; and I think it highly important, for the sake of the good understanding which has hitherto existed between the landlords and tenantry of England, that the operation of this Bill should at once be explained and understood. I do not intend to attempt that task myself on the present occasion; but having been friendly for so many years to the principle of this Bill, I wish to point to one or two circumstances connected with its framing and to one or two matters connected with its probable operation. The Bill is an "enabling" Bill. The Bill is a "permissive" Bill; but, at the same time, its permissive character is qualified by two circumstances; and the first of these circumstances is, that under the Bill action on the part either of the landlord or the tenant to maintain for themselves the right of free contract, or in order to exempt themselves from its operation, is necessary, and that this action must be taken within the very limited period of two months after the statute comes into operation. It is most important that that should be clearly understood throughout the country. Well, Sir, there are certain omissions from the Bill, which I endeavoured to supply; with this object, I moved a clause, by which the manure made upon the farm would have been declared to be the property of the tenant, and this manure is the chief instrument for the fertilization of the farm. I am, therefore, of opinion that if, at the conclusion of his tenancy, the tenant is found to have provided a store of manure, he ought to be compensated for any provision in that form which he may leave upon the holding for the future cultivation of the farm. Unfortunately, however, as I think, the House by a small majority rejected that Amendment; I regret this the more, because it appears to me that the Bill in some of its provisions points in the opposite direction. It seems to point towards the manure being the absolute property of the landlord; and my experience tells me, that under these conditions this will be found a void inheritance—void, that is, of the elements necessary for the future cultivation of the farm. But there is another provision omitted from the Bill, which I ventured to suggest to the House, but which the House did not accept. There is no power under this Bill, although it extends the period of notice to quit to double the former period; from six months to a year, which in practice, from the use of fixed dates for quitting, may become two years; there is no power, I say, under the Bill for the landlord to enter for the purpose of preventing waste; waste, that is, on the part of the tenant, in case of his death on the part of his executors. Now, I hold that "prevention is better than cure;" and although we have provided penalties against waste, the experience of those who are intimately and practically acquainted with the management of landed estates, as I have been repeatedly assured, is that this omission of all power of entry after notice to quit is a serious defect in the Bill. There is also an objection, which was raised by the hon. Member for East Sussex (Mr. Gregory), that the provisions of this Bill, where it extends to saddle the estate with a charge for compensation for unexhausted improvements, some of them possibly of a very costly nature, are such that they may entail serious difficulties and future litigation among remainder interests and incumbrancers. I cannot think that adequate provision has been made in this respect; and in proof of that opinion I will read to the House the Resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the improvement of land, the recommendations adopted by that Committee at the close of the Session of 1873. This was a very competent Committee, presided over by the Marquess of Salisbury, and its Report has been communicated to this House—

"1. Limited owners, with the consent of trustees, shall be empowered to spend trust money upon the improvement of their estates, on redeemable mortgage.

"2. Limited owners may charge their estates with improvements; the charge to be redeemable within a period exceeding by ten years the owner's expectation of life; so that no such term may in any case be less than twenty-five years, or more than forty."

"3. [And this is very important.] An improvement to be charged as above, with consent of trustees, on certificate from a surveyor approved by the Inclosure Commissioners or the Court of Chancery, that it is beneficial to the estate, and that the works have been properly carried out."

Now, there is no such provision as this contained in this Bill.

"4. That where the limited owner acts with the consent of the tenant-in-tail, being of full age, the certificate of a surveyor may be dispensed with, unless refused by incumbrancers after notice given; and the repayment of charge may be spread over a period of forty years."

But there are no such precautions in this Bill; no precautions for giving notice to the parties interested, either in remainder or as incumbrancers.

"5. Trustees to have liberty to defend the inheritance either at law or in Parliament, with leave of the Court of Chancery first obtained, and to be allowed to charge on the estate costs approved by the Court."

Now, the provisions of this Bill not only do not include any precautions of this kind, but they absolutely preclude appeal from the decisions of the County Court, a provision not likely satisfactorily to settle complicated questions connected with real property; and yet the Bill thus passed the House of Lords, notwithstanding the recommendations made by their Select Committee in 1873. I will not further detain the House than to say that this is eminently a measure in exposition of which, to the public and to the unlearned, it is most desirable that a digest should be prepared by some competent lawyer—after the manner of the summary digest of testamentary law—which, as produced by the late Lord St. Leonards, has conferred such benefits upon the country. I have ventured to offer these few observations to the House as the result of some knowledge of the relations and feelings of the agricultural community and the requirements of the landed interest; and, because I believe, as the period of two months only is given for the permissive action of this Bill, after it comes into operation, it is essential that the agricultural and landowning community—indeed, all persons who are interested in the land—should at once be made aware of the provisions of this measure, and of the need of prompt action, as well as caution, in deciding either to accept in full or in part, or to reject the operation of this Bill.

Lords Amendments *agreed to.*

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS. REPORT.

Resolution [*9th August*] *reported.*

Mr. FAWCETT said, that after carefully considering the statement of the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for India and the discussion which took place on it, he never was more convinced than he now was that there were many things connected with the finances of India which particularly required careful investigation. He thought they ought to receive more precise information in the next Financial Statement. The question of expenditure was of very great importance. If they were told what the Extraordinary Expenditure was they should also be told what the Extraordinary Receipts were. The accounts also were deficient in this—that whilst they showed what the increase of the Revenue was, they did not show whether that increase was real or only nominal. If the occasion permitted it, he could show that in one instance where the Revenue had increased, the cost of collecting it had increased in a greater proportion. He wished to know whether the increase of the Army expenditure was due to any action on the part of the War Office. He gave Notice that next Session, with the view of securing an earlier and a more complete discussion of the Indian Budget, he should move, on the earliest possible day, the following Resolution:—

"That this House, considering it important that it should devote an adequate amount of attention to Indian affairs, is of opinion that it is desirable that Public Business should be arranged, so that it will not be necessary to postpone the Indian Budget until almost the close of the Session."

SIR GEORGE BOWYER said, he would admit that it was desirable, if it could be conveniently done, that the Indian Budget should be discussed earlier in the Session; but, still, he thought that the inconvenience arising from the present course of proceeding was exaggerated. The complaint as to the lateness at which the Indian Budget was brought on was made against every Administration; in fact, it might be called an annual growl. The only object in having the discussion earlier was, that there might be a full House; but he was afraid that could not be secured, because the affairs of India were not administered by the House, but by the Indian Council, and public functionaries, and because the Indian Budget was only brought forward for discussion, without any decision being come to upon it.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR thought it only right and just that the affairs of India should be discussed when there was a full attendance of hon. Members. There was a vast population of India which took a deep interest in this discussion, and these matters ought to be reviewed earlier in the Session. But as the Legislature of England had seen fit to set aside the East India Company, which had acquired India, and had for so many years administered the Government of India, it was incumbent on the Legislature to provide for the discussion to which the new Government ought to be subjected, by finding time for doing so. And as regarded the duties entrusted to the Council of India, it was only just that the Parliament which created these duties should ascertain how they were fulfilled.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) had asked him whether the increase of the Army expenditure was due to any action of the War Office? There were two items of increase which were rendered necessary in consequence of certain alterations made at the War Office—one of which was the increase of the pay of officers of Artillery, who had by a Royal Warrant been promoted to the rank of major; and the other was a small addition to the pay of privates, necessary in consequence of certain alterations made by Lord Cardwell. He stated the other night the reasons why the Budget was brought on so late; and though, no doubt, it was somewhat unfortunate that it should be the last Business which the Government transacted, yet its postponement this year had been attended with this advantage, that he had been able to receive a forecast of the Public Works expenditure. The discussion turned mainly upon that expenditure, and had the Budget been brought forward earlier in the Session, they would not have had the information of which they were able to avail themselves the other night. He thought that inconvenience arose from postponing observations upon a variety of Indian topics until the Financial Statement was made, when it was almost impossible to reply accurately to the obervations which were made. He hoped, therefore, that another year hon. Members who wished to call attention to Indian matters which were not connected with finance would do so apart from the Budget; and then the discussion upon Indian Finance could be more satisfactorily conducted.

Resolution *agreed to.*

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS AMENDMENTS.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th July], "That the Amendments made by the Lords to the Offences against the Person Bill be now taken into Consideration."

Question again proposed.

Debate *resumed.*

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Lords Amendments *considered.*

MR. CHARLEY said, that one of the Amendments of the Lords was a purely technical one, and he should move to agree to it. As the Bill originally stood, the age at which protection was given to young girls was 14, but at the suggestion of the right hon. and learned Recorder of London 13 was inserted instead. The Lords, however, in consequence of some misunderstanding —he believed in reference to putting the Question—had struck out the 4th clause of the Bill, and thereby reduced the age to 12. Lord Lyttelton moved, in the Upper House, to restore the age of 14, but his Motion was negatived. Lord Redesdale then put the Question—"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill," and said that "The Not Contents had it," and thus, to the surprise of many noble Lords, Clause 4 was struck out, rendering the Bill quite useless. He would move that the House should disagree with the Lords in this Amendment.

Mr. VANCE said, he thought that there was no misunderstanding whatever in connection with the decision in the Lords, and as the House had agreed to the Lords Amendments in every other Bill, he saw no reason why they should doubt their judgment on a legal and moral question of the character involved in Clause 4. He, therefore, hoped that their Amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS said, he was sorry, and he thought justly so, that the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Charley) had been somewhat hardly treated in connection with the Bill, because it had been many times down upon the Paper without there being a discussion upon it. As he (Mr. Charley) had said, the age originally was 14; many hon. Members wanted it to be 12; and a compromise was effected by inserting 13. That was an age which was very familiar from being mentioned in several statutes—as, for example, in the Factory Acts, the Elementary Education Act, as the age at which childhood ended; and the compromise having been come to with the general assent of the House, he did not think that because they agreed to some of their Lordships' wise Amendments they should agree to those which were unwise.

Motion *agreed to.*

Amendment *agreed to;* one *disagreed to.*

Committee *appointed,* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendment to which this House hath disagreed:" — Mr. Charley, Mr. Cawley, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Marling, Mr. Dyke, and Mr. Rowland Winn:—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

Reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords Amendments *reported,* and *agreed to:*—To be communicated to The Lords.

PARLIAMENT—PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday at 12 o'clock, observing that there was no Business of any kind on the Paper for Thursday.

Mr. O'LEARY called attention to the lamentable failure of the Irish Public Health Act, which passed last Session, though he admitted that that Act was conceived in a very excellent spirit. He had to complain that the Act had not been adequately carried out in Ireland by the local sanitary authorities; that there were at least 500,000 persons in Ireland living in miserable hovels; that the ventilation and water supply were bad; and the medical sanitary officers performed their duties negligently. The medical officers excused themselves on the ground that they were not sufficiently remunerated by the local authorities, and unless something was done before the House re-assembled to satisfy their demands, there was a probability that these gentlemen would sign a round robin, and refuse to perform the duties which the Act imposed upon them. In that event, he need hardly say, the most deplorable consequences must ensue.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. Plunket) said, that if the Irish Poor Law medical officers were not properly remunerated, it was the fault, not of the Local Government Board, but of the local authorities. The matter, however, would not be lost sight of. Speaking generally, so far as the Government had been able to form an opinion of the working of the Act, which had been in operation only two months, it was working exceedingly well, and was doing a vast amount of good. It was too soon to form any definite opinion upon the subject.

Mr. M'LAREN complained that Scotland, whilst contributing in taxation towards the payment of Sanitary Inspectors for England and Ireland, received nothing from the National Funds for the payment of Sanitary Inspectors in Scotland.

Mr. WARD said, the remuneration allowed by the Guardians to be paid to medical men was totally inadequate for the duties they performed, and would prevent the Act from being effectually carried out,

Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY rose to Order, and inquired whether the hon. Member was entitled to speak on a question which was not technically before the House?

Mr. SPEAKER: This discussion is, no doubt, most unusual. The House has disposed of all the Orders of the Day, and of the various Motions of which Notice has been given; and a Motion having been made that the House on rising do adjourn until Friday, the hon. Member for Drogheda has raised this discussion. I cannot say that it is not open to the hon. Member to bring forward a grievance on such an occasion; but the course which has been adopted would, if usually followed, be productive of the greatest inconvenience.

SEA FISHERIES (SCOTLAND)—H.M.S. "JACKAL."

QUESTION.

Mr. M'LAGAN asked the Secretary of the Admiralty, If he could give any further information relative to H.M.S. "Jackal?"

Mr. A. F. EGERTON said, that the officer in command of the *Jackal* had reported, in reference to the allegation that he had failed to render assistance to fishermen off the Scotch Coast when they were in peril on Friday, 30th July, that after watching the weather he was of opinion there was no immediate reason for apprehension for the safety of the fishing boats in question, and that he believed the application for assistance was made to him by the fish-curers more with the view of getting the fish speedily conveyed to the shore than of their requiring aid. He therefore saw no occasion for it, and did not consider them good authorities on the subject. The *Jackal* was lying in the part of the harbour which was assigned to her by the authorities of the harbour.

House adjourned at a quarter before Five o'clock till Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 12*th August*, 1875.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*Third Reading*—Legal Practitioners* (238); Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*; Local Authorities Loans* (276); Sheriff Substitute (Scotland)* (281); Remission of Penalties* (275), and *passed.*

THE POPE AND THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE rose to call the attention of the House to the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Thursday, 5th of August, at which the Lord Mayor gave the health of the Pope before the health of the Queen; and to ask the Lord President, Whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government by intimating to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland their wish that he shall not attend any entertainment to which he may be invited at the Mansion House during such time as the present Lord Mayor remains in office, or otherwise to signify their condemnation of the disrespect shown by him to Her Majesty? The noble Lord said, that the chief magistrate of Dublin had chosen the most public occasion that had occurred for many years premeditatedly to offer a mark of disrespect to Her Majesty by proposing the health of the Pope before that of the Queen. That was evidently done in compliance with the wishes of the Roman Catholic clergy, for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Pope above that of the Queen; and so much was this disapproved of that the educated laity—both Roman Catholic and Protestant—had expressed their disapproval by absenting themselves from the Lord Mayor's banquets. If such a course were pursued by the Lord Mayor of London, he had not the least doubt that no Minister would advise Her Majesty to honour any entertainment he gave by her presence through her representatives. Englishmen, he hoped, were entirely loyal; but he was afraid that that was not the case with all Irishmen; and therefore, if he was right in assuming that the course he had suggested would be adopted in the case of the Lord Mayor of London, the same course ought to be adopted of advising Her Majesty's Representative in

Ireland to show his displeasure by not honouring any entertainments given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin; and his Question, therefore, would be whether the Government would put some official stigma on this flagrant act of disrespect and disloyalty to Her Majesty?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, in the absence of my noble Friend the Lord President, it devolves upon me to answer the Question of the noble Lord. The noble Lord asks me—

> "Whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government by intimating to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland their wish that he shall not attend any entertainment to which he may be invited at the Mansion House during such time as the present Lord Mayor remains in office, or otherwise to signify their condemnation of the disrespect shown by him to Her Majesty?"

I think, my Lords, that it is only necessary for me simply to answer that Question by saying that Her Majesty's Government do not propose to intimate to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland any opinion as to the entertainments which he ought or ought not to attend.

RAILWAY BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD CAMPBELL asked, Whether Her Majesty's Government would object during the autumn to consider some proper mode of giving their support to the construction of a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, in accordance with the views of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1872? The noble Lord said, he should not dwell on the advantages of the project to British interests, as they had been frequently explained and were well-known to the Government, whose Chancellor of the Exchequer had presided over the Committee of 1872. The object of the Question was to neutralize or modify by what the Government might say in the House of Lords, the unintentional effect of what the Prime Minister had lately said in the House of Commons on the subject. The effect, which he considered unintentional, was to prevent capital from being attracted to the project. In point of fact, however, the scheme which the Prime Minister apparently disparaged, was not the scheme which the Ottoman Government were now inclined to favour. He (Lord Campbell) would only add that a rare union of favourable circumstances encouraged the attempt now to act on the Report of the Select Committee of 1872. The Government had a majority in both Houses. Opposition was more a name than a reality. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in matters of this kind, so often the Cerberus at the Gate—unless his mind had wholly changed—would, on the contrary, become the pioneer and leader of the enterprize. The public mind was now awakened upon Eastern topics. Last of all, they had a First Lord of the Treasury who, in memorable language, had declared that Great Britain ought to be considered an Asiatic even more distinctly than an European Power. Was such a moment likely to recur, and ought it to be sacrificed?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, Her Majesty's Government would view with very great satisfaction the construction of a railroad opening up communication between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf if the construction of such a railroad could be achieved. But the noble Lord asks whether the Government are inclined to consider the question of giving their support to the construction of such a railway? I presume that that means support to be given either in the shape of a contribution to the funds for making the railway, or in that of a guarantee of those funds. Now, Her Majesty's Government entertain the opinion that it would not be right for them to recommend to Parliament, and that it would not be a policy they could recommend to Parliament, either to provide money or to guarantee the money for the construction of a railway on foreign soil.

House adjourned at half past Twelve o'clock, till To-morrow, Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 13th August, 1875.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 78]; Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 84]; Foreign Jurisdiction [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 85]; Employers and Workmen [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 90]; Conspiracy, and Protection of Property [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 86]; Land Titles and Transfer [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 87]; Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 95]; Registration of Trade Marks [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 91]; Copyright of Designs [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 93]; Agricultural Holdings (England) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92]; National School Teachers (Ireland [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 96]; National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 82]; Unseaworthy Ships [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 88]; Public Works Loans [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 89]; Local Authorities Loans [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 83]; Sheriff Substitute (Scotland) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 81]; Remission of Penalties [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 80]; Legal Practitioners [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 79]; Offences against the Person [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 94]; Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxvi].

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT. —HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

The LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions, one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament:—And the Lords Commissioners—namely, The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council (The Duke of Richmond); The Lord Steward of the Household (The Earl Beauchamp); The Earl of Shrewsbury; and The Earl of Hardwicke—being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the Commons being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission to that purpose being read, the Royal Assent was given to several Bills.

Then The LORD CHANCELLOR *delivered* Her Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I am happy to be enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

"The relations between myself and all Foreign Powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

"The visit paid to this country, on the invitation of my Government, by the Ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a Supplementary Convention, which, I trust, may be efficacious for the more complete suppression of East African Slave Trade.

"I have learnt with deep regret that the Expedition despatched by my Indian Government from Burmah, with a view to open communications with the Western Provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while on Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my Consular Service, is the subject of careful inquiry; and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed.

"The condition of my Colonial Empire is generally prosperous. Progress has been made in the settlement of questions affecting the Constitution and Government of Natal; and I confidently look for important and valuable results from the proposal for a Conference of the South African Colonies and States.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the Public Service.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given to the various Statutes which have, from time to time, been passed for the preservation of peace in Ireland, has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of that country.

"I have, with pleasure, given my assent to an Act for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns, which will, I trust, lead to the decrease of many of the principal causes of disease, misery, and crime. I feel sure that this legislation, together with that relating to the Consolidation and Amendment of the Sanitary Laws, and of the Laws relating to Friendly Societies, will greatly promote the moral and physical welfare of my people.

"It has afforded me much satisfaction to give my assent to two important Statutes for the amendment of the Acts relating to Master and Servant and Trade Offences, and of the Law of Conspiracy as connected with these offences—Statutes which will, I trust, place the relations of employers and employed on a just and equal footing, and add to the contentment and good will of large classes of my subjects.

"Among the enactments which you have passed for the improvement of the law, I am well pleased to observe that a comprehensive measure for simplifying the title and facilitating the transfer of land in England has taken its place in the Statute Book; that an Act has been passed for the amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland; and that you have made provision, by amending the Judicature Act of 1873, for bringing the great changes in my Civil Courts and their procedure which it inaugurated, into immediate and practical effect.

"The state of public business and the differences of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme, have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill, but I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

"By the Agricultural Holdings Act, you have greatly and beneficially enlarged the powers of owners, limited in interest, to offer to their tenants a sufficient security for judicious outlay upon the farms they occupy, and while maintaining absolute freedom of contract, you have raised a presumption of rights, under which a new inducement will be given to expend capital upon the improvement of land.

"I have every reason to hope that the progress of the Revenue, which has marked recent years, will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the National Debt, and those for the better regulation of Loans for Public Works, will lead to valuable improvements in our system of Imperial and Local Finance.

"The enactment for a Registration of Trade Marks will supply a deficiency that has for some time been felt in our commercial system.

"I trust that the Act constituting a new Bishopric at St. Albans may prove advantageous to the vast population of the dioceses affected by the measure.

"In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the Twenty-ninth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the Twenty-ninth day of October next.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 13*th August*, 1875.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—

The House went;—and a Royal Commission to that purpose having been read, the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by The Lord High Chancellor (in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the 29th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 29th day of October next.

[TABLE OF STATUTES.

A

TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF

THE TWENTY-FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

---

38 & 39 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1875.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. AN Act to apply the sum of eight hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-one pounds eight shillings and elevenpence out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
2. An Act to apply the sum of seven million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
3. An Act to make further provision with respect to the Salaries of the Magistrates of the Police Courts in the Metropolitan Police District.
4. An Act to amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy Climates.
5. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registry of Deeds Office, Ireland.
6. An Act to extend the Time for the Epping Forest Commissioners to make their Final Report.
7. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.
8. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
9. An Act to repeal section eight of the Building Societies Act, 1874, and make other provision in lieu thereof.
10. An Act to apply the sum of fifteen millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
11. An Act to enable limited Owners to grant or demise Lands for Glebes in Ireland.
12. An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.
13. An Act to extend to the Docks, Custom Houses, Inland Revenue Offices, and Bonding Warehouses in England and Ireland certain provisions of The Bank Holidays Act, 1871, and to amend the same.
14. An Act to amend and continue certain Acts for the Preservation of the Peace in Ireland, and to grant an Indemnity in certain cases.
15. An Act to amend the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.
16. An Act to amend the Law relating to Regimental Exchanges.
17. An Act to amend the Law with respect to manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing Gunpowder, Nitro-glycerine, and other explosive substances.
18. An Act to provide for the establishment of a Close Time in the Seal Fishery in the Seas adjacent to the eastern coasts of Greenland.
19. An Act for making perpetual the Bishops Resignation Act, 1869.
20. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Justices of the Police District of Dublin Metropolis.
21. An Act for amending the Law relating to Houses of Public Dancing, Music, or other Public Entertainment of the like kind, in the Cities of London and Westminster.
22. An Act for the further regulation of the Duties on Postage, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.
23. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
24. An Act to amend the Law with reference to the Falsification of Accounts.
25. An Act to consolidate, with amendments,

the Acts relating to the Protection of Public Stores.

26. An Act to amend the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland.

27. An Act to extend to the surviving Children of poor Widows the benefits of the Act thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Victoria, chapter fifty-two, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Widows and Children of Intestates where the personal estate is of small value."

28. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Superannuation Allowances of certain Officers of the Staff of the Metropolitan Police.

29. An Act to continue the Endowed Schools Act, 1868.

30. An Act to amend the Glebe Loan (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1871.

31. An Act to make perpetual Section Four of the Railway Companies Act, 1867, and Section Four of the Railway Companies (Scotland) Act, 1867.

32. An Act to continue for Ten Years the Survey (Great Britain) Acts.

33. An Act to amend the Metropolis Management Acts.

34. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and enable them to carry into effect a certain proposal for the re-arrangement of the Dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester, and the erection of a new Bishopric of Saint Albans.

35. An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to Turnpike Roads in South Wales.

36. An Act for facilitating the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes in Large Towns.

37. An Act to amend the Law relating to Juries in Ireland.

38. An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Parliament of Canada under section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867.

39. An Act to amend the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, with respect to the annual Returns from Mines.

40. An Act to amend the Law regulating Municipal Elections.

41. An Act for the relief of Widows and Children of Intestates in Scotland where the personal estate is of small value.

42. An Act to enable certain Corporate Bodies to hold Land for Glebes in Ireland.

43. An Act to amend the Medical Acts so far as relates to the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

44. An Act to amend The Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1874.

45. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Reduction of the National Debt and the Charge for the National Debt in the Consolidated Fund.

46. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to afford further Facilities for the Erection of certain Bridges in Ireland."

47. An Act to amend the Law in regard to Constables and Peace Officers in Scotland.

48. An Act to make further provision respecting the contribution out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the expenses of the Police Force in the Metropolitan Police District, and elsewhere in Great Britain.

49. An Act for facilitating the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes in large Towns in Scotland.

50. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the County Courts.

51. An Act to amend the Act of the Session of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter nineteen, intituled "An Act for the prevention and punishment of criminal outrages upon natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean."

52. An Act to provide for the completion of the distribution of the sums of money paid to Her Majesty by the United States of America on account of Awards made by the Commissioners acting under a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

53. An Act to give effect to an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting Copyright.

54. An Act to amend the Qualification required by Persons acting as Justices of the Peace.

55. An Act for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to Public Health in England.

56. An Act to enable Grand Juries in Ireland to grant Superannuation Allowances to County Surveyors in certain cases.

57. An Act to institute a Pharmaceutical Society, and to regulate the Qualifications of Pharmaceutical Chemists and of Chemists and Druggists, in Ireland.

58. An Act to authorise Advances to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for enabling them to make Loans under divers Acts authorising such Loans.

59. An Act to amend the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, and to make provision for keeping safely Parochial Records in Ireland.

60. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Friendly and other Societies.

61. An Act to further amend the Law of Entail in Scotland.

62. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Appeals in Summary Prosecutions before Inferior Judges in Scotland.

63. An Act to repeal the Adulteration of Food Acts, and to make better provision for the Sale of Food and Drugs in a pure state.

64. An Act to repeal the Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

65. An Act for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.

66. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

67. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Private and District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

68. An Act for making further Provision respecting the Department of Science and Art.

69. An Act to consolidate and amend certain Laws relating to the Militia of the United Kingdom.

70. An Act for further amending the Law relating to Chimney Sweepers.

71. An Act to amend the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty,

chapter one hundred and eleven, relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

72. An Act to continue various expiring Laws.

73. An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of certain persons who entered the employment of the Home Government of India before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

74. An Act to amend "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," and other Sanitary Acts, in respect of Loans for Sanitary Purposes.

75. An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

76. An Act to make provision for Returns relating to Ecclesiastical Fees, and for other purposes.

77. An Act to amend and extend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873.

78. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

79. An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners.

80. An Act to amend the Act of the twenty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter forty-nine, intituled "An Act for preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's Day called Sunday," and for further amending the law concerning the remission of penalties.

81. An Act to authorise the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of the Salary of an additional Sheriff Substitute in Scotland; and for other purposes.

82. An Act to afford facilities for the erection, enlargement, improvement, and purchase of dwelling-houses for Residences for Teachers of certain National Schools in Ireland.

83. An Act to amend the Law relating to Securities for Loans contracted by Local Authorities.

84. An Act to regulate the Expenses and to control the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections.

85. An Act for amending the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.

86. An Act for amending the Law relating to Conspiracy, and to the Protection of Property, and for other purposes.

87. An Act to simplify Titles and facilitate the Transfer of Land in England.

88. An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy Ships.

89. An Act to consolidate with Amendments the Acts relating to Loans for Public Works.

90. An Act to enlarge the powers of County Courts in respect of disputes between Employers and Workmen, and to give other Courts a limited civil jurisdiction in respect of such disputes.

91. An Act to establish a Register of Trade Marks.

92. An Act for amending the Law relating to Agricultural Holdings in England.

93. An Act to amend the Copyright of Designs Acts.

94. An Act to amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person.

95. An Act to amend an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and six, intituled "An Act to amend the Sanitary Act, 1866, so far as relates to the City of Dublin."

96. An Act to provide for additional payments to Teachers of National Schools in Ireland.

The Acts contained in the following List, being Public Acts of a Local Character, are placed amongst the Local and Personal Acts.

i. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Land Drainage Act, 1861," relating to Lay Improvement, situated in the parishes of Westbury-on-Severn, Churcham, and Minsterworth, in the county of Gloucester.

ii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Township of Kingstown and the Town of Galway.

vii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Boards for Caister, Norfolk, and Rochford, Essex, to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

viii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for Brighton to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

ix. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the parish of Beith in the county of Ayr.

x. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Astley Abbotts, the Borough of Barnstaple, the District of Bicester Market End, the Special Drainage District of Childs Hill, the Districts of Chiswick and Lepton, the Boroughs of Saint Alban and Sheffield, and the District of Slaithwaite.

xi. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Bournemouth, Carnlough, Clacton-on-Sea, Folkestone, Hythe (Southampton), and Withernsea.

xii. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Barony of Fraserburgh in the county of Aberdeen.

xxxiv. An Act for making provision for facilitating the Manœuvres of Troops to be assembled during the present Summer.

lxxiii. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Parish of Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark.

lxxiv. An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, relating to Minor Canonries, so as to authorise certain arrangements with reference to the Minor Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London.

lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Blaydon, Cleator Moor, Fairfield, Goole, and Keighley, and to the Borough of Lancaster.

lxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Barmouth and Chiswick, the Borough of Harwich, the Districts of Heywood (two), Keighley, Northwich, and Saint Neots, and the Borough of Tiverton.

cxvi. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Carlingford Lough.

cxvii. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Brixham, Carrickfergus, Macduff, and Rosehearty.

cxviii. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues to convey certain Lands and Premises to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital; and for other purposes relating thereto.

cxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same.

cxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Coleraine.

cxlvii. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Tramways Act, 1870, relating to the Bristol and Eastern District Tramways and the Manchester Corporation Tramways.

cxlviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, with reference to the City of Oxford, the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and the Parishes of Sutton Saint Michael and Sutton Saint Nicholas in the county of Hereford.

clxix. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Blackburn Gas, Brighton and Hove Gas, Littlehampton Gas, North Bierley Gas, Weymouth Gas, Wolverhampton Gas, Bognor Water, Newington Water, Newport (Isle of Wight) Water, and Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water.

clxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to the Taw and Torridge Salmon Fishery District.

clxxi. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the Burgh of Paisley, in the County of Renfrew.

clxxii. An Act for transferring to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England certain Estates now vested in the Fen Chapel Trustees, and to make the Acts relating to the said Commissioners applicable thereto.

clxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

clxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

clxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the District of Aberdare, the City and Borough of Bath, the Districts of Bedlingtonshire, the Buntingford Union, the Cockermouth Union, and Cowpen, the Borough of Denbigh, the District of Hucknall Torkard, of the Port Sanitary Authority of Liverpool, and the Districts of Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn, Penarth, Teignmouth, West Ham, Windhill (two), and Worthing.

clxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Abingdon, Basingstoke, the Districts of Bethesda, Bognor, Bowness, and Colne and Marsden, the Borough of Derby, the Districts of Ebbw Vale, Gildersome, Heston and Isleworth, Hitchin, Malvern, Newport (Salop), the Runcorn Union, Sandown, and Thornhill.

clxxvii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Chelsea Bridge.

cxciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Leyton and Redditch, and the Borough of Totnes.

cxciv. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.

cxcv. An Act for regulating the Traffic in the City of Dublin, and certain other parts of the Police District of Dublin Metropolis; and for other purposes relating thereto.

ccxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Abingdon and Barnsley, the District of Bradford (Wilts), the Boroughs of Colchester, Daventry, and Deal, the Evesham Union, the Borough of King's Lynn, the Districts of Kirkby Lonsdale and Leigh, the Mitford and Launditch Union, the Boroughs of Nottingham, Hastings, and Stafford, the Stockton Union, the Borough of Sudbury, and the District of Todmorden.

LOCAL ACTS.

The Titles to which the Letter **P.** *is prefixed are Public Acts of a Local Character.*

P. i. AN Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Land Drainage Act, 1861," relating to Lay Improvement, situated in the parishes of Westbury-on-Severn, Churcham, and Minsterworth, in the county of Gloucester.

P. ii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Township of Kingstown and the Town of Galway.

iii. An Act for confirming the re-transfer of Columbia Market by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and for making further provision respecting the maintenance and use of the Market; and for other purposes.

iv. An Act for making better provision respecting the borrowing of Money by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and the repayment thereof; and for other purposes.

v. An Act for authorising the Corporation of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh to apply certain funds to the purposes of their hospital buildings; to construct a new sewer; and for other purposes.

vi. An Act for amending an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the better establishing and securing a fund for providing annuities to the widows and children of the members of the Faculty of Procurators of Glasgow;" for discontinuing the admission of new contributors to the fund; for transferring the fund and its liabilities; and for other purposes.

P. vii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Boards for Caister, Norfolk, and Rochford, Essex, to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

P. viii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for Brighton to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

P. ix. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the parish of Beith in the county of Ayr.

P. x. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Astley Abbotts, the Borough of Barnstaple, the District of Bicester Market End, the Special Drainage District of Childs Hill, the Districts of Chiswick and Lepton, the Boroughs of Saint Alban and Sheffield, and the District of Slaithwaite.

P. xi. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Bournemouth, Carnlough, Clacton-on-Sea, Folkestone, Hythe (Southampton), and Withernsea.

P. xii. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Barony of Fraserburgh in the county of Aberdeen.

xiii. An Act to empower the Heckmondwike Gas Company to alter and extend their existing Works; to construct new Works, and to acquire additional Lands for the same; to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

xiv. An Act for empowering the British Gaslight Company, Limited, to enlarge their Works and to expend further Capital at Norwich; and for other purposes.

xv. An Act to amend "The Southampton Docks Act, 1871."

xvi. An Act to authorise Diversions of the Sutherland and Caithness Railway; and for other purposes.

xvii. An Act for authorising the East Norfolk Railway Company to raise further money; for regulating the Capital of the Company; and for extending the time for the purchase of lands for the extension to Cromer; and for other purposes.

xviii. An Act to enlarge the powers of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company with respect to the providing Steam Communication between their railway and Gravesend.

xix. An Act to confirm an Agreement for the purchase by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board of certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Liverpool; and for other purposes.

xx. An Act for incorporating "The Cleveland Gas Company," and enabling them to construct Gasworks, and light with Gas Skelton and other places in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

xxi. An Act to enable the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction Railway Company to raise additional Capital, and attach a preference to certain portions of the authorized Capital.

xxii. An Act for empowering the Longton Gas Company to extend their limits of supply; and for other purposes.

xxiii. An Act for the extension of the Tyne Improvement Commission; and for other purposes.

xxiv. An Act to grant further Powers to the Crystal Palace Company.

xxv. An Act for making and maintaining a Bridge for carrying the Road from Treorki to Cwm Park, over the River Rhondda Fawr, in the county of Glamorgan.

xxvi. An Act for enabling the Midland and North-eastern Railway Companies to make certain Junction Lines of Railway in connexion with their authorised Railway between Swinton and Knottingley; and for other purposes.

xxvii. An Act to dissolve and re-incorporate the Broadstairs Gaslight and Coke Company, Limited, and to grant them powers to improve their Works and increase their Capital; and for other purposes.

xxviii. An Act to provide for the vesting in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol Saint Philip's Bridge in that city; and for other purposes.

xxix. An Act for empowering the Local Board for the District of Southend in the county of Essex to purchase the Pier there; and for other purposes.

xxx. An Act for conferring further powers on the Eastbourne Waterworks Company for the construction and maintenance of works and otherwise in relation to their undertaking, and for regulating their Share and Loan Capital; and for other purposes.

xxxi. An Act for better supplying the borough of Maidenhead and other places in Berkshire with Water.

xxxii. An Act conferring further powers on the Torbay and Brixham Railway Company.

xxxiii. An Act to authorise the Carmarthen Gas Company to raise additional capital; to confer further powers on them; and for other purposes.

P. xxxiv. An Act for making provision for facilitating the Manœuvres of Troops to be assembled during the present Summer.

xxxv. An Act for authorising the Bristol Port and Channel Dock Company to raise further money for (amongst other things) the erection or purchase of warehouses, depôts, and other buildings and conveniences in connexion with their Dock; and for other purposes.

xxxvi. An Act for authorising the Water Trust of Greenock to construct further works; to raise further money; and for amending the provisions of the Acts relating to the Trust; and for other purposes.

xxxvii. An Act to amalgamate the Undertaking of the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway Company with that of the Ulster Railway Company; and to confer further powers on the last-named Company with respect to their own Undertaking.

xxxviii. An Act to empower the Local Board for the District of Ashton-in-Makerfield to manufacture Gas, and to supply their District with Gas and Water; and for other purposes.

xxxix. An Act to authorise the Cleethorpes Gas Company to erect additional Works; to raise further Capital; and for other purposes.

xl. An Act for conferring further powers on the Local Board for the District of Hindley, in the county of Lancaster, to purchase Lands and extend their Gasworks; to extend the Time for the Completion of their Waterworks; to amend the Hindley Local Board Act, 1872; to empower the Local Board to raise further Money; and for other purposes.

xli. An Act for better enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Oxford to supply Oxford and other places with Water.

xlii. An Act to authorise the Local Board for the District of Pemberton to construct Waterworks; and for other purposes.

xliii. An Act to authorise the Pontypridd Waterworks Company to make new Waterworks; to extend their limits of supply; to raise more money; and for other purposes.

xliv. An Act to empower the Company of Proprietors of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation to convert their Share Capital into Stock, and to create and issue Debenture Stock; and for other purposes.

xlv. An Act for the Abandonment of the Railways authorised by "The Truro and Perran Mineral Railway Act, 1872;" and for other purposes.

xlvi. An Act for varying the Leasing Powers relating to parts of the site of the Metropolitan Cattle Market; and for other purposes.

xlvii. An Act for authorising the Sale of the Gravesend Terrace Pier; and for other purposes.

xlviii. An Act for confirming and giving effect to an Agreement between the Liverpool Tramways Company and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool, with reference to certain Tramways of the Company within the said Borough; and for other purposes.

xlix. An Act to give powers to the Railway Passengers Assurance Company with respect to the application of Profits and declaration of Dividend; and for other purposes.

l. An Act for authorising the Colchester Gas Company to raise additional capital; for increasing the rates, rents, and charges which the Company are now authorised to take; and for other purposes.

li. An Act for granting further powers to the Wye Valley Railway Company, and for other purposes relating to their authorised Undertaking.

lii. An Act to extend the time limited for the compulsory purchase of Lands for so much of the Railway authorised by "The Birmingham and Lichfield Junction Railway Act, 1872," as was not abandoned by "The Birmingham and Lichfield Junction Railway Act, 1874;" and for other purposes.

liii. An Act to enable the Board of Police of Glasgow to make and maintain a new Street in the city of Glasgow, and to confirm an Agreement relative thereto.

liv. An Act to further extend the time for the completion of Stapenhill Bridge at Burton-upon-Trent.

lv. An Act to empower the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Cemetery Company to enlarge their Cemetery, and to confer further powers upon them in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes.

lvi. An Act to further extend the time for the Purchase of Lands and for the Construction of the Works authorised by "The Lymington Harbour and Docks Act, 1864."

lvii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company.

lviii. An Act to effect the Drainage of certain Mines and Mineral Lands in the county of Flint; and for other purposes.

lix. An Act for the establishment of a Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market in the City of London, and the extension of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market there, and the abolition of Farringdon Market; and for other purposes.

lx. An Act to authorise the raising of new capital by the Ryde and Newport Railway Company and the Cowes and Newport Railway Company; and for other purposes.

lxi. An Act to enlarge the Powers of the East London Railway Company for the Completion of their Railway, and for the raising of Capital; and for other purposes.

lxii. An Act to authorise the construction of a Bridge across the River Ouse in the city of York, with Approaches thereto, and for raising, lowering, widening, altering, and improving certain streets or thoroughfares and places within the said city; and for other purposes.

lxiii. An Act for better supplying with Water the parish of Worksop in the county of Nottingham; and for other purposes.

lxiv. An Act for authorising the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make a new Branch Railway; for conferring upon them additional powers; and for other purposes.

lxv. An Act for the abandonment of the Sandbach and Winsford Junction Railway.

lxvi. An Act to authorise the sale of the Undertaking of the Banbridge Extension Railway Company by the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland, and for the dissolution of the said Company.

lxvii. An Act to extend the period for the compulsory purchase of Lands by the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee; and for other purposes.

lxviii. An Act to provide for the closing of the Baybridge Canal, and the sale of the site thereof; and for other purposes.

lxix. An Act for empowering the Local Board for the District of Ossettcum-Gawthorpe, in the West Riding of the county of York, to make Waterworks and to supply Water, and to make Sewerage Works and Improvements of Streets; and for other purposes.

lxx. An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Rotherham to raise more money for their Waterworks Undertaking, and to construct a Bridge over the River Dun, and to alter certain of the provisions of "The Rotherham and Kimberworth Local Board of Health Act, 1863," relating to Markets and Fairs; and for other purposes.

lxxi. An Act for making provision for the Drainage and Improvement of the marsh, meadow, and other low lands and grounds lying on and near the Rivers Darling and Sow, and for the sale of Deepmoor Common in the Parish of Berkswich, and of Green Common in the Parish of Castle Church, all in the county of Stafford; and for other purposes.

lxxii. An Act to provide for the maintaining as an open space, by the Vestry of the Parish of Saint Pancras, of the disused Burial-grounds of the Parishes of Saint Pancras and Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, and other lands and hereditaments near thereto in the said Parish of Saint Pancras; and for other purposes.

P. lxxiii. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Parish of Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark.

P. lxxiv. An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, relating to Minor Canonries, so as to authorise certain arrangements with reference to the Minor Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London.

P. lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Blaydon, Cleator Moor, Fairfield, Goole, and Keighley, and to the Borough of Lancaster.

P. lxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Barmouth and Chiswick, the Borough of Harwich, the Districts of Heywood (two), Keighley, Northwich, and Saint Neots, and the Borough of Tiverton.

lxxvii. An Act for better supplying with Gas Marlborough and its neighbourhood, in the county of Wilts.

lxxviii. An Act for removing difficulties attending the conduct of the business and the exercise of the powers of the Prudential Assurance Company; and for other purposes.

lxxix. An Act to extend the limits of supply of the Bath Gaslight and Coke Company, to enable that Company to raise additional Capital, and to confer further powers upon them; and for other purposes.

lxxx. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bradford, in the West Riding of the county of York, to construct and maintain Reservoirs and Conduits for the Storage and Supply of Water; to construct and maintain Gasworks; to effect Public Improvements; and for other purposes.

lxxxi. An Act for incorporating a Company for supplying with Gas and Water the Townships of Millom Below and Chapel Sucken, in the Parish of Millom, in the county of Cumberland; and for other purposes.

lxxxii. An Act for extending the Boundaries of the Borough of Pontefract, in the West Riding of the County of York, and for transferring the powers of the Pontefract Street Commissioners to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough; and for other purposes.

lxxxiii. An Act for dissolving the Portishead District Waterworks Company (Limited), and for re-incorporating the members thereof with others, and for supplying Water to Portishead and neighbouring parishes and places in the county of Somerset; and for other purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act for better supplying with Water the District of Truro in the county of Cornwall; and for other purposes.

lxxxv. An Act for incorporating the Market Rasen Water Company, and for better supplying with Water the Town of Market Rasen in the county of Lincoln, and the several places adjacent thereto; and for other purposes.

lxxxvi. An Act for further empowering the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, and for amending their Acts; and for other purposes.

lxxxvii. An Act to amend "The Middlesex Industrial Schools Act, 1854."

lxxxviii. An Act for authorising the Local Board for the District of Widnes in the county of Lancaster to extend their Gas and Water Limits; to construct additional Gas and Water Works; to improve their District and raise further Moneys; and for other purposes.

lxxxix. An Act for empowering the Commissioners of Police of the Royal Burgh of Inverness to purchase the Undertaking of the Inverness Gas and Water Company, and to supply the burgh and places adjacent with Water and Gas; and for other purposes.

xc. An Act to confer further powers on the South Devon Railway Company with reference to their own Undertaking and the Undertaking of the Buckfastleigh, Totnes, and South Devon Railway Company; and for other purposes.

xci. An Act for conferring further powers on the Cheshire Lines Committee; and for other purposes.

xcii. An Act for empowering the Leicester Waterworks Company to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

xciii. An Act for enabling the North-eastern Railway Company to make new Railways and Works; and for other purposes.

xciv. An Act to extend the time for the completing of certain Waterworks of the Municipal Corporation of Rochdale; to confer further powers on that Corporation for the purposes of those Waterworks and the better Government of the Borough; and for other purposes.

xcv. An Act to authorise the Middlesbrough and Stockton Tramways Company, Limited, to construct additional Tramways in the Borough of Middlesbrough, in the North Riding of the county of York; to extend the time for constructing and completing their authorised works; and for other purposes.

xcvi. An Act for conferring further powers on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.

xcvii. An Act for making a diversion of a portion of the Glasgow and Yoker Turnpike Road, in the county of Lanark, and of the Tramway laid down thereon; and for other purposes.

xcviii. An Act to authorise the Brewood and Wolverhampton Railway Company to construct a new Junction with the London and North-western Railway; and for other purpurposes.

xcix. An Act for enabling the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-western Railway Companies to make certain Railways in the county of Lanark, and to abandon others in that county and in the county of Ayr in connexion with their Glasgow and Kilmarnock Joint Line; for extending the period for completing another portion of railway connected with that line; and for other purposes.

c. An Act to extend the time for completing the Tay Bridge and Newport Railways; to authorise the North British Railway Company to purchase additional Station Lands, to lay down pipes for Distillery Dreg, &c., to abandon part of their Charleston Branch, to complete the amalgamation of the Devon Valley Railway, to contribute a further sum to the Harbour Works at Burntisland, to establish a Superannuation Fund; and for other purposes.

ci. An Act to confer additional Powers on the Corporation of the Borough of Salford for the Improvement and good Government of the said Borough; and for the laying down of Tramways in and near thereto; and for the raising of further Moneys; and for other purposes.

cii. An Act for enabling the London and North-western Railway Company to construct new Railways from Bletchley to Northampton and Rugby; and for other purposes.

ciii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Sheffield and Midland Railway Companies Committee, and upon the two Companies represented upon that Committee; and for other purposes.

civ. An Act for supplying the Village of Busby and the district adjoining with Water.

cv. An Act for authorising the construction of new Works and the raising of a further sum of Money by the Hamilton Waterworks Commissioners; for transferring the Hamilton Waterworks from the Commissioners now managing the same to the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Hamilton; and for other purposes.

cvi. An Act to authorise the Newport Pagnell Railway Company to abandon portions of their Undertaking, and to transfer the remainder thereof to the London and North-western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

cvii. An Act to grant further powers to the Metropolitan Railway Company; and for other purposes.

cviii. An Act for authorising the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks to take water from the River Thames, in the parish of West Moulsey, in the county of Surrey, and to construct additional Works, and to raise further Moneys; and for other purposes.

cix. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cork to remove certain Bridges over the River Lee and to erect new Bridges in lieu thereof; to vest in them the existing Bridges over the said River, situated in said Borough; to enable the Cork Harbour Commissioners to contribute; and for other purposes.

cx. An Act to grant further powers to the Great Northern Railway Company with relation to their own and other Undertakings; and for other purposes.

cxi. An Act for conferring additional powers on the Midland Railway Company for the construction of Works, for the raising of Capital, and for other purposes in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies.

cxii. An Act for making a Railway from the Great Western Railway near Swindon to Highworth, all in the county of Wilts, to be called the Swindon and Highworth Light Railway; and for other purposes.

cxiii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Board of Police of Greenock; and for other purposes.

cxiv. An Act for authorising the abandonment of the Railways and Streets authorised by "The London Central Railway Act, 1871;" and for other purposes.

cxv. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Francis Gerard Prange and William Whitthread for Improvements in the Utilization of Sewage.

P. cxvi. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Carlingford Lough.

P. cxvii. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Brixham, Carrickfergus, Macduff, and Rosehearty.

P. cxviii. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues to convey certain Lands and Premises to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital; and for other purposes relating thereto.

P. cxix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same.

P. cxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Coleraine.

cxxi. An Act for extending the limits within which the Weardale and Shildon District Waterworks Company may supply Water, and for empowering them to construct additional Works and to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

cxxii. An Act to dissolve and re-incorporate the Broadstairs Waterworks Company, Limited, and to make further provision for the supply of Water to the parish of Saint Peter the Apostle and Broadstairs, in the Isle of Thanet; and for other purposes.

cxxiii. An Act to authorise the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow to construct Tramways in the City of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; and for other purposes.

cxxiv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Great Western Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.

cxxv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with relation to their Undertaking.

cxxvi. An Act for extending the boundary of the borough of Southport, in the county of Lancaster; and for other purposes.

cxxvii. An Act to enable the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company to make a new line to Weston-super-Mare; to transfer to that Company the powers of the Exe Valley Railway Company, and to confer further powers upon the Company with respect to their Undertaking and the Undertakings of the Exe Valley and Culm Valley Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

cxxviii. An Act for amending the Edinburgh Tramways Act, 1874, in regard to the lines of Tramways on North Bridge and North Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

cxxix. An Act for conferring on the Cornwall Minerals Railway Company further powers with respect to the Fal Valley and Temple Mineral Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

cxxx. An Act to enable the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company to acquire additional Lands and to construct Works, and to extend the time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and completion of certain authorised Works, and other matters relating to their Undertaking.

cxxxi. An Act for dissolving the Alford Gas Company (Limited), for re-incorporating the Proprietors therein with others, and for conferring powers on the Company so to be incorporated; and for other purposes.

cxxxii. An Act to authorise the Belfast Street Tramways Company to construct an additional Street Tramway in the county of Down; and for other purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to alter the authorised lines of Railway and Viaduct across the River Clyde for connecting their Railways on the south side of Glasgow with their authorised Station in Gordon Street in that city; and for other purposes.

cxxxiv. An Act for authorising the Great Eastern Railway Company to make two Junction Railways at and near Norwich, and various improvements of their Railways and Works, and for conferring on them further powers in relation to their Undertaking and the Undertakings of certain other Companies; and for other purposes.

cxxxv. An Act for authorising the Kilmarnock Water Company to make new Works; to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

cxxxvi. An Act to empower the Blackburn Waterworks Company to make and maintain additional Waterworks; to raise further Capital; and for other purposes.

cxxxvii. An Act to provide for the Local Government of the town and further improvement of the town and harbour of Borrowstounness in the county of Linlithgow; and for other purposes.

cxxxviii. An Act to grant further powers to the Cork Harbour Commissioners for the Improvement of the Harbour of Cork.

cxxxix. An Act for authorising the Sale and Transfer of the Undertaking of the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; and for other purposes.

cxl. An Act for dissolving and re-incorporating the Longwood Gas Company, and granting powers for supplying with Gas the township of Longwood and certain neighbouring townships and places in the West Riding of the county of York.

cxli. An Act to authorise the Newport (Monmouthshire) Gas Company to construct further Works and to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

cxlii. An Act to extend the powers of the Tunbridge Wells Gas Company; and for other purposes.

cxliii. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway in the county of Stafford from Wednesfield to Wyrley Bank, and for other purposes connected with the said Railway.

cxliv. An Act to empower the Worthing Gaslight and Coke Company to extend their limits of Supply; to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

cxlv. An Act for making a Railway and Pier in the county of Suffolk, to be called "The Felixstowe Railway and Pier;" and for other purposes.

cxlvi. An Act for conferring further powers on the Slough Waterworks Company; and for other purposes.

cxlvii. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make certain Railways and Roads, to acquire certain Lands, and to exercise other powers, in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Forfar, Perth, Edinburgh, and Cumberland; for converting and consolidating certain classes of their shares and stock; for vesting in them the Undertaking of the Alyth Railway Company; and for other purposes.

cxlviii. An Act to authorise the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to purchase or lease the Dublin and Meath and Navan and Kingscourt Railways; and for other purposes.

cxlix. An Act for conferring powers on the Marine Aquarium Company, Scarborough (Limited); and for other purposes.

cl. An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Harbour of Dundee; to transfer to and vest in the Trustees of the said harbour the lighting and buoying of the River and Firth of Tay; and for other purposes.

cli. An Act to authorise the Kington and Eardisley Railway Company to maintain their Railway between Titley and Eardisley according to its existing line and levels; to raise further Capital; and for other purposes.

clii. An Act for conferring additional powers on the London and North-western Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.

cliii. An Act for authorising the London and St. Katharine Docks Company to construct an Eastern Extension of their Victoria Dock upon lands part of the Victoria Dock Estate originally acquired by the Victoria (London) Dock Company for that purpose, with a new entrance from the River Thames at Galleons Reach; and for other purposes.

cliv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway Company for the construction of Works and the raising of Moneys, and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking, and for authorising Agreements between them and other Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

clv. An Act for making a Canal and collateral Cut in the county of Essex, to be called "The Romford Canal;" and for other purposes.

clvi. An Act for authorising the Lease and Transfer of the Whitby, Redcar, and Middlesborough Union Railway to the North-eastern Railway Company; and for other purposes.

clvii. An Act for amending the European Assurance Society Arbitration Acts, 1872 and 1873.

clviii. An Act to confer further powers on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway Company and the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company with reference to their separate and joint Undertakings; and for other purposes.

clix. An Act to incorporate the Hull Street Tramway Company, and to authorise the Company to acquire Tramways in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; to construct other Tramways; and for other purposes.

clx. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Harbour and Docks of Leith, to authorise the construction of a Wet Dock and other Harbour Works, and for other purposes connected therewith.

clxi. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, to extend their Waterworks, and to make Street Improvements; for consolidating the assets and liabilities of the several townships of the city; and for other purposes.

clxii. An Act for enabling the London and North-western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies to make new Railways in connexion with the North Union Railway between Euxton and Preston; and for other purposes.

clxiii. An Act for making better provision for the Sewerage, by means of Main Sewers, of parts of the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the county of Kent; and for other purposes.

clxiv. An Act for authorising the construction of a Railway from Llanelly to Mynydd Mawr, in the county of Carmarthen; for conferring powers on the Carmarthenshire Railway or Tramroad Company; and for other purposes.

clxv. An Act for the construction of a Railway from Tiverton to the Devon and Somerset Railway at or near Morebath, in the county of Devon; and for other purposes.

clxvi. An Act for authorising the London and South-western Railway Company to purchase additional Lands, to construct additional Railways and Works, and to raise further Capital; and for confirming an Agreement between that Company and the Great Western Railway Company and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in repect of a Railway to Portland Breakwater; and for other purposes.

P. clxvii. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Tramways Act, 1870, relating to the Bristol and Eastern District Tramways and the Manchester Corporation Tramways.

P. clxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, with reference to the city of Oxford, the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and the Parishes of Sutton Saint Michael and Sutton Saint Nicholas in the county of Hereford.

P. clxix. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Blackburn Gas, Brighton and Hove Gas, Littlehampton Gas, North Bierley Gas, Weymouth Gas, Wolverhampton Gas, Bognor Water, Newington Water, Newport (Isle of Wight) Water, and Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water.

P. clxx. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in pursuance of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to the Taw and Torridge Salmon Fishery District.

P. clxxi. An Act for confirming a Provisional Order made under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the Burgh of Paisley, in the County of Renfrew.

P. clxxii. An Act for transferring to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England certain Estates now vested in the Fen Chapel Trustees, and to make the Acts relating to the said Commissioners applicable thereto.

clxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

P. clxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.

P. clxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the district of Aberdare, the city and borough of Bath, the districts of Bedlingtonshire, the Buntingford Union, the Cockermouth Union, and Cowpen, the borough of Denbigh, the district of Hucknall Torkard, of the Port Sanitary Authority of Liverpool, and the Districts of Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn, Penarth, Teignmouth, West Ham, Windhill (two), and Worthing.

P. clxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Abingdon, Basingstoke, the Districts of Bethesda, Bognor, Bowness, and Colne and Marsden, the Borough of Derby, the Districts of Ebbw Vale, Gildersome, Heston and Isleworth, Hitchin, Malvern, Newport (Salop), the Runcorn Union, Sandown, and Thornhill.

P. clxxvii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Chelsea Bridge.

clxxviii. An Act for effecting the sale and transfer to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, of the Undertakings of the Birmingham Gaslight and Coke Company, and of the Birminghan and Staffordshire Gaslight Company; and for other purposes.

clxxix. An Act for authorising Improvements in and near the Precinct of the Savoy and near Charing Cross with a view to the opening of better communication with the Victoria Embankment, and for conferring powers on the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to Tooting Graveney Common; and for other purposes.

clxxx. An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Oldham in the county palatine of Lancaster to abandon and relinquish the construction of certain of the Reservoirs and other Works authorised by "The Oldham Corporation Waterworks Act, 1870," and to make and maintain other Waterworks; and for other purposes.

clxxxi. An Act to confer upon the South-eastern Railway Company further powers with respect to their own Undertaking, and the Undertakings of certain other Companies; and for other purposes.

clxxxii. An Act for conferring further powers on the West Lancashire Railway Company for the construction of works and the raising of money, and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking.

clxxxiii. An Act for authorising the Teign Valley Railway Company to make an extension of their Railway to the North Devon Railway at Crediton; and to raise further moneys; and for authorising agreements between them and other Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act for regulating the affairs of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company; and for other purposes.

clxxxv. An Act for authorising alterations in the design of the authorised works of the Milford Docks Company; and for other purposes.

clxxxvi. An Act to authorise the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company to extend their works and limits of supply; and for other purposes.

clxxxvii. An Act to extend the Borough of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, and to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses thereof to construct new streets and other works; and to purchase the Cardiff Waterworks; and to make further provisions for the improvement of the Borough; and for other purposes.

clxxxviii. An Act for empowering the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, to purchase the Undertaking of the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Waterworks; and for other purposes.

clxxxix. An Act for amending and extending the Wigan Junction Railways Act, 1874, for authorising the construction of additional Railways in Lancashire; and for other purposes.

cxc. An Act to empower the Channel Tunnel Company (Limited) to acquire certain lands in the Parish of Saint Margaret at Cliffe, in the county of Kent.

cxci. An Act to authorise the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Company to make a branch to Gilgarran, and a deviation at Frizington, in the county of Cumberland, and other works; to raise further capital; and for other purposes.

cxcii. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Dugald Campbell for an improved process for the treatment of sewage, and the production of manures therefrom.

P. cxciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of Leyton and Redditch and the Borough of Totnes.

P. cxciv. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.

P. cxcv. An Act for regulating the Traffic in the City of Dublin, and certain other parts of the Police District of Dublin Metropolis; and for other purposes relating thereto.

cxcvi. An Act for making a Railway from Ely in the county of Cambridge, to Bury Saint Edmunds in the county of Suffolk; and for other purposes.

cxcvii. An Act for making a Railway from the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, near the town of Ballysadare in the county of Sligo, through the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, to the Irish North Western Railway, near the town of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh; and for other purposes.

cxcviii. An Act for making better provision for settlement of differences between the Coast Section and the Inland Section of the Cambrian Railways Company; and for other purposes.

cxcix. An Act for enabling the President and Fellows of Sion College, within the City of London, to grant Building and Improving Leases of certain Lands in the said City, and to sell the same Lands and to acquire other Lands, and for carrying into effect an arrangement relating to Sion Hospital; and for other purposes.

cc. An Act for conferring further powers on the Commercial Gas Company, and for the Amalgamation with that Company of the Ratcliff Gaslight and Coke Company; and for other purposes.

cci. An Act for granting further powers to the Galway, Oughterard, and Clifden Railway Company.

ccii. An Act to extend the time granted by "The Metropolitan and South-western Junction Railway Act, 1872," for the purchase of Lands.

cciii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway Company; for the purchase of Lands and the raising of Money, and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes.

cciv. An Act for extending the boundaries of the borough of Barrow-in-Furness, and for empowering the Corporation to construct additional Waterworks and Gasworks; and for defining and extending the powers of the Corporation in relation to the management of Streets, the regulation of Buildings, the improvement of the Borough, and other matters of Local Government; and for other purposes.

ccv. An Act for making Railways from the Great Eastern Railway at Ely to the Great Eastern Railway at Newmarket; and for other purposes.

ccvi. An Act for incorporating the Regent's Canal and Dock Company; for the transfer to them of the Undertaking of the Regent's Canal Company; for authorising the construction of works; for improving and providing additional accommodation in connection with that Undertaking; and for other purposes.

ccvii. An Act for incorporating a Company, and authorising them to make and maintain a Dock and other works at Sutton Bridge; and for other purposes.

ccviii. An Act enabling the Metropolitan District Railway Company to connect their railway at Hammersmith with the London and South-western Railway; and for other purposes connected with their Undertaking.

ccix. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in and near the City of Dublin, and for other purposes.

ccx. An Act for making certain Railways between the Town of Magherafelt in the county of Londonderry, and the Town of Coleraine in the same county; and for other purposes.

P. ccxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Abingdon and Barnsley, the District of Bradford (Wilts), the Boroughs of Colchester, Daventry, and Deal, the Evesham Union, the Borough of King's Lynn, the Districts of Kirkby Lonsdale and Leigh, the Mitford and Launditch Union, the Boroughs of Nottingham, Hastings, and Stafford, the Stockton Union, the Borough of Sudbury, and the District of Todmorden.

ccxii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railway from the Holme and Ramsey Railway at Ramsey, to the Great Eastern Railway at Somersham; and for other purposes.

ccxiii. An Act for making a Railway to connect the Railways on the south side of Dublin; and for other purposes.

ccxiv. An Act for incorporating the Stroud Water Company, and for conferring powers on that Company; and for other purposes.

ccxv. An Act to confer further powers on the Magistrates and Council of the Royal Burgh of Burntisland, with reference to the Harbour of Burntisland; and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. AN Act to amend and extend the Cornwallis Estate Act, 1870.
2. An Act for authorising the working and granting Leases of the Mines and Minerals under the Settled Estates devised by the Will of Charles Paget, late of Ruddington Grange, in the county of Nottingham, deceased; and for other purposes.
3. An Act to vest in Trustees powers to grant Building and other Leases of, and to sell and exchange the Estates devised by the Will of John Gerard Leigh, Esquire, deceased, and to give other powers to such Trustees for the management and improvement of such Estates; and for other purposes.
4. An Act for extending the powers exercisable by virtue of "The Paddington Estate Act, 1871," and the therein-recited Acts, by the Lessees of the Estate, with the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of granting Building or Repairing Leases, and of accepting surrenders of existing Leases of four hundred acres, part of the Estate (and of granting new Leases in lieu of the surrendered Leases), by enabling Agreements to be made with the Commissioners for leasing or otherwise dealing with the excess of acreage over the four hundred acres.
5. An Act for authorising the raising of Money on the Security of Estates in the county of Glamorgan, settled by the Will of the Right Honourable Other Archer, late Earl of Plymouth, deceased, and the Application of the Money for the Improvement of parts of the Estates, in order to render them available as Building Lands; and for extending the Power of granting Mineral Leases conferred by the said Will; and for other purposes.
6. An Act to authorise the sale of certain portions of the Forest of Monar called the Grazings and Shealings of Glenuiack (otherwise Glenuiag) and Pollanby, in the county of Ross, being part of the entailed estates now held by Sir Arthur George Ramsay Mackenzie, of Coul, Baronet, and to authorise the purchase of other lands to be entailed; and for other purposes.
7. An Act for amending "Charles Sheils' Almshouses Charity Act, 1864," and "Charles Sheils' Almshouses Charity Act, 1866."

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1875.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August 1875 ;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of DAYS on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1875, stating for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment ; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time ; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight ; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings " (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.127, of Session 1874).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1875		H.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
Feb. 5	F	1½	7	30	6	0	-	-	68
„ 8	M	4	10	45	6	45	-	-	296
„ 9	Tu	4	10	0	6	0	-	-	218
„ 11	Th	4	6	30	2	30	-	-	78
„ 12	F	4	7	30	3	30	-	-	47
„ 15	M	4	11	45	7	45	-	-	134
„ 16	Tu	4	7	0	3	0	-	-	48
„ 17	W	12	5	45	5	45	-	-	38
„ 18	Th	4	8	15	4	15	-	-	42
„ 19	F	4	10	30	6	30	-	-	41
„ 22	M	4	12	30	8	30	0	30	89
„ 23	Tu	4	8	0	4	0	-	-	53
„ 24	W	12	3	0	3	0	-	-	31
„ 25	Th	4	12	15	8	15	0	15	59
„ 26	F	4	8	45	4	45	-	-	35
Total...	15	- -	-	-	80	30	0	45	1,277
Mar. 1	M	4	8	30	4	30	-	-	68
„ 2	Tu	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	32
„ 3	W	12	5	45	5	45	-	-	55
„ 4	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	46
„ 5	F	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	40
„ 8	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	64
„ 9	Tu	4	11	15	7	15	-	-	55
„ 10	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	47
„ 11	Th	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	58
„ 12	F	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	55
„ 15	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	63
„ 16	Tu	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	56
„ 17	W	12	5	30	5	50	-	-	36
„ 18	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	81
„ 19	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	53
„ 22	M	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	76
„ 23	Tu	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	71
Total...	17	- -	-	-	139	45	14	30	956

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1875		H.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
Apr. 5	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	80
„ 6	Tu	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	73
„ 7	W	12	5	50	5	50	-	-	52
„ 8	Th	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	74
„ 9	F	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	56
„ 12	M	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	90
„ 13	Tu	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	88
„ 14	W	12	5	45	5	45	-	-	49
„ 15	Th	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	64
„ 16	F	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	68
„ 19	M	4	2	15	10	15	2	15	98
„ 20	Tu	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	84
„ 21	W	12	6	0	6	0	-	-	67
„ 22	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	88
„ 23	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	65
„ 26	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	82
„ 27	Tu	4	8	45	4	45	-	-	60
„ 28	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	58
„ 29	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	82
„ 30	F	2	1	15	11	15	1	15	66
Total...	20		-	-	171	0	20	45	1,444
May 3	M	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	105
„ 4	Tu	2	1	30	11	30	1	30	78
„ 5	W	12	5	50	5	50	-	-	48
„ 6	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	51
„ 7	F	4	12	45	8	45	0	45	56
„ 10	M	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	118
„ 11	Tu	2	9	10	7	10	-	-	46
„ 12	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	72
„ 13	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	112
„ 20	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	81
„ 21	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	66
„ 24	M	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	104
„ 25	Tu	2	12	0	10	0	-	-	86
„ 27	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	90
„ 28	F	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	84
Total...	15	- -	-	-	134	25	15	30	1,197

[*To follow last page of Text.*]

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1875		H.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
June 1	Tu	2	1	30	11	30	1	30	91
„ 2	W	12	6	0	6	0	-	-	48
„ 3	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	105
„ 4	F	2	11	45	9	45	-	-	59
„ 7	M	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	102
„ 8	Tu	2	9	10	7	10	-	-	51
„ 9	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	49
„ 10	Th	4	1	0	9	0	1	0	84
„ 11	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	57
„ 14	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	81
„ 15	Tu	2	11	15	9	15	-	-	55
„ 16	W	12	6	0	6	0	-	-	54
„ 17	Th	4	3	15	11	15	3	15	62
„ 18	F	2	1	30	11	30	1	30	60
„ 21	M	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	68
„ 22	Tu	2	12	45	10	45	0	45	51
„ 23	W	12	6	0	6	0	-	-	34
„ 24	Th	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	83
„ 25	F	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	64
„ 28	M	4	2	15	10	15	2	15	82
„ 29	Tu	2	9	10	7	10	-	-	48
„ 30	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	60
Total...	22	- -	-	-	194	25	21	15	1,448
July 1	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	64
„ 2	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	73
„ 5	M	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	91
„ 6	Tu	2	12	30	10	30	0	30	45
„ 7	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	45
„ 8	Th	4	2	0	10	0	2	0	74
cont.									
July 9	F	4	1	45	9	45	1	45	54
„ 12	M	4	2	15	10	15	2	15	92
„ 13	Tu	2	12	30	10	30	0	30	61
„ 14	W	12	6	0	6	0	-	-	46
„ 15	Th	4	2	15	10	15	2	15	73
„ 16	F	2	12	15	10	15	0	15	51
„ 19	M	4	2	30	10	30	2	30	87
„ 20	Tu	2	9	15	7	15	-	-	61
„ 21	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	46
„ 22	Th	4	2	30	10	30	2	30	65
„ 23	F	2	1	15	11	15	1	15	55
„ 26	M	4	2	45	10	45	2	45	93
„ 27	Tu	2	2	0	12	0	2	0	56
„ 28	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	48
„ 29	Th	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	55
„ 30	F	2	2	0	12	0	2	0	69
„ 31	Sa	12	8	0	8	0	-	-	33
Total...	23	- -	-	-	215	15	28	15	1,437
Aug. 2	M	4	2	30	10	30	2	30	91
„ 3	Tu	4	2	30	10	30	2	30	53
„ 4	W	12	5	55	5	55	-	-	45
„ 5	Th	4	1	30	9	30	1	30	56
„ 6	F	4	2	45	10	45	2	45	62
„ 7	S	12	7	15	7	15	-	-	32
„ 9	M	4	1	15	9	15	1	15	72
„ 11	W	2	4	45	2	45	-	-	107
„ 13	F	12	Prorogation.				-		67
Total...	9	- -	-	-	66	25	10	30	585

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1875		H.	M.	H.	M.	
February......	15	80	30	0	45	1,277
March.........	17	139	45	14	30	956
April	20	171	0	20	45	1,444
May	15	134	25	15	30	1,197
June...........	22	194	25	21	15	1,448
July	23	215	15	28	15	1,437
August........	9	66	25	10	30	585
Total......	121	1,001	25	111	30	8,344

Average Time of Sitting, 8 Hours 16 $\frac{69}{121}$ Minutes.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1875—(PARL. PAPER 0.139.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business before Midnight	...	...	180
Ditto „ „ after Midnight	...	...	67
Ditto—Private Business „ before Midnight	...	...	1
Ditto „ „ after Midnight	...	...	—
Total Number of Divisions in Session 1875	...	...	248

GENERAL INDEX TO SESSION 1875.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulæ* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot,* Amendt. on Committee of Supply' indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words. The decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."

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TO

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

38° & 39° VICTORIA.

1875.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

In Bills, Read 1°, 2°, 3°, or 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, Read the First, Second, or Third Time.—In Speeches' 1R., 2R., 3R., Speech delivered on the First, Second, or Third Reading.—*Amendt.*, Amendment.—*Res.*, Resolution.—*Comm.*, Committee.—*Re-Comm.*, Re-Committal.—*Rep.*, Report.—*Consid.*, Consideration.—*Adj.*, Adjournment or Adjourned.—*cl.*, Clause.—*add. cl.*, Additional Clause.—*neg.*, Negatived.—*M. Q.*, Main Question.—*O. Q.*, Original Question.—*O. M.*, Original Motion.—*P. Q.*, Previous Question.—R. P., Report Progress.—*A.*, Ayes.—*N.*, Noes.—*M.*, Majority.—*1st. Div.*, *2nd. Div.*, First or Second Division.—*l.*, Lords.—*c.*, Commons.

When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

Some subjects of debate have been classified under the following "General Headings:"—ARMY — NAVY — INDIA — IRELAND — SCOTLAND — PARLIAMENT — POOR LAW—POST OFFICE—METROPOLIS — CHURCH OF ENGLAND — EDUCATION — CRIMINAL LAW — LAW AND JUSTICE — TAXATION, under WAYS AND MEANS.

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Main Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Gourley*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 96, N. 255; M. 159
Main Question again proposed; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Morgan Lloyd*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*Mr. Disraeli*); Motion agreed to; Committee—R.P.
225] Committee—R.P. *July* 20, 1751
. Committee *July* 22, 1829
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Committee—R.P.
. Committee—R.P. *July* 23, 1910
226] Committee—R.P. *July* 26, 57
. Committee—R.P. *July* 27, 102
. Committee—R.P. *July* 27, 113
. Committee—R.P. *July* 28, 128
. Committee; Report *July* 29, 181
. Considered; Re-committed; Committee; Report; Considered *August* 5, 589 [Bill 227]
Read 3°* *August* 6
l. Returned from Commons *August* 7 (No. 272)
. Commons Amendts. considered *August* 9, 755
. *c.* Consideration of Lords Amendts.; after short debate, Lords Amendts. agreed to *August* 11, 861
l. Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92]

Agricultural Holdings (Scotland Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 14 (No. 105)

Agricultural Labourers Dwellings (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Bruen, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Kavanagh*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 17]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 10, [222] 1592
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Joseph M'Kenna*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Adjourned debate [Dropped]

Agricultural Machinery, Deaths by
Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 22, [223] 144

AIRLIE, Earl of
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 919; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1426, 1428; Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 380; *cl.* 6, 384; 3R. 564
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 19, [224] 1347
Entail Amendment (Scotland), Comm. [226] 84; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 85

[*cont.*

Airlie, Earl of—*cont.*
Police Constables (Scotland), [225] 1728
Pollution of Rivers, Comm. [225] 770; *cl.* 3, 772
Scotch and Irish Peerages—Report of the Select Committee, [225] 246

Albemarle, Earl of
Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [223] 765; Comm. *add. cl.* 1685, 1686

Alexander, Colonel C., *Ayrshire, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [225] 1853
Army—Militia Adjutants, [224] 395; [226] 377
Army—Military Officers, Removal of, Motion for an Address, [224] 1438
Army Estimates—Divine Service, [223] 322
Land Forces, [222] 1439
Martial Law, [223] 324
Military Education, [223] 349
Warlike Stores, [223] 341
Works, Buildings, &c. [223] 345
Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 325
Consular Chaplains, Res. [225] 1252
Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal, 2R. Amendt. [225] 368
Mutiny, Comm. *cl.* 107, Amendt. [223] 133
Poor Law Officers, Superannuation of, (Scotland), [225] 1575

Aliens and Naturalization Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 26 (No. 226)

Alkali Act, 1863—*Inspection of Chemical Works, Ireland*
Question, Sir Arthur Guinness; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 11, [224] 475
Eleventh Report, 1863 and 1874 *Parl. P.* . . . . [1339]

Alkali Works Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 26 (No. 227)

Allotments Extension Bill
(*Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. Burt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 11 [Bill 57]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 14, [225] 1449
After short debate, Previous Question put, "That that Question be now put" (*Sir Rainald Knightley*); A. 116, N. 164; M. 48

Ancient Monuments Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Osborne Morgan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 9]
Moved "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 14, [223] 879
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Charles Legard*); after long debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 187, N. 165; M. 22

[*cont.*

Ancient Monuments Bill—cont.
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 17, [225] 90
Order for Committee read and discharged; Bill withdrawn

Anderson, Mr. G., *Glasgow*
Army Estimates—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, [223] 337
Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 368
Bankers Act Amendment, Leave, [222] 141; 2R. 2000, 2004
Banks of Issue, Nomination of Committee, [223] 869, 875, 876, 1358
Bishopric of Saint Albans, Comm. *cl.* 7, Amendt. [224] 604
Burntisland Harbour, Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 766, 771
Criminal Law—Picking Sticks, [222] 1694
Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871)—Conviction for Picketing—Alleged Ill-treatment of Prisoners, [224] 1814
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. Amendt. [224] 1900, 1913, 1916
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1928, 1929, 1950
Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 913
Explosive Substances, Comm. *cl.* 10, [223] 764
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1366; Amendt. 1367, 1369; *cl.* 21, Amendt. 1382; *cl.* 30, Amendt. 1412
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1087
India—Bengal Famine, [223] 975
Factory System, [222] 76; [224] 158
Ireland—Callan Schools—O'Keeffe, Father, [225] 1476
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1764, 1778
Mercantile Marine—Steamer "Bear," [225] 296
National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. [225] 693
Navy—Admirals, Retirement of, [222] 1605
Marine Corps—Retirement in the, [222] 842, 843; — Promotion in the, 1178, 1623;—Purchase, [223] 369
Navy Estimates — Arctic Expedition, [222] 1356
Naval Expenditure, Excess of, [222] 1358
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1183
Public Business, [225] 1136, 1137
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [222] 593, 1855
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. [223] 405; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 412; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 413
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1795
Post Office—Mails between Scotland and Ireland, [222] 213, 214, 844
Telegraphs—Newcastle Races, [225] 1812
Regimental Exchanges, Leave, [222] 123; 2R. 661; Comm. 1821; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1823, 1827
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [224] 1359
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 1512
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1754, 1764

[*cont.*

ANDERSON, Mr. G.—*cont.*
Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland), Comm. [225] 287; *cl.* 3, 317; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 705
Supply—British Embassy Houses, &c. [222] 1361
Furniture of Public Offices, [224] 764
Houses of Parliament, [224] 765
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 932, 933
Mint, The, [225] 628
Parks and Gardens, [224] 760
Stationery, &c. [222] 1361
Tonnage Duties, Bounties on Slaves, &c., Amendt. [222] 1365, 1366
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1523

ANSTRUTHER, Sir W. C., *Lanarkshire, S.*
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1135

ARCHDALL, Mr. W. H., *Fermanagh*
Army—Cavan Militia, [225] 999

Arctic Expedition
Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. A. Egerton *Feb* 15, [222] 310; Question, Mr. Edward Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 16, 394; Question, Mr. Fortescue Harrison; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 9, 1485
Appointment of a Chaplain, Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 8, 223] 469a; Questions, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. Childers; Answers, Mr. Hunt *April* 13, 784; Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 16, 1106; Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, The Earl of Malmesbury *April* 20, 1275; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 26, 1637
Sub-Lieutenant Franklin, Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 22, [222] 623
The Scientific Officers, Question, Mr. W. Price; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 27, [223] 1687
Parl. Papers—
Supplementary Estimates, 1874-5 44
Papers and Chart . . . [1153, 1153-I]

ARGYLL, Duke of
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] *940; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1428; Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 382; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 383, 386; 3R. 564
Indian Legislation, Comm. [223] 1206
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 270
Teinds (Scotland), 2R. [224] 374

ARKWRIGHT, Mr. F., *Derbyshire E.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt, [225] 1852

ARMY
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
Abolition of Purchase—Deceased Officers, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 15, [225] 1474
Army Medical Officers—Exchanges, Question, Mr. O'Leary; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 3, [223] 1957
Army Promotion—Captains of the Line and Royal Marines, Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 22, [223] 141
Army Recruiting — The Departmental Committee, Question, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 12, [223] 722; Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 16, 1109

Artillery
Heavy Guns, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Lord Eustace Cecil *July* 23, [225] 1905; *July* 26, [226] 50; Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Lord Eustace Cecil *August* 5, 560
The Artillery Ground, Finsbury Square, Observations, Sir John Lubbock; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; short debate thereon *August* 3, [226] 466
The Woolwich System of Rifling, Questions, Observations, Captain G. E. Price, Captain Nolan; Replies, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; short debate thereon *April* 5, [223] 303
Parl. Papers—
Muzzle-loading Guns . . . . No. 257
Rifled Guns . . . . No. 398
Moncreiff Gun Carriage . . . No. 427

Artillery, Engineer, and Militia Officers, Questions, Lord Waveney; Answer, Earl Cadogan *June* 28, [225] 646
Artillery Officers—The Royal Warrant, 1871, Question, Sir Henry Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 30, [223] 1892

Barracks
Beggars' Bush Barracks, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 6, [223] 364
Galway, New Barracks at, Question, Mr. Morris; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 16, [223] 1112
Knightsbridge Barracks, Question, Mr. Forsyth; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 18, 223] 20; Question, Sir Frederick Perkins; An-
225] swer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 21, 256; Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 22, 295; Question, Captain Home; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 1, 790; Question, Observations, The Earl of Lucan; Reply, Earl Cadogan; short debate thereon *July* 19, 1644
Longford Barracks, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 11, [222] 1603
Winchester Barracks, Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 2, [226] 374

Brevet — Superseded Captains, Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 29, [223] 1821

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Central Arsenal, Observations, Major Beaumont; debate thereon *April* 30, [223] 1927

Chatterton, Captain J. B., Case of, Motion for Inquiry, Sir Thomas Chambers *July* 16, [225] 1629 [House counted out]

Clark's Model for Drill Instruction, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 20, [224] 641

Commissions, Sale of—The Royal Warrant, 1870, Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 8, [223] 459a

Competitive Examinations, Question, Observations, The Earl of Harrowby; Reply, Earl Cadogan; short debate thereon *July* 23, [225] 1872

Court Martial at St. Helena—Case of Gunner Jures, Question, Sir Walter Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Stephen Cave *June* 4, [224] 1403

Courts Martial—Education of Officers, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, Mr. Stephen Cave *June* 10, [224] 1627

Death of a Soldier from Alcohol—Carlow, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 24, [224] 784

Department of Accountants, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 3, [223] 1957

Distinguished Service Majors, Question, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 18, [223] 22

Efficiency of the Army, Question, Observations, Viscount Hardinge; Reply, The Duke of Cambridge; debate thereon *May* 31, [224] 1101

Foot Guards and the Line Regiments, Question, Colonel Mure; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 7, [224] 1468

Fortifications and Localization of Forces, Question, Sir William Harcourt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 26, [223] 1636

Gun Cotton Explosion (Woolwich), Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 10, [224] 1624

Household Regiments, Commissions in the—Return (No. 281), Observation, Mr. Sandford; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 8, [222] 1413

India, Army in

Age of Recruits to, Question, Colonel Mure; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 11, [222] 1607

Artillery Officers in India, Question, Colonel Jervis; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Feb* 25, [222] 838; Observations, Colonel Jervis, General Sir George Balfour, Colonel North; Reply, Mr. Stephen Cave *April* 5, [223] 302;—*Service of Cavalry Regiments*, Question, General Shute; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 22, [225] 1810;—*Cavalry Reliefs*, Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, Earl Cadogan *August* 6, [226] 612

Hill Sanataria, Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, The Marquess of Salisbury; short debate thereon *August* 6, [226] 612

Majors of Artillery—The Royal Warrant, 1872, Question, Mr. W. Holms; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 16, [225] 1576

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Short Service System, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 31, [224] 1130; *July* 1, [225] 792

Infantry Accoutrements, Question, Colonel Mure; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Feb* 25, [222] 841

Landguard Fort, Question, Colonel Jervis; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Feb* 15, [222] 308; *Mar* 22, [223] 142; Question, Mr. Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 5, 297 *P.P.* No. 57

Line and the Militia—Volunteering, Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 31, [224] 1131

Medical Service

Candidates and Vacancies, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 15, [222] 1801; Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 5, [226] 561

Medical Officers Half Pay, Question, Mr. G. E. Browne; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 4, [224] 19

Regimental Contributions, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 6, [224] 155

Military Drill in Schools, Question, Mr. O'Byrne; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 16, [223] 1111

Military Prisoners—Case of Gunner Charlton, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 25, [224] 865; *May* 31, 1125; *July* 23, [225] 1906

Non-Commissioned Officers—Commissions to, Question, Mr. Ripley; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 3, [223] 782; Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 21, [225] 251; Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 9, [226] 777

Promotion in Cavalry Regiments, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 15, [225] 1485

Receivers of Regimental Necessaries, Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 8, [222] 1389

Recruits, Observations, Lord Elcho; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; debate thereon *May* 20, [224] 649

Regimental Exchanges Act—The Warrant and Regulations, Question, The Marquess of Hartington; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 5, [226] 556

The Royal Warrant and Regulations—(*P.P.* No. 458)

Religious Processions, Question, Mr. Sampson Lloyd; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 10, [224] 1623

Royal Commission on Officers' Grievances, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 19, [225] 1653

Seconded Captains, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 3, [224] 1354

Second Lieutenant Colonels, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 14, [224] 1810

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Short Service—Actuarial Calculations, Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 30, [223] 1893;—*Service in India*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 31, [224] 1130; *July* 1, [225] 792

Staff Appointments — Return, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 8, [223] 467a

Return 1868 to 1874 . . . . *P. P.* 244

Subaltern Substitutes, Question, Sir Henry Havelock; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 13, [224] 584

The Army Reserves, Question, Observations, Lord Elcho; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 29, [225] 740

The Autumn Manœuvres

At Aldershot, Observations, Lord Waveney; Reply, Earl Cadogan; debate thereon *July* 13, [225] 1368 (*Parl. P. l.* 290)

Compensation for Damage to Clothes and Accoutrements, Question, Colonel Kingscote; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 26, [226] 57; Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 2, 379

Physical Strength of Men, Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 29, [226] 177

Return—*P.P.* No. 305

The "Himalaya" Troopship—The 75th Regiment, Question, Mr. O'Conor; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 12, [223] 720

The Hyde Park Magazine, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 23, [225] 1909

The War Office — Sanitary Condition of the Commander-in-Chief's Department, Questions, Colonel Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 19, [225] 1654

Warley Brigade Depôt, Question, Colonel Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 21, [225] 253

Woolwich Academy — The New Regulations, Question, Lord Monteagle; Answer, The Earl of Pembroke; Observations, Viscount Cardwell *Feb* 18, [222] 551

Woolwich, Diphtheria at, Question, Mr. Sherriff; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 12, [222] 1694

Auxiliary Forces

Militia

222] *Adjutants of Militia and Volunteers*, Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 12, 1696;—*And Yeomanry*, Question, Colonel North; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 26, [226] 46

223] Question, Captain Milne Home; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 23, 232; Question, Mr. W. Price; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 18, 24; Question, Colonel Learmonth; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 12, 716; Question, Mr. Locke; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, 719; Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 15, 970; Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 29, 1820

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224] Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 10, 395; Question, Mr. Heygate; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 11, 472

225] Question, Mr. Plunkett; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 24, 436; Question, Colonel North; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 19, 1645

226] Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 2, 374; Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, 377; Question, Mr. Hubbard; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *August* 9, 772

Retirement of Adjutants—*Parl. P. l.* 248

Attendance of Catholic Soldiers at Mass—Meath Militia, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 10, [224] 1625; *June* 15, 1923; Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Whalley; Answers, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 18, [225] 158

Autumn Manœuvres, The — Militia Reserve, Question, Mr. Price; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 3, [224] 1356;—*The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces*, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 15, [225] 1485

Examinations for Commissions, Question, Mr. Agg-Gardner; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 15, [222] 1802

Fines for Drunkenness, Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 29, [223] 1819

Galway Militia — Postponement of Training, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 24, [224] 791

Militia Arms Stores, Question, Mr. Paget; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 13, [224] 579;—*Militia Depôts and Stores*, Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, Earl Cadogan *June* 1, 1233

Militia Billetting, Question, Mr. Earp; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 8, [224] 1520

Militia Medical Officers, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 13, [225] 1379

Militia Recruiting Depôts, Dublin, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 8, [223] 466a; Observations, Mr. Meldon; Reply, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; short debate thereon *May* 28, [224] 1062

Militia Staff Sergeants, Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 24, [224] 791

North Tipperary Militia, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 23, [225] 1908

Royal Limerick Militia—Case of John Lee, Questions, The Earl of Limerick; Answers, The Duke of Richmond *July* 22, [225] 1800; *August* 3, [226] 434

The Cavan Militia, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Captain Stanley *July* 6, [225] 998

The Jersey Militia, Question, Mr. Price; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 15, [225] 1474; Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 19, 1655

The Reserve and the Militia, Question, Colonel Mure; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Feb* 25, [222] 840

[*cont.*

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The Somersetshire Militia—The Encampment at Leigh Hill, Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 24, [225] 439

Volunteers

The Merthyr Volunteer Rifles, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *April* 12, [223] 716; *April* 16, 1106

Volunteers and Militia—Retired Rank, Question, Sir Frederick Perkins; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 7, [224] 1467

Volunteers in Camp, Question, Mr. Hick; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *May* 4, [224] 21

Yeomanry

Yeomanry Pay and Allowances, Question, Viscount Newport; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Feb* 25, [222] 843;—*Adjutants,* Question, Colonel North; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 26, [226] 46

Army and Navy Expenditure (*Audit*)

Question, Mr. J. Holms; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *June* 21, [225] 249

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, in order to secure the due appropriation of the Army and Navy Expenditure to the purposes intended by Parliament, it is expedient that the system of independent audit which, since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, has been successfully applied to the Accounts of the annual Grants for the Miscellaneous Civil Services, should be extended, in its leading principles, to the Grants for Military and Naval Services" (*Mr. John Holms*) *June* 29, 746 [House counted out]

Army—Army Organization—Recruits

Moved, "That the state and prospects of our present Army organization, as regards the obtaining of a sufficient and continuous supply of efficient soldiers, are calculated to cause well grounded apprehension, and demand some immediate remedy pending the remote and uncertain results of a more complete development of the Brigade Depôt system" (*Lord Elcho*) *April* 20, [223] 1287; after long debate, Motion withdrawn

Parl. Papers—

Inspector General's Report, 1874	[1149]
Statistical Tables	[1205]
Returns	178, 339

Army — Curragh Camp — Case of Thomas Duffy

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the dismissal of Thomas Duffy, late Brigade Sutler, Curragh Camp, county of Kildare" (*Mr. Meldon*) *July* 6, [225] 1030; after short debate, Question put; A. 33, N. 72; M. 39

Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Lord Eustace Cecil *July* 12, 1330

Army Examinations

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of the examination papers issued for the examination of candidates for first commissions in the Army, and for examination upon promotion since the introduction of competitive examination" (*The Lord Strathnairn*) *June* 3, [224] 1349; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Parl Papers—

Copies of Examination Papers *l.*	[No. 162]
Return (E. Fitzwilliam) . . *l.*	[No. 3]

Army—First Commissions in the Army

Moved to resolve, That in the opinion of this House an inquiry ought to be instituted into the working and efficiency of the existing system under which candidates for first commissions in the Army are selected and appointed, with the view of ascertaining whether that system is calculated to insure the admission to the Army of those best qualified for the discharge of Military duties" (*The Lord Strathnairn*) *July* 23, [225] 1877; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army (*India*)—*First Commissions—Competitive Examinations*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of any Correspondence now in the India Office between the Government of India and the India Office relating to the effects of competitive examination and the present system of education for first commissions and appointments in India" (*The Lord Strathnairn*) *June* 21, [225] 247; after short debate, on Question, resolved in the negative

[See title *Competitive Examinations —Army and Navy*]

Army (*Ireland*)—*General Order, No.* 882

Moved for Address for, Copy of General Order, No. 882, Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 30th July, 1875 (*The Earl of Limerick*) *August* 6, [226] 612; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Army—Medical Officers

Amendt. on Committee of Suply *July* 16, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the position of the Medical Officers of the Army with respect to their honours, pay, and relative rank is not in a satisfactory state, and that a revision thereof is desirable" (*Dr. Lush*) *v.*, [225] 1617; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Army—Reduction of the Land Forces

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 8, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the assurances of friendship from all Foreign Powers mentioned in Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, warrant a reduction in the land forces of the British Army" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*, [222] 1398; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 224, N. 61; M. 163

Army—Removal of Military Officers
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 4, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the dismissal or removal from active service of officers of the Army under the rank of Major General, not incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity, and who have not been allowed the option of being brought before a court martial" (*Mr. Torrens*) *v.*, [224] 1426; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate [House counted out]

Army—The First Class Army Reserve
Moved, "1. That it is inexpedient to continue the Cadre system uutil such time as the First Class Army Reserve has attained a considerably higher numerical strength.
2. That our military organization will not be complete until a method has been established for the annual training of the First Class Army Reserve.
3. That this House views with concern the recent changes about to come into force in the Regulations for maintaining the efficiency of the Militia force" (*The Earl of Galloway*) *July* 16, [225] 1556; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army — The War Department — British Troops in India
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 20, To leave out from "That," and add "the relations of the War Department with the India Office, as regards British troops serving in India, are unsatisfactory and prejudicial to the public interest" (*Colonel Jervis*) *v.*, [224] 643; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Artizans Dwellings Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
222] *c.* Motion for Leave (*Mr. Assheton Cross*) *Feb* 8, 97; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 1]
. Read 2°, after long debate *Feb* 15, 335
. *Extension to Scotland*, Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay, Mr. Cawley; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 4, 1182
223] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Assheton Cross*) *Mar* 18, 31
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Bill be committed to a Select Committee" (*Mr. Cawley*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
. Committee—R.P. *Mar* 19, 114
. *Public Works Loan Commissioners—Loans for Labourers' Dwellings*, Question, Sir Sydney Waterlow; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 8, 465a
. Committee—R.P. *April* 12, 732
. Committee; Report *April* 19, 1231 [Bill 126]

[*cont.*

Artizans Dwellings Bill—cont.
223] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *April* 30, 1941
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day month" (*Mr. William Holms*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Beauchamp*) *May* 3 (No. 82)
224] Read 2ª, after debate *May* 11, 449
. Committee *June* 3, 1340
. Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Amendments, read *June* 10, 1620
Moved, That the said Report be now received; objected to; and, after short debate, on Question, resolved in the affirmative; Report received accordingly (No. 132)
225] Read 3ª, after short debate *June* 17, 78 (No. 134)
c. Lords Amendts. *June* 18 [Bill 214]
l. Returned from Commons *June* 25 (No. 171)
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 36]

Artizans Dwellings (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, The Lord Advocate*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Assheton Cross*) *June* 30, [224] 769; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 229]
Read 2° * *July* 5
Committee *; Report *July* 6
Read 3° * *July* 7
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *July* 8
Read 2ª * *July* 13 (No. 202)
Committee * *July* 15
Report * *July* 16
Read 3ª * *July* 19
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 49]

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, Lord
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 4, [224] 1210

Ashantee Expedition—Honours for Services
Question, Dr. Lush; Answer, Mr. Stanley *April* 23, [223] 1509

ASHBURY, Mr. J. L., *Brighton*
Friendly Societies, [223] 1449; Comm. *cl.* 10, Amendt. [224] 1248
Sunday Act—Brighton Aquarium, [224] 1813

ASHLEY, Hon. A. Evelyn, *Poole*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 115, 116; *cl.* 7, 746
Cape Colony—Griqualand, Disturbances in, [224] 794
Dominion of Canada—Pauper Children, Immigration of, [224] 1813
East African Slave Trade, Res. [225] 1164
France—Declaration of Paris (1856), [223] 846
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 908; Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1372
India—Bank of Bombay, Res. [223] 630
Mercantile Marine—Poole Harbour, [225] 155
Merchant Shipping Act, 1854—Pilotage Fund, [224] 1352

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Ashley, Hon. A. Evelyn—*cont.*
Merchant Shipping Act, 1871—Prosecution at Poole, [226] 173
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 135, 167; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 284
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 881
Navy—Pacific Islands—Alleged Conflict with Natives, [222] 1605
Parliament — Privilege — Dr. Kenealy, [222] 1186, 1187, 1201
Parliament—Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, [226] 358
Supply—Science and Art Department, [225] 853
Turkey—Moldau-Wallachia and Servia, [223] 223
Turkey, State of — Treaty of Paris, 1856, Address for Papers, [225] 206
Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. [226] 579, 583

Assheton, Mr. R., *Clitheroe*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1694; *cl.* 9, [226] 67; *cl.* 43, 119; Amendt. 123, 135; Consid. 590
Game Laws (Scotland)—Gamekeepers, [224] 1623
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1435
Public Worship Facilities, Comm. [222] 1531
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1841
Supply—Stationery, &c. [222] 1361

Astley, Sir J., *Lincolnshire, N.*
Parliament—Privilege—Personal Explanation, [222] 396

Attorney General, The (Sir R. Baggallay), *Surrey Mid*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5,
225] 1844, 1848; *cl.* 6, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1920
226] *cl.* 7, 62; *cl.* 9, 70; *cl.* 11, 72; *cl.* 14, 74; *cl.* 16, 103; *cl.* 17, 104, 105; *cl.* 24, 109, 111; *cl.* 27, 112; *cl.* 29, 113; *cl.* 34, 116; *cl.* 43, 128, 133, 134; Amendt. 135, 137; *cl.* 44, 138, 139; *cl.* 45, 190, 191; Postponed Clauses, *cl.* 4, 197; *add. cl.* 198; Consid. 592, 593, 594; *cl.* 7, 595
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 899
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *add. cl.* [223] 1242
Bills of Sale Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 791
Compensation for Accidents to Workmen, Leave, [224] 917
Consolidation of the Statutes, Res. [222] 1702
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1346; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1354; *cl.* 10, 1357; *add. cl.* 1584; Consid. *cl.* 5, 1741
Corrupt Practices Act — Norwich Election, Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 92
Corrupt Practices at Elections, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1525, 1527
County Courts — Imprisonment for Debt—Smallbones, William, Case of, [225] 1816; Explanation, [226] 55, 215; Res. 292
Criminal Law—Shorncliffe Murder, [223] 15

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Attorney General, The—*cont.*
Drafting and Revision of Acts of Parliament, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 574
Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1335
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1350
European Assurance Society Arbitration — Reilly, Mr., Appointment of, [226] 51
Irish College (Paris), Motion for a Committee, [223] 1925, 1926
224] Land Titles and Transfer, 2R. 434, 435; Comm. 1414, 1934
225] Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. 702; *cl.* 5, *ib.*; *cl.* 6, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 18, 703; *cl.* 41, 704
226] Amendt. 705; *cl.* 80, 706; *cl.* 105, 707; *add. cl. ib.*, 708; Consid. 784
Law and Justice—Miscellaneous Questions
Circuits of Judges, [224] 1923
Contempt of Court, [224] 1760, 1763
Serjeants-at-Law, [224] 19; [226] 855
Tichborne Trial, Committee of Inquiry, [225] 90
Legal Departments Commission, Res. [225] 1003
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [225] 131
Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 501, 751; Address for Papers, 1274, 1800, 1801
National Federation of Coal Miners, [224] 388
Offences against the Person, 2R. [223] 918
Parliament—Norwich New Writ, [224] 1238, 1239
Public Business, [225] 1818
Parliament—Boston, Borough of—Issue of a Royal Commission, [222] 308
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 101
Parliamentary Elections (Trial of Petitions), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 769
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 1670; *cl.* 5, 1996
Queen *v.* Castro, Address for a Royal Commission, [223] 1556, 1561
Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 819
South Wales—Lock-out in, [224] 390
224] Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. 1631, 1852
225] Comm. 962; *cl.* 2, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973; *cl.* 4, 977, 979; *cl.* 5, 983, 984; *cl.* 7, *ib.*; *cl.* 9, 985, 986; *cl.* 16, 987, 988; *cl.* 17, 990, 991; Motion for reporting Progress, 992; *cl.* 17, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1386; *cl.* 20, *ib.*, 1387; *cl.* 21, 1388, 1389; *cl.* 22, *ib.*; *add. cl.* 1390, 1392
226] Comm. *add. cl.* 543, 544, 602; Postponed *cl.* 3, Amendt. 602; Consid. 631; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 634; Amendt. 639, 641, 642; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 643; *cl.* 8, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 644; *cl.* 18, Amendt. *ib.*; Schedule 1, 645; Amendt. *ib.*, 646, 649, 651; Amendt. *ib.*
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (Salaries, &c.), Res. [225] 1603
Unreformed Borough Corporations, Motion for Papers, [224] 1029, 1030

Australia and New Guinea—Immigration
Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *April* 8, [223] 459a

Backhouse, Mr. E., *Darlington*
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 1, [223] 397

Baggallay, Sir R. (*see* Attorney General, The)

Bailey, Sir J. R., *Herefordshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [225] 1854; *cl.* 11, [226] 72
Savings Banks, &c., Comm. *cl.* 5, [222] 1512
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 768

Balfour, Major-General Sir G., *Kincardineshire*
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
  Artillery Officers in India, [223] 301
  Central Arsenal, [223] 1941
  Recruits, [224] 662
Army—British Troops in India, Res. [224] 646
Army—Military Officers, Removal of, Motion for an Address, [224] 1437, 1447
Army Estimates—Administration of the Army, [223] 352
  Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, [223] 334
  Land Forces, [222] 1436
  Military Education, [223] 350
  Militia Pay, [224] 715
  Volunteer Corps, [223] 328
  Warlike Stores, [223] 339
  Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 326
Army Organization—Recruits, Res. [223] 1317
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1997
Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment, 2R. [222] 1968
Bristol Channel—Harbour of Refuge, Res. [223] 1159
Channel Islands—Jersey Militia, [225] 1655
Civil Service Estimates, [226] 773
Criminal Law—Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 756
Dover Pier and Harbour, 2R. Amendt. [223] 354; Nomination of Committee, 864, 865
East India (Compensation of Officers), Motion for a Committee, [222] 139
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [226] 824; Report, 865
Entail Amendment (Scotland), Comm. [225] 1395
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1368
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1578
India—Chatterton, Captain, Case of, [226] 272
  Torckler, Mr., Case of, [224] 1740
Ireland—Harbour of Ardglass, [225] 254
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [225] 1362; *cl.* 6, Amendt, *ib.*; *cl.* 18, 1363; *cl.* 50, [226] 78; *cl.* 87, Amendt. 79
National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. [225] 695
Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
  Heavy Guns, [226] 473
  Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 651
  Royal Marines, Officers of the, [222] 1623
Navy Promotion and Retirement, Res. [224] 1259
Navy Estimates—Officers of Navy and Marines, Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay to, [226] 486
  Seamen and Marines, [223] 654
Office of Works—Surveyor, Payment of, [225] 908

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Balfour, Major-General Sir G.—*cont.*
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 349, 350
Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 827; Comm. *cl.* 53, [226] 539; Schedule 1, 541
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 675, 997; Comm. 1822; *cl.* 2, 1837
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1761
Sheriff Substitute (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [226] 679; Comm. 719; *cl.* 1, 720; Consid. 784
Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), Salaries, Comm. [226] 82
Supply—Army Purchase Commission, [226] 283
  Exchequer and Audit Department, [225] 625
  Fishery Board (Scotland), [225] 923
  Friendly Societies, Registrars of, [225] 627
  Harbours, &c. under the Board of Trade, [224] 770
  Learned Societies, Great Britain and Ireland, [226] 288
  Metropolitan Police, [225] 1025
  Ramsgate Harbour, [224] 777
  Rates on Government Property, [224] 772
  Royal Palaces, [224] 757
  Science and Art Department, [225] 854
  Stationery and Printing, [225] 743
  Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 769, 770
  Works and Public Buildings, [225] 745
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 346
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 443

Bandon, Earl of
National Education (Ireland), [225] 150
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 996

Bankers Act Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Goschen, Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Baring*)
c. Resolution in Committee *Feb* 8, [222] 140; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 10]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 17, 1969
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the restrictions imposed and privileges conferred by Law on Bankers authorised to make and issue notes in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively" (*Mr. Stephen Cave*) *v.*; after long debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Select Committee appointed
[See title—*Banks of Issue*]

Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Colman O'Loghlen*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 30]
222] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 24, 795
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Wilson*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after

[*cont.*

Bank Holidays Act (1871) *Extension and Amendment Bill*—cont.
short debate, Question put; A. 90, N. 64; M. 26
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
223] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *April* 6, 392
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "This House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. James*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" *April* 9, 663
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Whalley*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate resumed *April* 13, 876; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Whalley*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered
Read 3°* *April* 28 [Bill 122]
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl Cadogan*) *April* 29 (No. 76)
Read 2ª* *May* 4
Committee*; Report *May* 7
Read 3ª* *May* 10
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. 13]

Banking and other Companies Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 8 [Bill 114]
2R. [Dropped]

Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment Bill (*Mr. Fortescue Harrison, Mr. Anderson, Mr. William Holms*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 7]
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 17, 1962
Committee*; Report *April* 5 [Bill 108]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *April* 20
Read 3°* *April* 21
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl of Rosebery*) *April* 22 (No. 62)
Read 2ª* *May* 7
Committee* *June* 4 (No. 133)
Report* *June* 7
Read 3ª* *June* 8
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 26]

Banks of Issue
223] Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *April* 13, 866
Amendt. to leave out "Twenty-one," and insert "Twenty-two" (*Mr. W. Hodgson*) *v.*; after debate, Question, "That the words 'Twenty-one' stand part of the Question," put, and agreed to
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Graham Montgomery, nominated Members of the said Committee

[*cont.*

Banks of Issue—cont.
Moved, "That Sir John Lubbock be one other Member of the said Committee;" Question put; A. 184, N. 58; M. 126
Moved, "That Mr. Hubbard, &c.;" Question put; A. 160, N. 66; M. 94
Moved, "That Mr. Anderson, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chairman), Mr. Anderson, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Beckett-Denison, Mr. Orr-Ewing, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Leveson-Gower, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Graham Montgomery, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Norwood, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Torr, and Mr. Hussey Vivian
223] Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Twenty-three Members" (*Mr. M'Laren*) *April* 20, 1358; after short debate, Question put; A. 48, N. 119; M. 71

BARCLAY, Mr. J. W., *Forfarshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. Amendt. [225] 1668, 1699
Allotments Extension, 2R. [225] 1457
Artizans Dwellings—Extension to Scotland, [222] 1182
Cattle Disease (Ireland)—Compulsory Slaughter, [222] 213
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1937
Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1290
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1549, 1554
Labourers Cottages (Scotland), 2R. [224] 1615
Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, Amendt. [222] 1739
Parliament—Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 587, 593
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 204
Supply—Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 928
  Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 933
  Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922
Turnpike Trusts and Tolls (Scotland), [222] 843
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [224] 368
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 422, 445, 451

BARING, Mr. T. C., *Essex, S.*
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, [224] 596

BARTTELOT, Colonel Sir W. B., *Sussex, W.*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. 508; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1755; *cl.* 5, 1854, 1855; *cl.* 6, 1857, 1922, 1923
226] *cl.* 9, Amendt. 69; *cl.* 46, 195; *add. cl.* 200, 201
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
  Brevet—Superseded Captains, [223] 1821
  Court Martial at St. Helena—Case of Gunner Jures, [224] 1403
  Recruits, [224] 709, 710

[*cont.*

Barttelot, Colonel Sir W. B.—*cont.*
Army, Medical Officers of the, Res. [225] 1624
Army Estimates—Militia Pay, [224] 714
Army Organization — Recruits, Res. [223] 1336, 1337
Consular Chaplains, Res. [225] 1267
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [224] 933
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1945
224] Friendly Societies, Comm. Amendt. 1186, 1199; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 1365, 1367; Amendt. 1368, 1372, 1376; *cl.* 24, Amendt. 1384
225] Consid. *cl.* 28, 311
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [224] 1083
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 165
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 627
Parliament—Public Business, [224] 586
Whitsuntide Holidays, [224] 289
Poor Law Amendment, 2R. [225] 860
Public Health, 2R. [223] 1262; Comm. [224] 874, 884; *cl.* 168, 894
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 206
Supply—Board of Supervision and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 930, 931
Board of Trade, [224] 1769
Houses of Parliament, [224] 765
Law Charges, England, [225] 1020
Stationery and Printing, [225] 743
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 768

Bass, Mr. M. T., *Derby Bo.*
Army (Recruits), [224] 689
Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 390
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Lichfield Cathedral, [223] 1107
Navy—"Britannia" Cadet Training Ship, [222] 1627
Parliament—Breach of Order (Plimsoll, Mr.), [225] 1828

Bates, Mr.
226] Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into certain charges made by Mr. Plimsoll, Member for Derby, against Mr. Bates, Member for Plymouth" (*Mr. Bates*) *July* 31, 340
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House deems it unnecessary at present to occupy itself with a special inquiry into the matters in dispute between the honourable Member for Derby and the honourable Member for Plymouth" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July" (*Mr. E. J. Reed*) *v.*, 359; after further debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived
Question proposed, "That the words 'in the opinion of this House, no stain rests upon the character of the honourable Member for Plymouth in consequence of the statements

[*cont.*

Bates, Mr.—cont
226] made in this House by the honourable Member for Derby on the 22nd of this instant July,' be added to the word 'That' in the original Question"
Amendt. proposed to the proposed Amendt. to insert, after "Plymouth," "or that of any other Member of this House" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*), 362; after further debate, Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and negatived
Words added to the word "That" in the original Question
Main Question, as amended, proposed
Amendt. to add, at the end thereof, "and unsupported by evidence" (*Mr. Monk*), 365; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
[See titles *Parliament—Public Business—Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill:—Parliament—Breach of Order* (*Mr. Plimsoll*)

Bates, Mr. E., *Plymouth*
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224] Comm. *cl.* 5, 186; *add. cl.* 187, 189; Preamble, 195; Consid. 406, 412; *cl.* 3, 417
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Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Lopes, Mr. Gregory*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 8]
Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 24, [222] 790
Committee *; Report *April* 20 [Bill 130]
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Birmingham (*Corporation*) *Water Bill*
l. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *June* 14, [224] 1774
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and insert ("this day three months") (*The Lord Hampton*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª

Bishopric of Saint Albans Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Assheton Cross*) *Mar* 12, [222] 1772; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 95]
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 11, 489
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Richard*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 273, N. 61; M. 212; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee; Report *May* 13, 604
Considered *May* 21, 777
Read 3° * *May* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *May* 28 (No. 108)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 15, 1880
Committee * *June* 18 (No. 160)
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Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation Bill
(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 16 [Bill 124]
Read 2° * *April* 19
Committee *; Report *April* 26
Read 3° * *April* 28
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Beauchamp*) *April* 29 (No. 74)
Read 2ª * *May* 4
Committee *; Report *May* 7
Read 3ª * *June* 3
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 19]

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Boord, Mr. T. W., *Greenwich*
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Metropolis—Thames Embankment and New Opera House, Res. [225] 1932
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Borough Franchise (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. Butt, Mr. Bryan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 28]
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Bridges (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 28 [Bill 226]
Read 2° * *July* 1
Committee *; Report *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *July* 6
Read 2ª * *July* 13 (No. 198)
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Read 3ª * *July* 19
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Briggs, Mr. W. E., *Blackburn*
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Bright, Right Hon. J., *Birmingham*
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c. Ordered * *Feb* 23
  Read 1° * *Feb* 24 [Bill 73]
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c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 104]
  Read 2° * *June* 16
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c. Considered in Committee ; Resolution agreed to, and reported ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 11]
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c. Read 1°* (*Mr. J. Lowther*) *July* 9 [Bill 246]
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Ill-Treatment in Transit, Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, The Duke of Richmond *April* 30, [223] 1890; Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Viscount Sandon *May* 6, [224] 160
Importation of Foreign Animals—The Regulations, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 15, [223] 969
Pleuro-Pneumonia — Compulsory Slaughter, Ireland, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 213

Cattle—Transport of Cattle by Sea and Land
Moved that a Select Committee be appointed,
To inquire into the state of the law with regard to the transport of cattle by sea and land:
To inquire into the rules and regulations of the Privy Council, with special reference to the methods of transport now adopted:
To receive evidence with reference to such alterations of the law as may be deemed advisable, and to report upon it (*The Earl De La Warr*) *June* 11, [224] 1691; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Cattle—Transport of Foreign
Moved that there be laid before this House,
"Copy of Report of the Inspector of the Privy Council relative to the case of the importation of foreign cattle at Deptford referred to by the Lord President on the 30th of April last; also
"Copy of Letter from J. Colan, Esq., to Dr. Williams, Veterinary Department, Privy Council, of 29th April 1875; and
"Copies of the general instructions issued to Inspectors of Ports in the United Kingdom relative to the importation of foreign cattle:
"And also to call attention generally to the state of the law with regard to the transport of foreign cattle" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *May* 31, [224] 1085; after short debate, Motion agreed to *Parl. P.* *l.* . No. 146
See title—*Contagious Diseases* (*Animals*) *Act*

Cave, Right Hon. S. (Judge Advocate General and Paymaster General), *New Shoreham*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *add. cl.* [226] 205
Army—Artillery Officers in India, [223] 302
Court Martial at St. Helena — Case of Gunner Jures, [224] 1403
Courts Martial, [224] 1628
Army—Military Officers, Removal of, Motion for an Address, [224] 1444
Army Estimates—Out-Pensions, [223] 352
Superannuation List, [223] 606
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [222] 1976
Chelsea Hospital (Lands), 2R. [224] 1616
Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal, 2R. [225] 388
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 169
Mutiny, 2R. [222] 1593; Comm. [223] 68; *cl.* 1, 69; *cl.* 26, 132; *cl.* 107, 134, 135
Parliament — Privilege (Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee), [223] 809, 810
Sittings of the House, [222] 1888
Public Health—Sanitary Condition of Oxford, [225] 255
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1828

Cave, Mr. T., *Barnstaple*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Consid. [226] 589
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 751

Cavendish, Lord F. C., *Yorkshire, W.R., N. Div.*
Church of England—Vicarage of Halifax, [223] 1960; [224] 1132
Customs and Inland Revenue—Bonded Warehouses, [226] 373
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1064
Legal Departments Commission, Res. [225] 1001, 1009; [226] 171, 172
Sale of Food and Drugs, Re-comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1273
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 967; *cl.* 5, 1513

Cavendish, Lord F. C.—*cont.*
Supply—Common Law Courts, [225] 1023
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses of, Amendt. [225] 1022
Friendly Societies, Registrars of, [225] 626

Cavendish, Lord G. H., *Derbyshire, N.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [225] 503; Comm. *cl.* 6, 1915
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 951

Cawley, Mr. C. E., *Salford*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 9, [226] 69; *cl.* 17, 104, 105
223] Artizans Dwellings, Comm. Amendt. 31, 35, 47; *cl.* 2, 54, 56, 114; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 116, 118; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 122, 126; *cl.* 7, 737, 740; Amendt. 745; *cl.* 13, 759, 761; Amendt. 762
Artizans Dwellings—Extension to Scotland, [222] 1182
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1584
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 1411
Inland Revenue—Wine Licences to Beerhouse Keepers, [223] 1686
Monastic and Conventual Institutions — Returns, [226] 378
Parliament—House of Commons—Filtration of Air, [223] 1688
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 17, [224] 886; *cl.* 23, 887; *cl.* 34, Amendt. *ib.*; Consid. *cl.* 179, 1363
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 200, 204, 207; *cl.* 24, 598

Cecil, Lord E. H. B. G. (Surveyor General of Ordnance), *Essex, W.*
Army—Artillery—Heavy Guns, [225] 1906; [226] 51, 561;—Woolwich System of Rifling, [223] 311, 312
Central Arsenal, [223] 1937
Army—Duffy, Thomas, Case of, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 1032, 1330
Army Estimates—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, [223] 336
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Central Asia
Kashgar, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 13, [225] 1380
Railway Communication in the East—Asiatic Railways—Beloochistan and Persia, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr Bourke *May* 24, [224] 795
Russia and the Oxus, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 2, [224] 1358
Russian Expedition to Hissar, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 21, [225] 249
Russian Expedition to Merv, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *August* 9, [226] 772

Central Asia—Occupation of Khiva
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of any Papers re-

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Central Asia—Occupation of Khiva—cont.
lating to the occupation of the Khanate of Khiva by Russia" (*Mr. Baillie Cochrane*) *July* 6, [225] 1034; after debate, Motion withdrawn

CHADWICK, Mr. D., *Macclesfield*
County Courts, 2R. [224] 1516
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1594
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1497; *cl.* 7, 1515

Chain Cables and Anchors Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 26 (No. 228)
Waiting for 2R. *August* 5

CHAMBERS, Sir T., *Marylebone*
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 507
Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Co-operative Stores, [225] 911
Civil Service Stores, [224] 920
Friendly Societies, Comm. *add. cl.* [224] 1413
India—Chatterton, Captain J. Balsir, Case of, [223] 18; Motion for Inquiry, [225] 1629; [226] 270
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 455
Metropolis—Regent's Park, Explosion in, [223] 161; [224] 924; [226] 444
St. James's Park, Music in, [225] 435
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [222] 206
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, [224] 512; *cl.* 24, 597

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Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1430; *cl.* 6, 1435; *cl.* 16, 1437; *cl.* 30, 1439; Report, *cl.* 5, [224] 383; *cl.* 6, 384; *cl.* 16, 386, 387; Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 759
Artizans Dwellings, 3R. [225] 83
Birmingham (Corporation) Water, 2R. [224] 1778
Church Patronage, 2R. [222] 836; Comm. *cl.* 12, Amendt. [224] 1217; Amendt. 1218, 1219; *cl.* 16, 1221; *cl.* 19, 1227, 1231
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, 2R. [226] 32; Comm. *cl.* 3, 164; *cl.* 4, 165; *cl.* 8, Amendt. *ib.*; *add. cl.* 166; Report, 368; 3R. Amendt. 545; Commons Amendts. Consid. 848
Department of Science and Art, 2R. [226] 214
Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution, 2R. [225] 546
Employers and Workmen, 3R. Amendt. [226] 546
Entail Amendment (Scotland), 2R. [225] 1901, 1904; Comm. *cl.* 7, [226] 84; Amendt. 85; *cl.* 8, 86, 88; Report, *cl.* 12, 169
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 1R. [222] 1045
Exeter Union of Benefices, 2R. [224] 1708
General School of Law, 1R. [224] 16; 2R. 997; Comm. 1891

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CHANCELLOR, The Lord—*cont.*
Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. *add. cl.* [222] 1476; 3R. 1869
Inns of Court, 1R. [224] 8
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1214
Judicature Act, [223] 458a
Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [223] 773; Comm. *add. cl.* 1685
Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1348
Land Titles and Transfer, [222] 35; 2R. 748; Comm. 1041, 1043; Report, 1786, 1793; Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 849
Legal Practitioners, 2R. [226] 846
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), 2R. [226] 168
Marriage Laws, [223] 7
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Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, Railway between the, [226] 872
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 21, [226] 548
Natal—Kaffir Outbreak, Motion for an Address, [223] 698
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National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 739
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Police Constables (Scotland), 2R. [225] 1730
Pollution of Rivers, 2R. [224] 554; Comm. [225] 433; *cl.* 3, 773; *cl.* 4, 779
Pope, The, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, [226] 871
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Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [224] 1895; Report, [225] 946
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway (Preference Stock), Comm. [224] 995
Statute Law Revision, 2R. [226] 7
Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland), 3R. [226] 367
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, [222] 35; 1R. 147; 2R. 737, 742; Report, Withdrawal of Bill, 1371, 1379
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County Courts — Imprisonment for Debt—William Smallbones, Case of, Res. [226] 293
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Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1947
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Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [224] 927, 928, 931; *cl.* 11, 936; *add. cl. ib.*, 938, 941, 942
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222] Friendly Societies, Leave, 115, 122, 270,
. 303; 2R. 887, 1286, 1488, 1927
223] 1064, 1449
224] Comm. 1195; *cl.* 4, 1199; *cl.* 7, 1201;
. *cl.* 8, 1202; *cl.* 10, 1246, 1247, 1248;
. Amendt. 1249; *cl.* 11, 1250, 1251, 1252,
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. Amendt. *ib.*, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378;
. Amendt. 1379, 1380; *cl.* 15, *ib.*, 1381;
. *cl.* 16, *ib.*; *cl.* 20, 1382; *cl.* 21, Amendt. *ib.*,
. 1383; *cl.* 22, *ib.*; *cl.* 23, 1384; *cl.* 24, *ib.*;
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. *ib.*, 1388, 1407, 1409; Amendt. 1410, 1411;
. *cl.* 30, *ib.*, 1412; *cl.* 31, 1413; *cl.* 33, *ib.*, 1414
225] Consid. *cl.* 4, Amendt. 304; *cl.* 8, *ib.*;
. *cl.* 10, 305, 306; *cl.* 11, Amendt. *ib.*;
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. Amendt. 309, 310; *cl.* 22, *ib.*; *cl.* 27, *ib.*;
. *cl.* 28, 312; *cl.* 30, 315; *cl.* 31, *ib.*; *cl.* 33,
. Amendt. 316
226] Lords Amendts. Consid. 290
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Local Authorities Loans, 2R. [224] 605, 609; Comm. 991; [226] 542, 681
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Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 137, 173, 992, 1865, 1867
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. *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1502; *cl.* 3, 1503; *cl.* 4,
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226] Unseaworthy Ships, 2R. 235; Comm. 389,
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225] Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. 469;
. Comm. 1721; *cl.* 3, 1753; *cl.* 5, Amendt.
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226] *cl.* 9, Amendt. 67, 68; *cl.* 35, Amendt. 117;
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Chelsea Bridge Bill
(*Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 9 [Bill 249]
Read 2° * *July* 15
Committee *; Report *July* 20
Read 3° * *July* 21
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *July* 22
Read 2ª * *July* 27 (No. 217)
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Read 3ª * *July* 30
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxvii]

Chelsea Hospital (Lands) Bill
(*Mr. Stephen Cave, Lord Henry Lennox*)
c. Ordered * *June* 2
Read 1° * *June* 3 [Bill 193]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 9, [224] 1616
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Read 3° * *June* 11
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Cadogan*) *June* 14 (No. 152)
Read 2ª * *June* 21
Committee * ; Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *July* 15
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Supply—Common Law Courts, [225] 1023, 1024
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 357
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1050, 1064

Chimney Sweepers Acts
Case of George Brewster, Question, Observations, The Earl of Shaftesbury ; Reply, Earl Beauchamp *Feb* 16, [222] 391
Climbing-Boys at Limerick, Question, Colonel Corbett ; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 4, [222] 1177

Chimney Sweepers Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Shaftesbury*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª * *April* 27 (No. 71)
Read 2ª, after debate *May* 11, [224] 437
Committee * *June* 3 (No. 124)
Report * *June* 4
Read 3ª * *June* 8
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Secretary Cross*) *June* 11
Read 2° * *July* 29 [Bill 208]
Committee * ; Report *August* 2
Considered * ; read 3° *August* 3
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 70]

China
Chinese Legations in Europe—Murder of Mr. Margary at Manwine, Question, Mr. Wait ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 22, [223] 1448 ; Question, Mr. Hanbury ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 26, 1636 ; Question, Mr. Eaton ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 9, [225] 1246 ; Question, Lord Campbell ; Answer, The Earl of Derby *July* 16, 1573 ; Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 26, [226] 52
[See titles *India—India and China—The Opium Traffic*]
Expedition from Burmah to China, Question, Mr. W. C. Cartwright ; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 4, [222] 1185 ; Question, Mr. Wait ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 16, 1878

CHURCHILL, Lord R., *Woodstock*
Arctic Expedition, The, [222] 310
Irish State Prisoners, [222] 1764
Navy—H.M.S. "Devastation," [224] 1404
Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1516
Unreformed Borough Corporations, Motion for Papers, [224] 1025

Church of England
Church Building and Restoration—The Return, 1874, Question, Lord Hampton ; Answer, Earl Beauchamp *Feb* 18, [222] 550 ; *April* 26, [223] 1620 ; *August* 2, [226] 369
Colleges of Minor Canons, Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 10, [224] 389
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, Question, Mr. A. Bass ; Answer, Mr. Cubitt *April* 16, [223] 1107 ;—*Lichfield Capitular Estates*, Observations, Lord Vernon ; Reply, The Earl of Chichester ; short debate thereon *August* 5, [226] 550
(*Parl. P. l.* No. 99, 99-I)
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The 26th Report, 1873, Question, Earl Powis ; Answer, Earl Beauchamp *Mar* 5, [222] 1283 ; Address for Correspondence agreed to
Correspondence . . . . *l. P.P.* 34
Twenty-Seventh Report . . . . [1174]

[*cont.*

Church of England—cont.
Ecclesiastical Law—Legislation, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Russell Gurney *Feb* 26, [222] 943
The Church Services—Refusal of Burial Service, Questions, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Heygate; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 20, [223] 1283
The Vicarage of Halifax, Question, Lord Frederick Cavendish; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 3, [223] 1960; *May* 31, [224] 1132
Ecclesiastical Fees—(*P.P. l.* No. 22-I-II.III)

Church of England—Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants)
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the nature of the estates and interests and the present position of the Customary Tenants of Lands held lately under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and now under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, by renewable leases made by the Dean and Chapter, who have transferred their estate and interest in such lands to the Commissioners; and to report the opinion of the Committee as to further legislation thereon" (*Mr. Pease*) *Mar* 9, [222] 1489
Amendt. proposed, in line 3, to leave out "Dean and Chapter of Durham," and insert "Deans and Chapters" (*Mr. Goldney*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put; A. 120, N. 137; M. 17

Church Patronage Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bishop of Peterborough*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 9 (No. 12)
Read 2ª, after long debate, and referred to a Select Committee *Feb* 25, [222] 808
And, on *Mar* 16, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—Abp. Canterbury, Ld. Chancellor, Abp. York, Ld. President, M. Lansdowne, M. Salisbury, E. Nelson, V. Cardwell, Bp. Peterborough, L. Rayleigh, L. Rosebery, L. Selborne, L. Coleridge
Report of Select Comm. *April* 30 (No. 78)
Bill reported* *April* 30 (No. 79)
Order for Committee read *June* 1, [224] 1203
Moved, "That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee;" after short debate, Committee (No. 122)
Report *June* 4, 1397 (No. 131)
Order for 3ª read; the Queen's consent signified *June* 7, 1452
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª;" after short debate, Bill read 3ª
c. Read 1º* (*Mr. Walpole*) *June* 11 [Bill 207]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 27

Church Rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. M'Laren, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Laing, Sir G. Balfour*)
c. Ordered; read 1º* *Feb* 8 [Bill 26]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2º" *April* 28, [223] 1780
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Graham Montgomery*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn* *July* 14

City of London—The Needlemakers' Company
Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 22, [225] 293

Civil Bill Courts (Ireland)
Observations, Mr. Meldon; Reply, The Solicitor General for Ireland; short debate thereon *July* 2, [225] 893

Civil Service Commissioners — Appointments by the Postmaster General
Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *July* 15, [225] 1481

Civil Service Estimates
Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 9, [226] 773

Civil Service Examinations (Local)
Question, Mr. Kinnaird; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 18, [222] 484

Civil Service Inquiry Commission
Co-operative Stores, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 27, [224] 920; Observations, Sir Thomas Chambers; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; short debate thereon *July* 2, [225] 911
Outdoor Officers of Customs, Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 5, [226] 557
The Report, Question, Mr. Dunbar; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 22, 223] 1447; Question, Mr. J. Holms; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 29, 1822; Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Lyon Playfair *May* 3, 1958; Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, The Chancellor of the Ex- 226] chequer *July* 26, 46
Nineteenth Report . . *Parl. P.* [1330]

Civil Service Writers
Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 27, [224] 919

Clerk of the Peace (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill
(*Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Holt, Mr. Clifton*)
c. Ordered; read 1º* *July* 14 [Bill 257]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 23

CLEVELAND, Duke of
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [223] 1434, 1435; Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 382
Pollution of Rivers, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 771; *cl.* 4, 778

CLIVE, Mr. G., *Hereford*
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 91
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1650, 1651; *cl.* 3, 1905, 1971
Salmon Fishery Act, 1873—Severn District, [224] 471, 472

Coal Mines
Bunker's Hill Explosion, Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 3, [223] 1961; *May* 7, [224] 289; *June* 11, 1714
Gornel Wood Accident, Question, Mr. Sheridan; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 20, [225] 1735
National Federation of Coal Miners, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 10, [224] 388
Saltwell's Colliery, Question, Mr. H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *May* 27, [224] 919
The Lock-out in South Wales, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 10, [224] 390
Use of Gunpowder, Question, Sir Sydney Waterlow; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 31, [224] 1126; Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 30, [226] 220

COCHRANE, Mr. A. D. W. R. Baillie, *Isle of Wight*
Central Asia, Motion for Papers, [225] 1034
Egypt—Judicial Tribunals, [223] 1953
France—Declaration of Paris (1856), Res. [223] 822, 864; Explanation, 976
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 882
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Norwich New Writ, [224] 1244
Queen v. Castro—Petitions, [223] 1223
Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 595
Spain—Civil War—Alleged Atrocities, [223] 1208, 1444
Turkey, State of—Treaty of Paris, 1856, Address for Papers, [225] 193
Unseaworthy Ships, 2R. [226] 259

Cock Fighting—Aintree and Sutton Coldfield
Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 22, [223] 1446; *June* 8, [224] 1519

COLCHESTER, Lord
Church Patronage, 3R. [224] 1454
Metropolis Management Acts Amendment, 2R. [225] 423

COLE, Mr. H. T., *Penryn, &c.*
Criminal Law—Miscellaneous Questions
Brutal Assaults, [223] 1824
Exeter Gaol, [225] 1381
Prisoners, Treatment of—Devonport Gaol, [225] 952
Infanticide, 2R. [224] 536
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 14, [225] 275, 276; *cl.* 17, 277
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 203
Supply—County Prisons, Great Britain, [225] 1028

COLEBROOKE, Sir T. E., *Lanarkshire, N.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1854; *cl.* 6, 1918
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 2029
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1913
Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 912
Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1293
High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1752
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1768
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 412
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1757

COLERIDGE, Lord
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 12, [224] 1217
Exeter Union of Benefices, 2R. [224] 1711
Offences against the Person, 2R. [224] 1519; Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 84
Queen v. Castro—Dr. Kenealy's Motion—Personal Explanation, [223] 1614
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 4, [223] 1498

COLLINS, Mr. E., *Kinsale*
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 525
Local Authorities Loans, 2R. [224] 608
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 278
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 622
Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869 [222] 1347
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1951
Navy Estimates—Arctic Expedition, [222] 1355
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 1669; *cl.* 3, 1848, 1854, 1971; Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 427
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 1506
Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 408

COLMAN, Mr. J. J., *Norwich*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 612
Corrupt Practices Act—Norwich Election, Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 96
Local Government—Gas and Water Works, [222] 1487
Parliament—Norwich New Writ, [224] 1241

Colonies, Prerogative of Pardon in the
Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *May* 7, [224] 289
Correspondence relating to *Parl. P.* [1202]
" " [1248]
[See title — *Prerogative of Pardon—Canada and New South Wales*]

COLVILLE OF CULROSS, Lord
Railway Companies (Rolling Stock), Motion for Returns, [223] 1632

Commercial Gas Bill (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" (*Mr. Samuda*) *July* 9, [225] 1234; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill, as amended, considered
Standing Orders 224 and 248 suspended
Bill read the third time, and passed

Commercial Treaties with France, Italy, and Austria
Question, Mr. Butler-Johnstone ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 26, [226] 44
Commercial Code (France)—Papers relating to Bill . . . . . . *Parl. P.* (No. 135)

Common Law Procedure Act (1852) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Waddy, Mr. Lopes, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. Morgan Lloyd*)
c. Ordered ; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 33]
Read 2° *Feb* 16, [222] 415
Committee * ; Report *Feb* 19
Considered * *Feb* 22
Read 3° * *Mar* 1
l. Read 1ª * *Mar* 2 (No. 26)
Waiting for 2R. *Mar* 19

Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, Extension Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Coleridge*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª * *April* 26 (No. 68)
Order for 2R. discharged * *August* 6

Compensation for Accidents to Workmen Bill (*Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Laverton*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Edward Watkin*) *May* 25, [224] 916 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1°*
Bill withdrawn * *June* 30 [Bill 186]

Competitive Examinations (Navy and Army)
Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copies of any official papers relating to the advantages or disadvantages of competitive examinations for the navy or any other department of the Government at home or abroad ; and Copies of a letter from the Government of India to Sir Hugh Rose, when Commander-in-Chief in India, requesting him to submit to them his opinions on the question of education of candidates for first commissions in the army, and his answers, which they approved ; and for, Copies of a letter from the Government of India (*The Lord Strathnairn*) *June* 7, [224] 1447 ; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to
Address for "Copies of a letter from the Government of India to Sir Hugh Rose, when Commander-in-Chief in India, requesting him to submit to them his opinions on the question of education of candidates for first commissions in the army, and his answers"
Copy of Letter from Sir H. Rose *l.* (No. 159)
(See titles *Army (India). Army Examinations*)

Compulsory Attendance — Case of Mrs. Marks — See title *Education — Elementary Education Act—Compulsory Attendance*

Conolly, Mr. T., *Donegal Co.*
County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 758
Horses, Exportation of—Deterioration of the Breed, Res. [223] 1730
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1322, 1329, 1332
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 166 ; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1848, 1851, 1853, 1861 ; *cl.* 5, [224] 32, 184 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, 420, 424
Supply—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 931, 934
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered ; read 1°* *August* 5
Read 2°, after debate *August* 6, [226] 652
Committee ; Report, after short debate *August* 7, 683
Read 3°, after short debate *August* 9, 778
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *August* 9
Read 2ª * *August* 10
Committee * ; Report *August* 11
Read 3ª * *August* 12
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 78]

Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *Mar* 11
Resolution agreed to, and reported ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 12
Read 2° * *Mar* 15
Committee * ; Report *Mar* 16
Read 3° * *Mar* 17
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *Mar* 17
Read 2ª * ; Committee negatived ; read 3ª *Mar* 18
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. 2]

Consolidated Fund {£880,522 1s. 4d. £2,139 7s. 7d.} Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *Mar* 9
Resolution reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 10
Read 2° * *Mar* 11
Committee * ; Report *Mar* 12
Considered * *Mar* 15
Read 3°, after short debate *Mar* 16, [222] 1927
[New Title]
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *Mar* 16
Read 2ª * ; Committee negatived *Mar* 17
Read 3ª * *Mar* 18
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. 1]

Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *April* 16
Bill ordered ; read 1° * *April* 19
Read 2° * *April* 22
Committee * ; Report *April* 23
Read 3° * *April* 26

[*cont.*

Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) _Bill_—cont.
_l._ Read 1ª* (_The Lord President_) _April_ 27
Read 2ª* _April_ 29
Committee*; Report _May_ 4
Read 3ª* _May_ 7
Royal Assent _May_ 13 [38 _Vict._ c. 10]

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property Bill (_Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson_)
_c._ Ordered; read 1º* _June_ 10 [Bill 204]
225] Observations, Mr. Assheton Cross _June_ 22, 290
Read 2º* _June_ 28
. Committee—R.P. _July_ 12, 1341
. Committee; Report _July_ 16, 1579
. Considered _July_ 20, 1737 [Bill 260]
Read 3º* _July_ 22
_l._ Read 1ª* (_The Lord Chancellor_) _July_ 23 (No. 220)
226] Read 2ª, after short debate _July_ 26, 32
. Committee _July_ 29, 163
. Report _August_ 2, 367 (No. 240)
. Read 3ª _August_ 5, 545 (No. 249)
. _c._ Lords Amendts. considered _August_ 7, 709 [Bill 285]
. _l._ Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. considered _August_ 11, 848; after short debate, Commons Amendts. agreed to (No. 279)
Royal Assent _August_ 13 [38 & 39 _Vict._ c. 86]

Consular Chaplains
Amendt. on Committee of Supply _July_ 9, To leave out "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the withdrawal of Government Grants in aid of the maintenance of Consular Chaplains under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 87, is uncalled for and inexpedient, and should be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government" (_Mr. Heygate_) v., [225] 1249; after debate, Amendt. negatived
Parl. P. [1239-1360]
Treasury Minute (No. 4)

Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill (_Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Stansfeld_)
_c._ Ordered; read 1º* _Feb_ 8 [Bill 24]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2º" _June_ 23, [225] 351
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (_Colonel Alexander_); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 126, N. 308; M. 182
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869
Question, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton; Answer, Viscount Sandon _April_ 15, [223] 974
Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, Question, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton; Answer, Viscount Sandon _July_ 1, [225] 787

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, Amendment Bill (_The Lord Advocate, Mr. William Henry Smith_)
_c._ Ordered; read 1º* _July_ 12 [Bill 250]
Read 2º* _July_ 15
Committee*; Report _July_ 22
Considered* _July_ 23
Read 3º* _July_ 26
_l._ Read 1ª* (_The Lord President_) _July_ 27
Read 2ª* _August_ 6 (No. 236)
Committee*; Report _August_ 7
Read 3ª* _August_ 9
Royal Assent _August_ 11 [38 & 39 _Vict._ c. 75]

Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal Bill (_Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Downing, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. O'Clery_)
_c._ Ordered; read 1º* _Mar_ 4 [Bill 85]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2º" _Mar_ 16, [222] 1957; after short debate, Question put; A. 38, N. 110; M. 92

CONYNGHAM, Lord F. N., _Clare_
Turkey, State of—Treaty of Paris, 1856, Address for Papers, [225] 196

Coolies, Importation of
Moved an Address for Return of the number of Coolies imported in 1873 and 1874 into the colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana; showing their total cost in each colony and the proportion of such cost which is defrayed from the colonial resources (_Lord Stanley of Alderley_) _August_ 3, [226] 440; after short debate, Motion agreed to

COOPE, Mr. O. E., _Middlesex_
Canada, Dominion of—Board or Voluntary Schools, [225] 1818
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1938, 1954

Copyright Acts—Legislation
Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Mr. Disraeli _May_ 10, [224] 393

Copyright—Issue of a Royal Commission
Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley _August_ 3, [226] 443

Copyright of Designs Bill [H.L.] (_The Lord Chancellor_)
_l._ Presented; read 1ª* _July_ 19 (No. 211)
Read 2ª* _July_ 20
Committee*; Report _July_ 22
Read 3ª* _July_ 23
_c._ Read 1º* (_Sir Charles Adderley_) _July_ 26
Read 2º* _July_ 29 [Bill 270]
Committee*; Report _July_ 30
Committee* (_on re-comm._); Report; Considered; read 3º _August_ 5
_l._ Royal Assent _August_ 13 [38 & 39 _Vict._ c. 93]

CORBETT, Colonel E., _Salop, S._
Chimney Sweepers Act — Climbing Boys at Limerick, [222] 1177

CORDES, Mr. T., *Monmouth, &c.*
Bristol Channel—Harbour of Refuge, Res. [223] 1154

Coroner's Inquests—The late Sir Charles Lyell
Question, Mr. W. Cartwright; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 2, [222] 1050

Coroners (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Vance, Sir John Gray, Mr. Downing*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 36]
Read 2°, after short debate *May* 12, [224] 514
Bill withdrawn * *July* 31

Corrupt Practices Prevention and Election Petitions Acts
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of 'The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854,' 'The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868,' and 'The Corrupt Practices Commissioners Expenses Act, 1869,' and the several Acts by which the same have been respectively continued and amended, and to report whether any and what further measures are necessary for the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections" (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 9, [222] 1525
Amendt. proposed, at the end of the Question, to add "and what, if any, improvements may be made in the Law relating to the trial of Election Petitions" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. to leave out from "report," and add "thereon to the House" *v.*; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Select Committee appointed
And, on *Mar* 18, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Lowe (Chairman), Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Butt, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Carpenter Garnier, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Herschell, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. O'Conor, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Mr. Whitbread
Report of Select Comm. *May* 28 *P.P.* (No. 225)
Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 7, [224] 1461

Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854—*Deakin's Indemnity*
Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to relieve James Henry Deakin, of Warrington Park, in the County of Cornwall, esquire, from any penal consequences, disability, or disqualification which he may have incurred under 'The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854'" (*Mr. Staveley Hill*) *June* 24, [225] 529
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dodds*) [House counted out]

CORRY, Mr. J. P., *Belfast*
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [222] 1443
Mercantile Marine Fund—Boys in Training Ships, [222] 1048
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 178

COTTESLOE, Lord
Increase of the Episcopate, Report, [222] 1602; 3R. Amendt. 1864
Railways, Accidents on, 1874—Return, [224] 374
Sale of Food and Drugs, 2R. [224] 1451; Comm. *cl.* 29, 1899

COTTON, Mr. Alderman W. J. R., *London*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 607
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 56, 62; *cl.* 7, 750; *cl.* 15, 1236
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 474
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 617
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1954
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 57
Post Office—West India Mail, [225] 255
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 200; *cl.* 24, 598; Amendt. 603
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 1513

County Boards (Ireland) Bill
(*Captain Nolan, Mr. Fay, Mr. O'Clery*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 51]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 30, [225] 746
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Bruen*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 125, N. 182; M. 57
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

County Boards (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Butt*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 27]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 30

County Coroners Bill
(*Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. Edward Jenkins*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 13 * [Bill 174]
2R. [Dropped]

County Courts Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
c. *Legislation*, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 5, [223] 298
l. Presented; read 1ª* *April* 15 (No. 57)
Read 2ª* *April* 22
Committee*; Report *April* 23
Read 3ª* *May* 3
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Attorney General*) *May* 6 [Bill 156]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 7, [224] 1515
Committee*; Report *June* 28 [Bill 225]

[*cont*

County Courts Bill—cont.
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 12
Considered * *July* 13
Read 3° * *July* 19
l. Returned from Commons *July* 20 (No. 212)
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict* c. 50]

County Courts—Imprisonment for Debt—Case of William Smallbones
Question, Mr. C. Lewis; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 22, [225] 1816; *July* 30, [226] 215; Personal Explanation, The Attorney General *July* 26, 55
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 31, To leave out from "That," and add "this House has learnt with concern and regret that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of 'The Debtors Act, 1869,' the County Court Judge at Farnham committed to prison one William Smallbones for non-payment of a sum of costs awarded against him in a suit in equity, such imprisonment being, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, stated to this House on the 22nd of July, wholly illegal, and extending continuously over eight months; and that, inasmuch as it appears that such imprisonment took place under an order of the judge made as upon the commission of a contempt of court, this House is of opinion that the exercise of the power of committal for contempt of court by County Court judges ought to be placed under greater legislative restraint" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*) *v.*, [226] 291; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 74, N. 18; M. 56

County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland) Bill (*Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. Macartney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 65]
Read 2° * *May* 4
Deputy Surveyors, Question, Mr. M'Carthy Downing; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 25, [225] 551
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Considered * *July* 16
Read 3° * *July* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord O'Hagan*) *July* 22 (No. 219)
Read 2ª *July* 29, [226] 167
Committee *; Report *July* 30
Read 3ª * *August* 2
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 56]

Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act (1867) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Murphy, Mr. James Corry, Mr. Downing, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. MacCarthy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 7 [Bill 200]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 28

Cowan, Mr. J., *Edinburgh*
Scotland — St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, [223] 1445
Supply—Repair of Public Buildings, Amendt. [224] 761, 762, 763

Cowen, Mr. J., *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [223] 49; *cl.* 7, 750
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, Comm. [223] 396
Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Outdoor Officers of Customs, [226] 557
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 881; Comm. *cl.* 11, Amendt. [224] 1249, 1252; *cl.* 14, 1369, 1373; *cl.* 27, Motion for reporting Progress, 1386; *cl.* 28, 1409
Labour Laws, Amendment of, [222] 1177
Labour Laws Commission—Final Report, [222] 269
Magistracy—Appointment of Magistrates, [222] 552, 554
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 93
Sunday Act—Brighton Aquarium Case, [224] 789, 1919
Supply—Home Office, [224] 1765

Cowper, Earl
Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [223] 769

Crawford, Mr. J. S., *Down*
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1295, 1297

Crichton, Viscount, *Enniskillen*
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1326
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 417
Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 628

Criminal Law
Miscellaneous Questions
Assize Court Arrangements—Sale of Stamps, Question, Mr. Morgan Lloyd; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 5, [222] 1287
Brutal Assaults—Legislation, Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 16, [222] 1881; Question, Mr. Cole; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 29, [223] 1824;—*Sentences for Violent Assaults*, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 29, [226] 172;—*Assaults on Women and Children*, Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *August* 2, 374
Reports on the State of the Law *P.P.* [1138]
Case of Christina Vivian, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 16, [222] 394
Case of Colonel Baker—Sentence on, Observations, Dr. Kenealy; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross; short debate thereon *August* 5, [226] 561; Question, Mr. Edward Jenkins; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 11, 857
Case of Jane Hanlon, Question, Mr. French; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 27, [226] 100
Case of John Langton, Question, Mr. Serjeant Spinks; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 19, [223] 1208
Case of John Slator (*Dublin Assizes*), Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 1, [225] 785

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Criminal Law—*cont.*

Case of Mary M^c^Mahon (*Cork Assizes*), Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 1, [225] 783

Case of Robert Gordon, Question, Mr. Sherriff; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 11, [226] 856

Case of Samuel Dawson, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 8, [225] 1134; Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *August* 2, [226] 372

Case of the Convict Monsen, Observations, Mr. M'Carthy Downing *August* 2, [226] 379

Cock Fighting—Aintree and Sutton Coldfield, Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 22, [223] 1446; *June* 8, [224] 1519

Contempt of Court, Imprisonment for—Case of W. Craddock, Questions, Mr. Charles Lewis; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 16, [222] 1880; *Mar* 19, [223] 77

Convict Prison at Gibraltar, Question, Observations, Lord Aberdare; Reply, The Earl of Carnarvon; short debate thereon *Feb* 18, [222] 540; Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 18, [223] 21

Convictions for Picking Sticks — Stamford Petty Sessions, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 12, [222] 1694

Countess of Dudley's Jewels—Offer of Reward, Question, Mr. Charles Lewis; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 4, [222] 1179; *Mar* 8, 1391

Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871)—*Picketing*, Question, Mr. Pennington; Answer, Sir
224] Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *May* 13, 582;—*Alleged Ill-Treatment of Prisoners — The Five Cabinet Makers*, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 31, 1134; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 14, 1814
Charge of the Recorder—Q. *v.* Hibbert, *P.P.* 273

Employment of Young Children in Dangerous Exhibitions, Question, Mr. Wilson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 11, [222] 1611

Exeter Gaol — Re-committals, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. H. S. Cole *July* 13, [225] 1381

Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, Question, Mr. Paget; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 18, [223] 25; Question, Mr. Paget; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *May* 13, [224] 580;—*Treasury Minutes*, Observations, Mr. Gorst; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; debate thereon *May* 21, 745;—*Adulteration of Food Act*, Question, Mr. Grantham; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 6, 155
Minute . . *P.P.* No. 112
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Fatal Occurrence near Galashiels—Prosecution of a Constable, Question, Mr. Trevelyan; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 2, [226] 378

Imprisonment of a Blind Boy at Drogheda, Question, Mr. W. Johnston; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 15, [222] 307; *Feb* 19, 554

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Criminal Law—*cont.*

Independence of Juries — Limerick Assizes, Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 8, [223] 461a

Infant Life Protection Act, 1872—*Baby Farming at Exeter*, Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 22, [223] 145

Law of Evidence—The Shorncliffe Murder, Questions, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 18, [223] 15

Master and Servant Act—Case of Luke Hills, Questions, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 9, [222] 1485; *Mar* 11, 1610 [See title—*Criminal Law—Master and Servant Act*]

Prison Regulations

Clerical Vestments—Trim Gaol, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 2, [226] 370

Hair Cutting, Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 24, [224] 788

The Five Cabinet Makers, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 31, [224] 1134; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 14, 1814

Unconvicted Prisoners, Question, Sir William Fraser; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 18, [223] 17; Observations, Sir William Fraser, Mr. W. Stanhope; Replies, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 19, 110

Receivers of Regimental Necessaries, Question, Colonel Naghten; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 8, [222] 1389

Recent Jewel Robberies, Question, Mr. Walsh; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 5, [222] 1287

Release of Political Prisoners, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 26, [222] 942

Sale of Catapults, Question, Colonel Egerton Leigh; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 2, [225] 874

Sentence on a Child at Stalybridge, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 2, [222] 1046

Sentence on John O'Brien, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 27, [226] 100; Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 2, 371

The Convict Castro or Orton, Question, Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 11, [224] 473; *July* 13, [225] 1380; Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *August* 7, [226] 682 [See titles *Law and Justice*:—*The Tichborne Case*]

225] *The Spalding Magistrates—Case of Sarah Chandler*, Questions, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Frederick Perkins; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 13, 1379; Question, Major O'Gorman; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 16, 1577; Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 19, 1656; *July* 28 [226] 124 Correspondence *P.P.* No. 470

Treatment of Convicts—Portland and Chatham, Questions, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 11, [224] 1401; *June* 21, [225] 258; Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *July* 7, 1060

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Criminal Law—*cont.*

Treatment of Naval Prisoners — Devonport Gaol, Question, Mr. H. T. Cole; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 5, [225] 952

Criminal Law—Administration of Justice (Wales)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 8, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in those portions of the Principality of Wales where the Welsh language prevails, and to consider the expediency of appointing official interpreters to attend the Courts there" (*Mr. Morgan Lloyd*) *v.*, [222] 1394; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Criminal Law — Clerkenwell House of Detention

Motion for an Address for "Copy of Rule 75 of the Clerkenwell House of Detention previous to amendment, and subsequent to amendment after May Quarter Sessions of 1873 of the Magistrates of Middlesex, whereby the compulsory labour of persons remanded or waiting for bail was abolished" (*Sir William Fraser*) *April* 20, [223] 1361; after short debate, Motion agreed to
(*Parl P.* No. 169)

Criminal Law—Master and Servant Act—Case of Luke Hills

Questions, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 9, [223] 1485; *Mar* 11, 1610; *April* 8, 464a

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 19, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to Luke Hills, an agricultural labourer, sentenced by the Cuckfield Magistrates to three months' imprisonment, on a charge of breach of contract" (*Mr. P. A. Taylor*) *v.*, [223] 102; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
[See title *Tichborne Trial, The—The Queen v. Castro*]

Criminal Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Cole, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Mr. Waddy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 3 [Bill 195]
2R. [Dropped]

Crosshill Burgh Extension Bill (by Order)

c. Bill, as amended, considered *June* 15, [224] 1900

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 208, 224, and 248, be suspended in the case of the said Bill

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°"

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Anderson*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 202, N. 94; M. 108

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°

Cross, Right Hon. R. A. (Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Lancashire, S.W.*

Administration of Justice (Wales), Motion for a Committee, [222] 1397

Adulteration of Food Act—Beer, [224] 470;—Milk, [225] 1379

Agricultural Machinery, Deaths by, [223] 144

Agricultural Tenancies, [222] 311

222] Artizans Dwellings, Leave, 97, 114, 115;
. 2R. 383, 1182
223] Comm. 46, 47; *cl.* 1, 48, 49; *cl.* 2, *ib.*, 53,
. 57; Amendt. 59, 64, 114; *cl.* 3, 115, 117,
. 118; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 119, 121, 122; *cl.* 5,
. Amendt. *ib.*, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129,
. 130; *cl.* 7, 131, 733, 736, 737, 738, 740, 741,
. 744, 745, 746; Amendt. 752, 754, 756; *cl.* 8,
. 757; *cl.* 13, 759; Amendt. 761, 762; *cl.* 15,
. 1234; *cl.* 16, 1238, 1239; *add. cl.* 1240,
. 1241, 1242, 1243; 3R. 1943

Artizans Dwellings (Scotland), Leave, [225] 769

Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, Consid. [223] 876

Bishopric of Saint Albans, Leave, [222] 1772; 2R. [224] 508; Comm. *cl.* 7, 604; *cl.* 9, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 13, 605; Consid. *cl.* 8, 781; *cl.* 11, 782

Burials, 2R. [223] 1408

Catholic Emancipation Act—Jesuits in England, [224] 1716

Channel Islands—Prison Rules, Jersey, [223] 362, 363

Church Services—Refusal of Burial Service, [223] 1284

Coal Mines—Mines Regulation Act—Bunker's Hill, Colliery Explosion at, [223] 1961; [224] 289, 1714
Gunpowder, Use of, [224] 1127

Coal Mines Regulation Act—Gornel Wood Accident, [225] 1736

225] Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, 290;
. Comm. *cl.* 4, 1343, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349;
. Amendt. 1352; *cl.* 5, 1353, 1354; *cl.* 6,
. 1355; *cl.* 8, 1356; *cl.* 9, *ib.*; *cl.* 10, 1358;
. *cl.* 14, *ib.*, 1360; Amendt. 1361; *add. cl.*
. 1579, 1580, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1588; Consid.
. *cl.* 4, 1739; *cl.* 8, 1742; *cl.* 13, 1748
226] Lords Amendts. Consid. 709, 712, 714, 716

Contempt of Court, Commitments for, [223] 231

Coroner's Inquests—Sir C. Lyell, the late, [222] 1051

Corrupt Practices Act—Parliamentary Elections Act, [224] 1462

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Criminal Law—Miscellaneous Questions
Baker, Colonel, Sentence on, [226] 565, 857
Brutal Assaults, [223] 1824
Catapults, Sale of, [225] 874
Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [225] 1379, 1380, 1577, 1656
Christina Vivian, Case of, [222] 395
Cock Fighting, [224] 1520
Cock Fights—Aintree and Sutton Coldfield, [223] 1447
Committal for Contempt—William Craddock, Case of, [223] 77
Convict Castro, The, [224] 473
Conviction for Picketing — Alleged Ill-treatment of Prisoners, [224] 1814
Convicts, Treatment of—Portland Prison, [224] 1401; — Portland and Chatham, [225] 259

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Dangerous Exhibitions—Young Children, [222] 1611
Dawson, Samuel, Case of, [225] 1134
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Galashiels, Fatal Occurrence near—Prosecution of a Constable, [226] 378
Gibraltar, Convict Prison at, [223] 22
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Imprisonment for Contempt of Court, [222] 1880
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Jewel Robberies, [222] 1287
Langton, John, Case of, [223] 1209
O'Brien, John, Sentence on, [226] 100, 371
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Spalding Magistrates — Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [226] 125
Stalybridge, Sentence on a Child at, [222] 1046
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Customs—Smuggling, Conviction for, at Leith, [223] 1216
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Committee, [222] 1507
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224] Employers and Workmen, Leave, 1668, 1688
225] 549 ; 2R. 656, 674 ; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1337, 1338 ; *cl.* 4, 1339 ; *cl.* 6, *ib.* ; *add. cl.* 1340 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1589 ; Amendt. 1590, 1591 ; *cl.* 9, Amendt. *ib.*
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Magistracy — Appointment of Magistrates, [222] 553 ;—Exeter, [224] 391
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Cross, Mr. J. K., *Bolton*
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [226] 831
India—Import Duties on Cotton Goods, [222] 1484

Cubitt, Mr. G., *Surrey, W.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 752
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Committee, [222] 1501
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Cuninghame, Sir W. J. M., *Ayr, &c.*
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1555

Currency—Bank Acts of 1844 *and* 1845
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845" (*Mr. Anderson*) *Mar* 16, [222] 1928; after debate, Question put; A. 47, N. 133; M. 86

Cust, Captain H. F. C., *Grantham*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 9, Amendt. [226] 69

Customs and Excise Establishments
Question, Sir Henry Peek; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [223] 1214

Customs and Inland Revenue Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Read 1° * *May* 10 [Bill 158]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Order for Committee read *May* 27, [224] 927
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they have power to make provision for the repeal of the Stamp Duties on appointments to offices or employments (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"
Amendt to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the remission of Taxation to the extent of £60,000 per annum, arising from the proposed alteration in Duties on Licences for Brewers, would be suitably met by an equivalent increase in the Malt Duties" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered * *May* 31
Read 3° * *June* 1
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *June* 3
Read 2ª * *June* 7 (No. 126)
Committee *; Report *June* 8
Read 3ª * *June* 10
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 23]

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Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 19, [223] 1216

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  Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 21, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that those functions of Her Majesty's Government which especially relate to Commerce and Agriculture should be administered under the direction of a Principal Secretary of State, who shall be a member of the Cabinet ; and that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that She will be graciously pleased to give effect to this Resolution" (*Mr. Sampson Lloyd*) *v.*, [224] 723 ; after debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

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l. Presented ; read 1ª * *July* 23 (No. 221)
  Read 2ª *July* 30, [226] 214
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  Read 3ª * *August* 3
c. Read 1° * (*Viscount Sandon*) *August* 3
  Read 2° *August* 5, 602 [Bill 283]
  Committee * ; Report *August* 6
  Read 3° * *August* 7
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 68]

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- France, Germany, &c.—Peace of Europe, Motion for Correspondence, [224] 1095
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- Law and Justice—Serjeant-at-Law, Degree of, [226] 855
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- Metropolitan Police—Public Museums, [225] 87
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Dover Pier and Harbour Bill
(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Charles Adderley*) *Mar* 4, [222] 1276; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned;" Motion withdrawn; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 84]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 5, [223] 354
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir George Balfour*); after short debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee
And, on *April* 13, Committee nominated as follows;—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald (Chairman), Sir George Balfour, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Reed, Mr. Ritchie; Admiral Egerton, Sir George Elliot, Mr. Massey nominated by the Committee of Selection
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee, to report upon the advantages which the proposed Harbour, if successfully constructed, may afford to the defences of the Country in the case of an European war" (*Mr. Dillwyn*)
Amendt. to add at end of Question "and for purposes of refuge and Channel communication" (*Sir Edward Watkin*); Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Three to be the quorum of the Select Committee *April* 14
Bill reported * *June* 1 [Bill 192]
Question, Mr. Freshfield; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 25, [225] 549
Bill withdrawn * *June* 28

Dover Pier and Harbour [*Expenses*]
Resolution [June 1] reported "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of one-third of the expenses incurred in the construction of Works in pursuance of any Act of the present Session for authorising the construction of additional Piers and Works at Dover" *June* 7, [224] 1517; Resolution read the first time; Moved, "That the said Resolution be now read a second time;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Beckett-Denison*); Motion withdrawn; Resolution agreed to

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Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 20, [225] 281
Parliament — Private Telegraph Wires — St. Stephen's Club, [224] 21
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Consid. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [224] 917
223] Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. 1478; *cl.* 2, 1664; *cl.* 3, 1680, 1835, 1852, 1853; Amendt. 1855, 1859; Amendt. 1894; Amendt. 1895; Amendt. 1896, 1904, 1912, 1967; Amendt. 1977; *cl.* 4, 1980; *cl.* 5, 1994
224] 184; Preamble, 192; Consid. 410, 411; *cl.* 3, 420, 425; Amendt. 430, 431, 433
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1768, 1787, 1796
Supply — Board of Supervision and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 931
  Constabulary Force in Ireland, [226] 287
  National Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 334

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 8 (No. 138)
Read 2ª * *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 29
Read 3ª * *July* 1
c. Read 1° * (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) *July* 2
Read 2° * *July* 5 [Bill 231]
Committee *; Report *July* 14
Read 3° * *July* 15
l. Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxix]

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Fourtowns, &c.) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1^a*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 25 (No. 170)

Drugging of Animals Bill
(*Sir John Astley, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Rowland Winn*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 25 [Bill 184]
Read 2°* *July* 2
Committee*; Report *July* 5 [Bill 235]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 12
Bill withdrawn* *July* 26

Duff, Mr. M. E. Grant, *Elgin, &c.*
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [226] 796, 839
India — Burmah, Our Relations with, [225] 1138
Indian Civil Service, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 736

Duff, Mr. R. W., *Banffshire*
Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1267
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1583
Navy Estimates—Scientific Departments, [223] 660
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 16, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 989

Dunbar, Mr. J., *New Ross*
Army Estimates — Medical Establishments, [223] 324
Civil Service Inquiry Commission, Report, [223] 1447
India—Baroda, Guikwar of, [223] 1510
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1649

Dundas, Hon. J. C., *Richmond*
Public Prosecutors, [224] 392
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [222] 430

Dunmore, Earl of
Railway Companies (Rolling Stock), Motion for Returns, [223] 1632
Railway Trains Regulation, 2R. [223] 1624
Railways, Accidents on, 1874—Return, [224] 375, 378
Seal Fishery (Greenland), Comm. [224] 1002

Dunsany, Lord
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1231
National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 736
Navy — Naval Cadets—New Naval College, [225] 540
Promotion and Retirement, [225] 867
Transport of Cattle by Sea and Land, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1705
Unseaworthy Ships, Report, [226] 846

Dyke, Mr. W. H. (Secretary to the Treasury), *Kent, Mid*
Mitchel, John, Case of, [222] 420
Parliament—Public Business, [224] 592

Dynevor, Lord
Agricultural Holdings (England), Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 380
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] *1888

Dyott, Colonel R., *Lichfield*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, 1918
226] *cl.* 8, 65; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 66; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 71; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 103
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 27, Amendt. [225] 1365; *cl.* 32, 1725

Early Closing Act, 1864 — *Temperance Hotels*
Question, Mr. Wilson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 12, [222] 1693

Earp, Mr. T., *Newark*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 45, Amendt. [226] 193
Army—Militia Billeting, [224] 1520
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 52, 60
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1440
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt. [224] 208
Supply—Stationery, &c. [222] 1361

East India Home Government (Appointments) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Resolution [July 26] reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* *July* 27 [Bill 272]
Read 2°* *July* 29
Committee*; Report *August* 2
Considered* *August* 3
Read 3°* *August* 4
l. Read 1^a* (*Marquess of Salisbury*) *August* 5
Read 2^a* *August* 6 (No. 261)
Committee*; Report *August* 7
Read 3^a* *August* 9
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 73]

East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill (*Lord George Hamilton, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *Feb* 15, [222] 390
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered* *Feb* 22
Read 1°* *Feb* 25 [Bill 74]
Read 2°* *Mar* 9
Committee; Report *Mar* 12, 1770
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *Mar* 15, 1852
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "it is inexpedient for Parliament to impose any new charges on the revenues of India

[*cont.*

East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill—cont.
until the Select Committee which has been appointed to investigate the Indian home charges has completed its inquiry" (*Mr. Fawcett*) v.; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 138, N. 72; M. 66
Main Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3°;" Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sullivan*); Question put, and agreed to; debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Mar* 18, [223] 70
Main Question withdrawn
Moved, "That the Bill be re-committed, in respect of Clause 1" (*Lord George Hamilton*); after short debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Mar* 23, 296
Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

EATON, Mr. H. W., *Coventry*
Chinese Legations in Europe—Mr. Margary, [225] 1246

Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Cubitt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 26 [Bill 266]
Read 2° * *July* 30
Committee *; Report *July* 31
Read 3° * *August* 2
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *August* 3
Read 2ª * *August* 6 (No. 252)
Committee *; Report *August* 7
Read 3ª * *August* 9
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 71]

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Fen Chapels) Bill (*Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Malcolm*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 173]
Read 2° * *June* 7
Committee *; Report *June* 21
Considered * *June* 22
Read 3° * *June* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Bishop of London*) *June* 25 (No. 172)
Read 2ª * *July* 5
Committee * *July* 8 (No. 204)
Report * *July* 12
Read 3ª * *July* 13
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxii]

Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 18 (No. 161)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 25, [225] 541
Committee *July* 2, 868 (No. 187)
Report * *July* 6 (No. 201)
Read 3ª * *July* 8
c. Read 1° * *July* 14 [Bill 258]
Read 2° * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *August* 2
Considered * *August* 5 [Bill 282]
Read 3° * *August* 6
l. Returned from Commons *August* 7 (No. 273)
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 76]

EDMONSTONE, Admiral Sir W., *Stirlingshire*
Army—Central Arsenal, [223] 1940
High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1750
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1773
Navy—Widows and Children of Sailors and Marines, [224] 579

EDUCATION
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
Education Department
Bristol School Board, Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 20, [225] 1735
Compulsory Attendance — Inefficient Private Schools, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Viscount Sandon *April* 16, [223] 1113
Elementary Schools — Payment of Grants, Question, Lord Francis Hervey; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 20, [225] 1734
Field Dalling School Board, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 8, [225] 1134
The New Code (1875), Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 18, [223] 28; Questions, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answers, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 23, 225
The Pension Minute—Normal School Teachers, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 8, [225] 1141;—*Superannuation Allowances to Teachers*, Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 16, 1577
Elementary School Teachers—Salaries, Observations, Mr. Whitwell *July* 1, [225] 792;—*Pensions*, Question, Mr. Fielden; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 6, 1000

Education—Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, Observations, The Earl of Lauderdale; Reply, The Duke of Richmond; short debate thereon *April* 19, [223] 1202
Education—Physical Education in Public Elementary Schools, Observations, Mr. Butler-Johnstone *July* 1, [225] 794
Parl. Papers—
Report 1874-5 and Appendices [1265-I-II]
22nd Report—Science and Art [1264]
New Code and Regulations, 1875 . . . . [1170]
Minutes thereon . . . . . [1192-1193]
Elementary Schools (England and Scotland) . . . . . [1218]
Minute (Factory Act, 1874 . [1273-1274]

Elementary Education Act (1870)
Board School at Holyhead, Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *April* 20, [223] 1276
Board School at Winchester, Questions, Mr. Dixon, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answers, Viscount Sandon *May* 27, [224] 921 *P.P.* 254
Clause 74—"*Boys and Unmarried Women*," Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *July* 19, [225] 1642

[*cont.*

EDUCATION—*cont.*

Compulsory Attendance—Legislation, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Feb* 26, [222] 942;—*Case of* —— *Boxall*, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 14, [224] 1810

Loans to School Boards, Question, Mr. Tremayne; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 1, [222] 993

London School Board, Question, Lord Henry Thynne; Answer, Viscount Sandon *June* 7, [224] 1463

National Schools, Middleton, Question, Mr. Pease; Answer, Viscount Sandon *June* 15, [224] 1920

Public Teachers Members of School Boards, Question, Mr. Stevenson; Answer, Viscount Sandon *April* 26, [223] 1634

Religious Instruction—Section 7, Question, Observations, Mr. A. Mills; Reply, Viscount Sandon; short debate thereon *July* 1, [225] 819

School Accommodation at Gravesend, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Viscount Sandon *August* 5, [226] 557

School Boards—Clause 12, Question, Lord Francis Hervey; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 12, [225] 1328

Schools in the Fen Districts, Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, Viscount Sandon *June* 28, [225] 649

Voluntary Schools, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Viscount Sandon *April* 15, [223] 971

Parl. Papers—

London School Board—Population, &c.	229
London School Board—Accounts . . .	360
Religious Observances—Regulations . .	471
Nominal Return of Board Schools .	416, 431

Education Department—New Code, 1875

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to direct that the New Code be amended by the omission of Article 19 D" (*Mr. Dixon*) *Mar* 9, [222] 1508; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Education — Elementary Education Act (1870)—*Compulsory Attendance*

Case of Mrs. Marks, Question, Lord Eslington; Answer, Viscount Sandon *May* 6, [224] 156; Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *June* 4, 1389

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 1, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the cordial co-operation of School Boards and Boards of Guardians within their respective districts is essential to the just and beneficial exercise of the powers conferred upon School Boards of enforcing attendance at School upon children of the labouring poor" (*Lord Eslington*) *v.*, [225] 799; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Education—Elementary Education Act—Education in Rural Districts—Agricultural Children

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is undesirable that a less amount of school attendance should be secured to children employed in agriculture than to children employed in other branches of industry" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *Mar* 2, [222] 1054

Amendt. to leave out from "undesirable" and add "to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories" (*Mr. Pell*) *v.* 1067; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 149, N. 229; M. 80

Division List, A. and N. 1116

Question proposed, "That 'to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories,' be added instead thereof;" Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Walsh*); negatived

Question again proposed; after further short debate, Question put; A. 150, N. 226; M. 76

Amendt. after "undesirable," to add "considering the limited experience of the working of the Agricultural Children Act, to legislate further on that subject at the present time" (*Mr. Wilbraham Egerton*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Locke*); A. 144, N. 227; M. 83

Question again proposed, "That those words be there added;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Macgregor*); A. 224, N. 41; M. 183

Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness) Bill

(*The Marquess of Stafford, Sir John Sinclair, Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Whitbread*)

c. Resolution [April 23] reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *April* 29 [Bill 145]

Read 2°, after short debate *May* 3, [223] 2001

Order for Committee read *June* 15, [224] 1935

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to extend the provisions of the Act to Scotland generally, so far as to provide for an efficient audit of the accounts of school boards, and to enable school boards either to lease or to accept the transfer of certain existing schools" (*Mr. Ramsay*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;" Debate adjourned

Bill withdrawn * *July* 28

EDWARDS, Mr. H., *Weymouth*

Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 876

Navy—Dartmouth, Naval College at, [225] 1144

Weymouth, Naval College at, [224] 1351

Navy Estimates—New Works, Buildings, &c. Amendt. [226] 503

EGERTON OF TATTON, Lord
Agricultural Holdings (England), Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 380
Sale of Food and Drugs, Report, Amendt. [225] 944

EGERTON, Hon. A. F. (Secretary to the Board of Admiralty), *Lancashire, S.E.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 44, [226] 139
Arctic Expedition, The, [222] 310
Navy—Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 653
State of the—Iron-clad Ships, [225] 1194
Navy—Crime and Punishment, Return of, Res. [225] 1421
Navy (Promotion and Retirement), Res. [224] 1293
Navy Estimates—Arctic Expedition, [222] 1357
Medicine and Medical Stores, &c. [223] 661
Seamen and Marines, [223] 655
Sea Fisheries (Scotland)—H.M.S. "Jackal," [226] 869
Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 821

EGERTON, Hon. Admiral F., *Derbyshire, E.*
Navy—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Visit to India, [224] 1521
Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 652
Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 466

EGERTON, Hon. Wilbraham, *Cheshire, Mid*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1685; *cl.* 5, 1760, 1854, 1855; *cl.* 6, 1917; *cl.* 7, [226] 61; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 68; *cl.* 43, Amendt. 132; Amendt. 133; *add. cl.* 200
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, [223] 974;—Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, [225] 787
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1116, 1119, 1120
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 952

Egypt—Judicial Tribunals
Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, Mr. Bourke *May* 3, [223] 1953 *P.P.* [188]

ELCHO, Lord, *Haddingtonshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1696, 1699, 1718, 1721; *cl.* 5, 1852, 1854, 1855; *cl.* 6, 1914; *cl.* 43, [226] 120; *cl.* 45, 145
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 894
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
Army Reserve—Autumn Manœuvres, [225] 740, 742
Artillery — Woolwich System of Rifling, [223] 315
Recruits, [224] 649, 652, 690, 694, 696
Army Estimates—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, [223] 336
Land Forces, [222] 1445
Militia Pay, [224] 717
Reserve Forces, [223] 332
Volunteer Corps, [223] 329
Warlike Stores, [223] 339, 343, 344
[*cont.*

ELCHO, Lord—*cont.*
Works, Buildings, &c. [223] 346
Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 327
Army Organization—Recruits, Res. [223] 1287, 1357
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 4, [225] 1739
Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 664
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1585
Indian Civil Service, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 737
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 168, 170
Metropolitan Board of Works—Street Watering and Cleansing, [225] 157
Municipality of London, Leave, [222] 236, 239
National Gallery—Solario, Purchase of a Picture by, [224] 397
Navy — General Turnpike Acts—Liability of the Coastguard, [223] 1953
Parliament—Queen *v.* Castro—Petitions, [223] 1221
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 656
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1841
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1157

Election of Aldermen (Cumulative Vote) Bill—See
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote) Bill

Elementary Education Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Birley, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Salt, Mr. Morley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 2 [Bill 234]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 12

Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance) Bill
(*Mr. Dixon, Mr. Mundella, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Trevelyan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 16]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 9, [224] 1562
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Hamond*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 164, N. 255; M. 91
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1611

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Brighton) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 8 (No. 32)
Referred to the Examiners *Mar* 9
Read 2ª * *Mar* 17
Committee *; Report *April* 9
Read 3ª * *April* 12
c. Read 1° * (*Viscount Sandon*) *April* 19 [Bill 129]
Read 2° * *April* 22
Committee *; Report *May* 3
Read 3° * *May* 4
l. Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. viii]

Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 12 (No. 14)
Read 2ª* *Feb* 19
Committee* *Mar* 1
Report* *Mar* 2
Read 3ª* *Mar* 4
c. Read 1°* (*Viscount Sandon*) *Mar* 8 [Bill 88]
Read 2°* *Mar* 11
Committee*; Report *Mar* 22
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *Mar* 23, [223] 295
Moved, "That the House do now adjourn" (*Captain Nolan*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. vii]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 13 (No. 104)
Read 2ª* *June* 17
Committee *July* 5, [225] 947
Report* *July* 6
Read 3ª* *July* 8
c. Read 1°* (*Viscount Sandon*) *July* 12 [Bill 251]
Read 2°* *July* 15
Committee*; Report *July* 26
Read 3°* *July* 27
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxiii]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London No. 2) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 10 (No. 141)
Read 2ª* *June* 27
Committee*; Report *June* 29
Read 3ª* *July* 1
c. Read 1°* (*Viscount Sandon*) *July* 6 [Bill 239]
Read 2°* *July* 8
Committee*; Report *July* 19
Read 3°* *July* 20
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxiv]

ELIOT, Lord
Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. *add. cl.* [222] 1479

ELPHINSTONE, Lord
Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1879
Navy—Naval Cadets—New Naval College, [225] 538
Training Boys, System of, [222] 1382

ELPHINSTONE, Sir J. D. H., *Portsmouth*
Church Rates Abolition (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1793
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1566
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 442

EMLY, Lord
Army—Limerick Militia—Lee, John, Case of, [225] 1801

Employers and Workmen Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. *The Labour Laws*, Moved, "That the Orders of the Day subsequent to the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on going into Committee on the Land Titles and Transfer Bill be postponed till after the Notice of Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Labour Laws" (*Mr. Dis-
224] raeli*) *June* 10, 1628
Amendt. to leave out from "resuming," to "Transfer Bill," both inclusive, and insert "the Second Reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill" (*Mr. Macdonald*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to
Motion for Leave (*Mr. Assheton Cross*), 1668; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 203]
Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Mr.
225] Assheton Cross *June* 25, 549
Read 2°, after debate *June* 28, 651
Committee; Report *July* 12, 1331
Considered *July* 16, 1589 [Bill 259]
Read 3°* *July* 20
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Chancellor*) *July* 22
Read 2ª* *July* 26 (No. 218)
226] Committee, after short debate *July* 29, 166
Report* *August* 2 (No. 241)
Read 3ª *August* 5, 546
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 286]
l. Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 90]

Endowed Schools
Felsted School—Dismissal of the Head Master, Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Viscount Sandon *August* 9, [226] 775
Return . . . . *P. P. l.* 225
Kibworth Endowed School, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Viscount Sandon *June* 22, [225] 293

Endowed Schools Commissioners
Dulwich College Scheme, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 9, [225] 1246 (*P. P.* No. 16-7)
Exeter Endowed Schools Scheme (*P.P.* 16-6)
Questions, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Viscount Sandon *July* 1, [225] 788; Question, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answer, Viscount Sandon *July* 5, 950
Moved, "That the Order that the Copy of the scheme for the management of St. John's Hospital and other charities and endowments in the City of Exeter lie on the Table be discharged" (*Viscount Sandon*); Motion agreed to; Order discharged
Report of Commissioners . *P.P.* [1142]

Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance Bill (*Viscount Sandon, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 10 [Bill 161]
Read 2°* *May* 13
Committee*; Report *May* 20
Read 3°* *May* 21

[*cont.*

Endowed Schools Act (1868) *Continuance Bill*—cont.
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *May* 28
Read 2ª* *June* 22 (No. 109)
Committee*; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª, after short debate *June* 28, [225] 630
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 29]

ENFIELD, Viscount
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 21, [226] 548
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), 2R. [226] 434

ENNIS, Mr. N., *Meath*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [224] 41

ENNISKILLEN, Earl of
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 996

Entail Amendment (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Cameron*)
c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *June* 18, [225] 221; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1º* [Bill 212]
Read 2º* *July* 6
Committee*; Report *July* 9 [Bill 248]
Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *July* 13, 1395
Committee*; Report *July* 15
Considered* *July* 16
Read 3º* *July* 19
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Chancellor*) *July* 20 (No. 214)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 23, 1901
Committee, after short debate *July* 27, [226] 83
Report *July* 29, 169 (No. 237)
Read 3ª* *July* 30 (No. 242)
c. Lords Amendts. *July* 31 [Bill 280]
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 61]

Epping Forest Act—Report of the Commissioners
Question, Mr. Samuda; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *May* 27, [224] 924
Preliminary Report . . . *P. P.* No. 110

Epping Forest Bill
(*Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1º* *Feb* 9 [Bill 52]
Read 2º* *Feb* 25
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Mar* 1, [222] 1039; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That the Order that the Bill be committed be discharged; That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Motion agreed to
Bill committed to a Select Committee as follows:—Mr. Goldney (Chairman), Mr. Massey, Mr. Winn, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Spencer Stanhope nominated by the Committee of Selection

[*cont.*

Epping Forest Bill—cont.
Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report, after short debate *Mar* 11, 1678 [Bill 87]
Read 3º* *Mar* 12
l. Read 1ª* and referred to the Examiners *Mar* 15
Read 2ª* *Mar* 16
Committee*; Report; read 3ª *Mar* 17
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict* c. 6]

ERRINGTON, Mr. G., *Longford Co.*
Army—Longford Barracks, [222] 1603
Officers' Grievances, Royal Commission on, [225] 1653
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Deeds, Registry of, [225] 648
Irish Pharmaceutical Society—Grand Jury System, [222] 215
Trinity College, Dublin, [223] 1442
Palace of Westminster—Frescoes, [223] 26
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [226] 284
Queen's University, Ireland, Amendt. [226] 527
Science and Art Department, [225] 856
West Indies—St. Vincent, Island of, [225] 250

ESLINGTON, Lord, *Northumberland, S.*
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 2030
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1588; Consid. *cl.* 8, 1742; *cl.* 13, 1749
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Committee, [222] 1497
Elementary Education Act—Mrs. Marks, Case of, [224] 156, 158; Res. [225] 799, 813
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 863; Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1252; *cl.* 14, 1369; Consid. *cl.* 28, [225] 313
Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1745
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment—Liability Clause, [222] 1696
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. [223] 527; Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 131; *cl.* 9, 135, 164; *cl.* 12, 261, 263, 272; *cl.* 17, 278, 782, 1863
Navy Estimates — Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 504
Parliament—Public Business, [225] 302
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 90
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1969; Consid. [224] 406
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 89, [224] 891; Consid. *cl.* 89, Amendt. 1361
Public Works Loan, Comm. Schedule 1, [226] 540
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 966; *cl.* 4, 1503; *cl.* 5, 1511
Science and Art Department (Dublin), Res. [225] 1405
Supply—Stationery, &c. [222] 1362
Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 152; 2R. 249; Comm. 384; *cl.* 1, 409; *cl.* 2, 417; Consid. 580, 583

ESTCOURT, Mr. G. B., *Wilts, N.*
Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 8, Amendt. [225] 304

Eton College—Messrs. Moody and Sankey
Question, Observations, The Marquess of Bath; Reply, Lord Lyttelton; short debate thereon *June* 21, [225] 225

European Assurance Society Arbitration Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented, and referred to the Examiners *Mar* 2, [222] 1045
c. Read 2°, after short debate, and committed to a Select Committee; Five to be nominated by the House, and four by the Committee of Selection *June* 3, [224] 1350
Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" *July* 9, [225] 1237
Amendt. to leave out "now taken into Consideration," and add "re-committed" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered; Standing Orders 224 and 248 suspended; Bill read 3°
Appointment of Mr. Reilly, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 26, [226] 51
Return . . . *P. P.* (No. 118)

EVANS, Mr. T. W., *Derbyshire, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1857
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance—Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 805
Infanticide, 2R. [224] 537
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 200

EWING, Mr. A. Orr, *Dumbartonshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1854
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), Comm. [224] 1936
Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1721
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1769
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1758
Supply — Board of Supervision and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 932
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1149
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 450

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR of the (*see* CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER)

EXETER, Bishop of
Church Patronage, 2R. [222] 825; Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt. [224] 1221
Exeter Union of Benefices, 2R. [224] 1706, 1711
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [222] 730; *add. cl.* 1474, 1475, 1481, 1482

Exeter Union of Benefices Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bishop of Exeter*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *April* 19 (No. 58)
Order for 2R. discharged *April* 29
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *June* 11, [224] 1706

Exhibition Commissioners of 1851—*Further Report*
Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 1, [222] 995

Experiments on Animals Bill
(*Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Ashley*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 12 [Bill 163]
Bill withdrawn * *May* 28

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *July* 21 [Bill 262]
Read 2°* *July* 30
Committee *; Report *August* 2
Read 3°* *August* 3
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *August* 5
Read 2ª* *August* 6 (No. 260)
Committee *; Report *August* 7
Read 3ª* *August* 9
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 72]

Explosive Substances Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Legislation—Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 11, [222] 216
Resolution in Committee; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 25, [222] 910
Read 2°* *Mar* 15 [Bill 76]
Committee *—R.P. *April* 5
Committee; Report *April* 22, [223] 763
Considered * *April* 19 [Bill 115]
Considered * *April* 23
Re-comm.*; Committee; Report; Considered *April* 26
Read 3°* *April* 28
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl Beauchamp*) *April* 29 (No. 75)
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 3, 1949
Committee * *May* 7
Report * *May* 10 (No. 95)
Read 3ª* *May* 13 (No. 101)
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 17]

Eyre, Case of Ex-Governor
Observations, Mr. Horsman; Reply, Mr. J. Lowther; short debate thereon *July* 1, [225] 813

Factories and Workshops Acts
Bleach Works and Dye Works—Legislation, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 16, [222] 395
Factories Acts Consolidation, Question, Mr. Tennant; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 18, [222] 485

[*cont.*

Factories and Workshops Acts—cont.

The Royal Commission—The Canal Population, Question, Mr. William Price; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 23, [222] 753; *July* 15, [225] 1473;—*Women in Factories*, Question, Mr. William Holms; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 15, [223] 970

Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Act, 1874, Extension

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 19, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to ascertain and report how far it is expedient and practicable to extend the provisions of the Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Act, 1874, to manufactures and occupations other than textile, and further to consider and report upon the consolidation of all existing Factory and Workshop Regulation Acts" (*Mr. William Holms*) *v.*, [222] 556; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Falsification of Accounts Bill

(*Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. Lopes*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 15 [Bill 121]
Read 2° * *April* 22
Committee *—R.P. *April* 28
Committee *; Report *April* 30
Considered * *May* 3
Read 3° * *May* 4
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Lansdowne*) *May* 7 (No. 93)
Read 2ª *May* 28, [224] 1004
Committee * *June* 3 (No. 125)
Report * *June* 4
Read 3ª * *June* 7
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 24]

Fawcett, Mr. H., *Hackney*

Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 45, [226] 143; *add. cl.* 208
223]Artizans Dwellings, Comm. 38; *cl.* 2, 51,
56; Amendt. 62; *cl.* 5, 124, 125; Amendt.
126, 127, 129, 130; *cl.* 7, Motion for report-
ing Progress, 131; Amendt. 732, 734;
Amendt. 735, 738, 741, 744; Amendt. 752,
756, 757; *cl.* 8, Amendt. *ib.*
East India—Auditor of Accounts, &c. (Superannuations), Comm. Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 1868
East India Home Government (Pensions), 3R. Amendt. [222] 1852, 1855
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. Amendt. [226] 786, 794, 837, 839, 841; Report, 864
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1054, 1115
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1594
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1950
Endowed Schools — Dulwich College, [225] 1246
Eyre, Ex-Governor, Case of, [225] 818
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1079, 1119
Indian Museum—South Kensington, [223] 23
Local Authorities Loans, Comm. Amendt. [224] 991; [226] 681
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 12, [225] 178

[*cont.*

Fawcett, Mr. H.—*cont.*

National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. *cl.* 3, [224] 1560; [225] 180; 3R. 691
Navy Estimates — Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 505
New Forest, [226] 556
Parliament—Breach of Order (Plimsoll, Mr.), [225] 1828
Privilege — Queen v. Castro — Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 1016
Public Business, Amendt. [225] 299
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), 2R. [222] 412; Comm. Amendt. [223] 400; Schedule 3, 417
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1965
Police Expenses, 2R. [225] 1208, 1209
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1790
Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, [224] 584; 2R. Amendt. 802
Representation of the People, Res. [225] 1541, 1549
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. Amendt. [224] 943, 982; Preamble, 989, 990, 1483, 1494, 1495; *cl.* 5, 1505, 1510, 1513
Supply, [225] 527
Wales, Prince of — H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1151; Res. 1487
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1060

Fay, Mr. C. J., *Cavan Co.*

223]Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 203;
Comm, 1479; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1844, 1848;
Amendt. 1861, 1862, 1964; Amendt. 1975;
224]*cl.* 5, 42, 185; *add. cl.* 188
Shannon Navigation Act, [225] 1612

Ferguson, Mr. R., *Carlisle*

Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 906

Feversham, Earl of

Agricultural Holdings (England), 3R. [224] 569
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1231
Justices of the Peace Qualification, Comm. *add. cl.* [223] 1685

Fielden, Mr. J., *Yorkshire, W.R., E. Div.*

Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 389
Elementary School Teachers—Pensions, [225] 1000
Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 22, Amendt. [225] 309
Intoxicating Liquors (Sundays), [224] 1235, 1236
Licensing Act, 1872—Transfer of Licences, [224] 1351
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 174
Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment), Res. [225] 1422
Office of Works—Surveyor, Payment of, [225] 909
Sale of Food and Drugs, Re-comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1264
Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1771

Fiji Islands, Reported Epidemic in the
Question, Observations, The Earl of Shaftesbury; Reply, The Earl of Carnarvon *June* 10, [224] 1617; Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 21, [225] 253

Fisheries — Destruction of Sea Fish by Torpedoes
Question, Mr. Tremayne; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 4, [224] 1403

FITZGERALD, Right Hon. Sir W. S., *Horsham*
Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 359
India—Guikwar of Baroda, [223] 1828
Regimental Exchanges, Comm.. [222] 1233, 1236

FITZMAURICE, Lord E. G., *Calne*
Cape Colony—Delagoa Bay, Boundary at, [222] 1804
Consolidated Fund, 3R. [222] 1927
Metropolitan Board of Works—Liabilities, Annual Statement of, [222] 1181
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 84
Pearl Fishing Boats, Destruction of—H.M.S. "Thetis," [222] 1804

FLOYER, Mr. J., *Dorsetshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1921; *cl.* 11, [226] 71; *cl.* 34, Amendt. 115, 116; *cl.* 43, 120
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1080
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1371
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 891
Supply—Law Charges, England, [225] 1021

FORDYCE, Mr. W. D., *Aberdeenshire, E.*
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 441

Foreign Affairs—France—Declaration of Paris (1856)
Moved, "That, in consequence of a Conference having been held at Brussels in 1874 on International Law, and the proposed renewal of the Conference at St. Petersburg this year, a favourable opportunity is afforded to the Country of withdrawing from the Declaration of Paris of 1856, and thus maintaining our maritime rights, so essential to the power, prosperity, and independence of the Empire" (*Mr. Baillie Cochrane*) *April* 13, [223] 822; Previous Question moved and put, after long debate (*Mr. Cartwright*); A. 36, N. 261; M. 225
Explanation, Mr. Baillie Cochrane *April* 15, 976

Foreign Affairs — Treaties of Vienna (1815) *and Paris* (1856) — *Great Britain, Austria, and France*
Moved, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of the Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, and France, signed at Vienna 3rd of January 1815, and of the Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, and France, signed at Paris 15th of April 1856 (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *April* 19, [223] 1192; after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

Foreign Affairs—See titles *Germany and Belgium—Russia—Spain—Turkey—United States*

Foreign Jurisdiction Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 23 (No. 224)
Read 2ª* *July* 30
Committee*; Report *August* 2
Read 3ª* *August* 3
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Bourke*) *August* 3 [Bill 284]
2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned *August* 5, [226] 604
Read 2°* *August* 7
Committee*; Report; Considered; read 3° *August* 9
l. Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 85]

Foreign Loans Registration Bill
(*Mr. Henry B. Sheridan, Mr. M'Lagan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 11 [Bill 60]
Read 2°, and committed to the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States *Mar* 9, [222] 1528
Bill withdrawn* *Mar* 11

Foreign Loans Registration (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. M'Lagan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 11 [Bill 94]
Read 2°*, and committed to the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States *Mar* 23
Reported from Select Committee

Foreign Office
Alleged Robbery of a Queen's Messenger, Question, Mr. Owen Lewis; Answer, Mr. Bourke *May* 24, [224] 792
The Fatal Accident at—Defective Lifts, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Feb* 9, [222] 160

FORSTER, Sir C., *Walsall*
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 14, [225] 1361
Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 671
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [224] 1084
Parliament—Privilege—Fictitious Signatures, [224] 1136
Queen *v.* Castro — Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 983
Public Health—Small Pox in Staffordshire, [225] 161
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [224] 1773

FORSTER, Right Hon. W. E., *Bradford*

- Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 891
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 127
- Burials, 2R. [223] 1404
- Commerce and Agriculture, Department of, Res. [224] 736
- Commercial Gas, Consid. [225] 1236
- 225] Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, 1347, 1348, 1350; *cl.* 8, 1356; *cl.* 14, 1360; *add. cl.* 1584, 1586; Amendt. 1587; Consid. *cl.* 4, 1739; *cl.* 8, 1743
- Criminal Law—Luke Hills, Case of, Motion for an Address, [223] 109
- East African Slave Trade, Res. [225] 1170
- East India Home Government (Pensions), 3R. [222] 1855
- Education Department—New Code (1875), [223] 228
- Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1512
- Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1098, 1120, 1121
- Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance—Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 806, 813
- Elementary Education Act—Winchester, [224] 923
- Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1608
- Elementary School Teachers, Res. [225] 793
- Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 678; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1333, 1336, 1338
- Endowed Schools Commissioners—Exeter Endowed Schools Scheme, [225] 789, 790, 950, 951
- Factories Acts, 1874, Extension, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 563
- 224] Friendly Societies, Comm. 1192; *cl.* 4, 1199; *cl.* 7, 1201; *cl.* 10, Motion for reporting Progress, 1202; *cl.* 11, 1251; *cl.* 14, 1370, 1372, 1375; *cl.* 15, 1381
- Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1069, 1123
- Mitchel, John — Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 529
- Mutiny, Comm. [223] 69
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
    - Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1177
    - Easter Recess, [222] 1614, 1807
    - Public Business, [223] 1893; [224] 475, 1626, 1629; [225] 301, 1666
    - Public Petitions, Committee on—Queen v. Castro — Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 715, 1282
- Parliament—Sittings of the House, Res. [222] 1855, 1888
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 99
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1898, 1899, 1900, 1904
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1264, 1267; *cl.* 9, [224] 206
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 133
- Supply, [225] 528
    - Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 832
    - Scotland, [225] 857
- Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 629

FORSYTH, Mr. W., *Marylebone*

- Army—Knightsbridge Barracks, [223] 20
- Bills of Sale Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 793
- Bishopric of Saint Albans, Consid. *cl.* 8, [224] 780
- Burials, 2R. [223] 1389
- Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Co-operative Stores, [225] 917
- Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [225] 1353; *add. cl.* 1581
- Drafting and Revision of Acts of Parliament, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 568, 575
- Elementary School Teachers, Res. [225] 793
- Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1336
- France—Declaration of Paris (1856), Res. [223] 862
- Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 1408
- House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, Leave, [224] 530
- India—Bank of Bombay, Res. [223] 632
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 277
- Metropolis—Bow Street Police Court, [226] 774
- Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869, [222] 1343
- Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Select Committee, [224] 1942
- Navy—Medical Department, Director General of the, [226] 443
- Parliament—Public Business, [225] 299
    - Stroud Writ—Motion for New Writ, [222] 285
    - Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 593
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 1669, 1674
- Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1200, 1203
- Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1897
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1264, 1267; *cl.* 24, [224] 597
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 125
- Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1769, 1770
- Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1815; Comm. *cl.* 2, [225] 973; *cl.* 4, 975, 980
- Tichborne Trial, [226] 525
- Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1141
- Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. *cl.* 4, [226] 588
- Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 418, 430, 454a, 455a

FORTESCUE, Earl

- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [223] 1436; 3R. [224] 556
- Army—Competitive Examinations, [225] 1877
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 8, [224] 1346
- Chimney Sweepers, 2R. [224] 448
- Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance, 3R. [225] 630, 646
- Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [225] 1472
- Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, [223] 1204
- Pollution of Rivers, 1R. [223] 1889
- Poor Law, Res. [224] 1805
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [224] 1895; Report, [225] 946

France
Commercial Treaties, Question, Mr. Butler-Johnstone; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 26, [226] 44
Coolie Emigration to the French Colonies, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 14, [224] 1809
Declaration of Paris, 1856, Observations, Mr. O'Clery; Reply, Mr. Bourke; short debate thereon *July* 2, [225] 900
[See title *Foreign Affairs*]
Franco-German War — The "Turandot," Question, Mr. Watkin Williams; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 13, [225] 1381
Geographical Exhibition at Paris, Question, Observations, Lord Houghton; Reply, The Earl of Derby; short debate thereon *May* 28, [224] 1005
Sugar Duties—International Convention, 1864 —*Bounty on Refined Sugar*, Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 16, [225] 1577; Question, Observations, Lord Hampton; Reply, The Earl of Derby *July* 22, 1801
Minutes of Conferences—*P.P.* [1356-1357]

France, Germany, &c. — The Peace of Europe
Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr.
224] Bourke *May* 11, 471
Representation of Her Majesty's Government, Question, The Marquess of Hartington; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 24, 793
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to communicate to this House so much of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal relating to the peace of Europe which has taken place since the commencement of the present year as can be made known to Parliament without injury to the public service" (*The Earl Russell*) *May* 31, 1091; after short debate, on Question, resolved in the negative

FRASER, Sir W. A., *Kidderminster*
Clerkenwell House of Detention, Address for Copy of Rule 75, [223] 1361
Criminal Law—Baker, Colonel, Sentence on, [226] 567
Unconvicted Prisoners, [223] 17, 110, 113
Metropolis—Pavements, Cleansing of, [222] 983, 1049
Theatres—Provision in Case of Fire, [224] 742
Metropolis—Lighting, Paving, and Cleansing, Res. [222] 190, 199
Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869, [222] 1347; [226] 776
Metropolitan Police Cells, [225] 1951
Navy—Swimming, [222] 1630
Open Spaces (Metropolis), Leave, [222] 209
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1182
Parliamentary Elections (Trial of Petitions), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 772
Passports, [225] 1653
Police (Metropolis)—Sick or Drunken Persons, [224] 1064
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 203
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FRASER, Sir W. A.—*cont.*
Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 811, 818, 821
Supply—Law Charges, [222] 1363
Mint, The, [225] 628
Miscellaneous Expenses, [222] 1366
Valuations, Increased, (Metropolis), [225] 918
Westminster, Palace of—Ground on Southern Front, [225] 294

Free Libraries and Museums Act Amendment Bill (*Mr. Mundella, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 14 [Bill 119]

Freemasons (Ireland)—The Return
Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 9, [223] 606
P. P. (No. 177)

FRENCH, Hon. C., *Roscommon*
Criminal Law—Hanlon, Jane, [226] 100
Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act, 1870, [223] 139
Ireland — Petty Sessions Clerks, Salaries of, [222] 214
Judge of Probate Court, Imprisonment by—Dwyer, Thomas, Case of, [226] 219
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1901
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1785

French Labour Laws Commission
Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 13, [223] 781

French Protestant Service, Canterbury Cathedral
Question, Observations, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *August* 9, [226] 725

FRESHFIELD, Mr. C. K., *Dover*
Army—Artillery Ground, Finsbury Square, Res. [226] 471
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *add. cl.* [223] 1242
Dover Pier and Harbour, 2R. [223] 357; [225] 549
Metropolis, Fires in the—Hydrants, [222] 159
New Law Courts—Supreme Court of Appeal, [222] 159

Friendly Societies Bill
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
222] *c.* Motion for Leave (*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Feb* 8, 115; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°*
[Bill 2]
Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 12, 270; Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 303
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 25, 848
[*cont.*

Friendly Societies Bill—cont.
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Dr. Cameron*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
222] Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 5, 1286
. *Fees to Auditors*, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 9, 1488
. Order for Committee postponed *Mar* 16, 1927
Committee *; Report *May* 13 [Bill 169]
224] Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *May* 31, 1186
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "no legislation with regard to Friendly Societies can be deemed satisfactory that does not provide in some way for compulsory registration and audit, and for the gradual introduction in all cases of a properly calculated scale of contributions" (*Colonel Barttelot*) *v.*; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
. Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *June* 1, 1245
. Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *June* 3, 1365
. Committee; Report *June* 4, 1405 [Bill 196]
225] Considered *June* 22, 303
Read 3° * *June* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *June* 25
. Read 2ª, after debate *July* 8, 1125 (No. 173)
. Committee *July* 15, 1468
. Report *July* 20, 1730 (No. 208)
Read 3ª * *July* 22 (No. 215)
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 265]
226] Lords Amendts. considered *July* 30, 290
Moved, "That this House do disagree with one of the Lords Amendts" (*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*); after short debate, Motion agreed to
Several Amendts. agreed to; several amended and agreed to; several disagreed to; and consequential Amendts. made to the Bill
Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed:—List of the Committee
. *l.* Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. and Commons consequential Amendts. and reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords Amendts. considered *August* 3, 432
After short debate, Commons Amendts. agreed to, and the Lords Amendts. to which the Commons have disagreed not insisted on
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 60]

Friendly Societies Commission — Annual Rate of Mortality
Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 22, [223] 1443

GALLOWAY, Earl of
Army—First Class Army Reserve, Res. [225] 1556, 1573

GALWAY, Viscount, *Retford* (*East*)
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1852; *cl.* 8, [226] 64; *cl.* 14, 76; *cl.* 29, 114; *cl.* 43, 122; *cl.* 45, 182

Game Laws Abolition Bill
(*Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Burt, Mr. Dixon, Mr. M'Combie*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 12]
2R. [Dropped]

GARDNER, Mr. J. T. Agg-, *Cheltenham*
India—Torckler, Mr., Case of, [223] 1826; [224] 1740
Militia—Examinations for Commissions, [222] 1802

GARNIER, Mr. J. CARPENTER-, *Devon, S.*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 606
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1853
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 882

Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Dunmore*)
l. Presented; read 1ª *; and referred to the Examiners *April* 26 (No. 70)
Read 2ª * *May* 11
Committed: The Committee to be proposed by the Committee of Selection *May* 31
And, on *June* 11, the Lords following were appointed Members of the Select Committee: E. Devon (Chairman), E. Nelson, V. Hutchinson, L. Carysfort, L. Cloncurry
Report of Select Comm. *June* 21
Committee *; Report *June* 22
Report * *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 25
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) *June* 29
Read 2° * *July* 1 [Bill 228]
Committee *; Report *July* 12
Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *July* 13
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 14
Considered * *July* 19
Read 3° * *July* 20
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxix]

General Carriers Act (1830)
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed 'to inquire into the operation of the Act 11 Geo. 4, and 1 Will. 4, c. 68 (commonly known as 'The General Carriers Act, 1830')" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Feb* 23, [222] 788; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Moved, "That the Select Committee be composed of 19 Members" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Mar* 5, 1367; Motion agreed to
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Jackson (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Laing, Mr. Leeman, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Majendie, Mr. Morley, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Salt, Sir Edward Watkin, and Mr. Whitwell
Report of Select Comm. *July* 1 *P.P* (No. 295)

General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Steward*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*; and referred to the Examiners *June* 4 (No. 130)
Read 2ª* *June* 10
Committee* *June* 18
Report* *June* 21
Read 3ª* *June* 22
c. Read 1°* (*The Lord Advocate*) *June* 28
Read 2°* *July* 1 [Bill 227]
Committee*—R.P. *July* 12
Committee*; Report *July* 15
Considered* *July* 16
Read 3°* *July* 19
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 Vict. c. clxxi]

General School of Law Bill (*The Lord Selborne*)
224] *l.* Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *May* 4, 8 (No. 90)
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 28, 997
Committee, after short debate *June* 15, 1891
Waiting for Committee *August* 5

Germany and Belgium — International Obligations
Question, Mr. Sandford; Answer, Mr. Bourke
223] *April* 9, 604; Question, Mr. Owen Lewis; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 12, 718; Question, Observations, Earl Russell; Reply, The Earl of Derby *April* 19, 1199; Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, Mr. Disraeli, 1212
Moved, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of the recent correspondence between the Governments of the Emperor of Germany and the King of the Belgians, with an account of the steps taken to ascertain the truth of the allegations referred to in the said correspondence (*The Earl Russell*) *May* 3, 1944; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Order for resuming Adjourned Debate discharged *May* 13
Question, Observations, Lord Penzance; Reply,
225] The Earl of Derby *July* 12, 1316
Correspondence between the Governments (No. 1) . . . . *P.P.* [1214]

Germany and the Papacy
Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 3, [224] 1357

GIBSON, Mr. E., *Dublin University*
Army Medical Service, [224] 155
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. [223] 45; *cl.* 13, 760
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 522
Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 31, [225] 315
Indian Civil Service, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 733
Ireland, Property of the late Church of, Address for a Royal Commission, [224] 1048, 1049
Irish National Manuscripts, Fac-similes of, [223] 1208
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [224] 1298
Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law, 2R. [222] 1592

GIBSON, Mr. E.—*cont.*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 241; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1673; *cl.* 3, 1975; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1983, 1985; Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 417
Sunday Act—Terry *v.* Brighton Aquarium Company, [224] 20

GILPIN, Colonel R. T., *Bedfordshire*
Army—Brigade Depôt at Warley, [225] 253
War Office—Commander-in-Chief's Department, [225] 1654, 1655
Army Estimates—Militia Pay, [224] 713
Highways — Turnpike Trusts—Repairing of Roads, [224] 1352
Land Revenue Act—Purchase of Land, [222] 842
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 50, [226] 78
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 673; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1840

GLADSTONE, Right Hon. W. E., *Greenwich*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1837
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1984
Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 388
Burials, 2R. [223] 1375
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [224] 928; *add. cl.* 937, 941, 953
National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. [224] 1544, 1545; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1554, 1558
Parliament—Public Business, [224] 171, 990
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1904
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 144
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. Preamble, [224] 983, 987, 990, 1474, 1477
Supplementary Estimates, [226] 574, 578
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (Salaries, &c.), Res. [225] 1596
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, Res. [225] 1497
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 290, 366, 367

Glebe Lands, Corporate Bodies (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Bruen, Viscount Crichton*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 47]
Read 2°* *June* 23
Committee*; Report *June* 24
Read 3°* *June* 30
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl of Belmore*) *July* 1 (No. 181)
Read 2ª* *July* 5
Committee*; Report *July* 6
Read 3ª* *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 42]

Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Bruen, Viscount Crichton*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 23]
Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 24, [222] 793
Committee*; Report *Mar* 18
Considered* *Mar* 19
Read 3°* *Mar* 22

[*cont.*

Glebe Lands (*Ireland*) *Bill*— cont.
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Belmore*) *April* 8 (No. 47)
Read 2ª * *April* 20
Committee * ; Report *April* 29
Read 3ª * *May* 3
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. 11]

Glebe Loan (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered ; read 1º * *May* 13 [Bill 176]
Read 2º * *May* 24
Committee * ; Report *May* 25
Read 3º * *May* 27
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *May* 28 (No. 114)
Read 2ª * *June* 22
Committee * ; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 30]

GODDARD, Mr. A. L., *Cricklade*
Navy—Naval Examinations, New System of, [225] 295

GOLDNEY, Mr. G., *Chippenham*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1754 ; *cl.* 5, 1843 ; *cl.* 8, [226] 65 ; *cl.* 29, 113 ; *cl.* 34, 116, 117
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. [223] 37 ; *cl.* 2, 55 ; *cl.* 3, 115, 118 ; *cl.* 4, 122 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 129
Commercial Gas, Consid. [225] 1235
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [222] 1503, 1507
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1379 ; *cl.* 20, 1382
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1310
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1425, 1925
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. Schedule 3, [223] 417
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1833, 1856 ; *cl.* 5, [224] 185
Post Office—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Contract, [222] 989
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1825
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1483
Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 766
New Courts of Justices and Offices, [224] 776
Wellington Monument, [224] 773
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 991
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 440

GOLDSMID, Sir F. H., *Reading*
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, Leave, [224] 530
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [222] 203

GOLDSMID, Mr. J., *Rochester*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. 1694 ; *cl.* 3, 1753 ; *cl.* 5, 1759, 1760, 1762, 1829, 1846, 1848 ; Amendt. 1849 ; Amendt. 1850, 1852, 1855 ; *cl.* 6, 1915, 1923, 1924
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GOLDSMID, Mr. J.—*cont.*
226] *cl.* 7, 61, 62 ; *cl.* 9, 70 ; *cl.* 10, *ib.* ; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 71, 72 ; *cl.* 15, Motion for reporting Progress, 77 ; *cl.* 17, 103 ; *cl.* 24, 110 ; *cl.* 35, 117 ; *cl.* 38, 118 ; *cl.* 43, 120, 134 ; *cl.* 44, Amendt. 137, 138 ; Consid. 590, 592 ; *cl.* 7, 596 ; *cl.* 11, 597
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1354 ; *add. cl.* 1584
Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1336
Infanticide, Comm. *cl.* 3, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 629
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1934
Law Courts, The New, [223] 1634
Metropolis—Parliament Street, Widening of, [223] 1959
Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869, [222] 844, 1341, 1345
National Gallery, [223] 622
Navy Estimates—Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 506
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Privilege—Loans to Foreign States Committee, [223] 1131
Public Bills—Lords Amendts. to Commons Bills, [225] 649
Public Business, [225] 449, 1663 ; [226] 94, 98
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [222] 201
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 89
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 15, 65
Post Office—Savings Bank Department, [223] 468a, 1110
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Supply, [225] 527, 528
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. Ireland, [225] 1528
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Local Government Board, [225] 627
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922
Votes on Account, [225] 632

GORDON, Mr. W., *Chelsea*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 65
Exhibition, Commissioners of, 1851, Report, [223] 1280
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Committee, [224] 1947
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1264

GORE, Mr. W. R. ORMSBY-, *Leitrim*
Ireland—Ardglass, Harbour of, [226] 858

GORST, Mr. J. E., *Chatham*
British Ships, Classified, [226] 554
Criminal Law—Prosecutions, Costs of, [224] 745
Master and Servant Act, [223] 1825
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 107 ; *cl.* 9, 170 ; Amendt. 171 ; *cl.* 12, 268, 272, 274 ; *cl.* 20, 282
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- Gorst, Mr. J. E.—*cont.*
  - Metropolis—Queen Anne's Statue, [226] 371
    - Wandsworth Common, [226] 616
  - Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
    - Dockyard Servants, [224] 786
    - Engine-room Artificers, [226] 472
    - H.M.S. "Volage," [222] 1612
    - Marine Light Infantry—Pay of Officers, [226] 47
    - Non-commissioned Officers of Royal Marines as Sergeant Instructors of Volunteers, [224] 1808
    - Royal Marines, Officers of the, [222] 1617
  - Navy Estimates—Dockyards, &c. [226] 499
    - Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1676
    - New Works, Buildings, &c. [226] 505
    - Pay of Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 484
- 224] Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 89, 890; Consid. *cl.* 89, Amendt. 1362; *cl.* 257, Amendt. 1363; *cl.* 268, Amendt. 1364
  - Supply—Law Charges, England, Amendt. [225] 1012, 1017, 1022
  - Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 17, Amendt. [225] 1385, 1386; Consid. Schedule 1, Amendt. [226] 644; Amendt. 645; Amendt. 647
  - Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 406, 411, 412

- Goschen, Right Hon. G. J., *London*
  - Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 15, [223] 1236
  - Bankers Act Amendment, Leave, [222] 140, 141; 2R. 1969, 2004, 2029, 2030
  - Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Co-operative Stores, [225] 916
  - Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *add. cl.* [224] 941
  - European Assurance Society Arbitration, Consid. [225] 1240
  - Local Authorities Loans, Comm. [226] 543
  - Merchant Shipping Acts—Steamship "Thornaby," [222] 1609
  - Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 992, 1861
  - Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 617
  - National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. *cl.* 1, [224] 1556, 1557
  - Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
    - Heavy Guns, [226] 474
    - H.M.S. "Devastation," [223] 1691; [225] 871
    - H.M.S "Volage," [222] 1613
    - Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 652
    - Reserve—Regulations, [222] 1177
    - State of the—Iron-clad Ships, [225] 1193
  - Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 456, 464
  - Navy—Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 892
  - Navy—Promotion and Retirement, Res. [224] 1293
  - Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [223] 657
    - Arctic Expedition, [222] 1357
    - Coast Guard Service, &c. [223] 658, 659
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    - Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 506

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- Goschen, Right Hon. G. J.—*cont.*
    - Fleet and Coast Guard, [226] 502
    - Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 504
    - Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1653, 1655, 1661
    - Miscellaneous Services, [223] 662
    - New Works, Buildings, &c. [226] 503
    - Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 481, 489
    - Scientific Departments, [223] 660
    - Seamen and Marines, [223] 655, 656; [226] 477
  - Parliament—Public Business, [224] 1629; [225] 1822
  - Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1842
  - Public Works Loan, Comm. Schedule 1, [226] 542
  - Regimental Exchanges, Comm. Amendt. [222] 1204; *cl.* 2, 1835, 1841, 1842; *add. cl.* 1926
  - Representation of the People, Res. [225] 1550
  - Savings Banks, &c. Comm. Preamble, [224] 985, 986, 1472, 1475, 1490, 1497; *cl.* 3, 1502, 1503; *cl.* 4, 1504; *cl.* 5, 1509
  - Supply—Board of Supervision and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 930, 931
    - Common Law Courts, [225] 1023
    - Law Charges, England, [225] 1020, 1021
    - Metropolitan Police, [225] 1025
  - Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 541, 629
  - Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 149; 2R. 260; Comm. *cl.* 1, 403; *cl.* 2, 417; *add. cl.* 422, 427

- Gourley, Mr. E. T., *Sunderland*
  - Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [225] 1723
  - Army Estimates—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, Amendt. [223] 335
    - Volunteer Corps, Amendt. [223] 327
    - Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 326
  - Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 1, [223] 49; *cl.* 2, 51; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 1239
  - Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 10, [224] 1247; *cl.* 14, 1365
  - Mercantile Marine—East Winds—Assistance to Shipping, [222] 1053
    - Rule of the Road at Sea, [225] 1136
  - Merchant Shipping Acts—Ship "Mary Ann," 554
    - Shipping Disasters, [222] 847
  - Merchant Shipping Act, 1873—Barque "Stanley," [226] 53
- 222] Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Leave, 134
- 223] 363; 2R. Motion for Adjournment, 570, 1284
- 224] 1811
- 225] Comm. 105; *cl.* 5, 131; *cl.* 9, 168; *cl.* 12, 179, 263, 273; Re-comm. 992
  - Metropolis—Temple Bar, [225] 1479
  - Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 64, Amendt. [226] 79
  - Navy Estimates—Coast Guard Service, [223] 659
    - Medicine and Medical Stores, [223] 661
    - Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1671
  - Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 89, [224] 890; *cl.* 129, 892; *cl.* 211, Amendt. 991; Consid. *cl.* 285, Amendt. 1364

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GOURLEY, Mr. E. T.—*cont.*
Supply—Tonnage Duties—Bounties on Slaves, &c. [222] 1365
Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. [226] 580; Amendt. 582, 584; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 585; 3R. 622

Government Officers Security Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 27 [Bill 188]
Read 2°* *May* 31
Committee*; Report *July* 29
Considered* *July* 30
Read 3°* *July* 31
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *August* 2
Read 2ª* *August* 5 (No. 251)
Committee*; Report *August* 6
Read 3ª* *August* 7
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 64]

GOWER, Hon. E. F. LEVESON-, *Bodmin*
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 2006

GRANTHAM, Mr. W., *Surrey, E.*
Adulteration of Food Act, 1872—Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 155
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, Comm. [223] 394
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 506
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. Schedule 1, [223] 415
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, [224] 513
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1661; Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 980; *cl.* 20, 1387; *cl.* 22, Amendt. 1389; *add. cl.* 1394

GRANVILLE, Earl
Agricultural Holdings (England), 1R. [222] 1692; 2R. [223] 958; Comm. *cl.* 30, 1439; *cl.* 35, 1440; Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 755
Army—Competitive Examinations, [225] 1877
Birmingham (Corporation) Water, 2R. [224] 1777
Dover Harbour, [225] 1366
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (London), Comm. [225] 947
France, Germany, &c.—Peace of Europe, Motion for Correspondence, [224] 1099
Great Britain, Austria, and France—Treaties of Vienna (1815) and Paris (1856), Address for Copies, [223] 1198
Increase of the Episcopate, 3R. [222] 1868, 1869
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Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the Clauses of the Metropolitan Poor Act (30 Vic. c. 6), giving powers to the managers of asylums to take, hold, and dispose of lands and other property for the purposes of the Act" (*Mr. Coope*) *June* 15, [224] 1938
Amendt. to add, at end, "and the said Committee shall specially report whether any new general hospital for infectious diseases in the metropolis is desirable or necessary" (*Mr. Torrens*); after short debate, Question, "That those words be there added," put, and negatived; original Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in respect of the establishment of a Fever and Small Pox Hospital at Hampstead" (*Mr. Coope*), 1954; Motion agreed to
And, on *June* 28, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Sclater-Booth (Chairman), Mr. Collins, Mr. Coope, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Locke, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Pell, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Ralli, and Mr. Ritchie
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- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 35, [223] 1440

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- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1680, 1830; *cl.* 5, [224] 40

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- Income Tax—Exemptions, Res. [222] 1616
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 173
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- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 17, [226] 105; *cl.* 27, 112; *cl.* 43, 136
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- Parliament—Norwich New Writ, [224] 1243
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- Elementary Education Act, 1870 — School Boards, [225] 1328
- Parliament—Public Business, [226] 50
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [223] 1272; *cl.* 24, [224] 598; Amendt. 600; *cl.* 29, Amendt. 602

Heygate, Mr. W. U., *Leicestershire, S.*
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, Amendt. [225] 1924
- Army—Adjutants of Militia, [224] 472
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 60
- Burials, 2R. [223] 1380
- Church Services—Refusal of Burial Service, [223] 1284
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- Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1425, 1448
- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [222] 199
- Supply—Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 834
  - Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 769

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(*Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. William Holms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 13]
Moved "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 28, [223] 1736
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Montgomerie*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Bill withdrawn * *June* 8

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224] Comm. 1190; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 1247; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 1250, 1251; *cl.* 14, 1369; Amendt. 1372, 1373; Amendt. 1375, 1376; Amendt. 1379; Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 15, Amendt. 1381; *cl.* 23, Amendt. 1384; *cl.* 30, Amendt. 1411, 1412
225] Consid. *cl.* 12, 308; *cl.* 28, 314; *cl.* 30, Amendt. 315
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225] Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1353; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1354, 1355; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 1356; *add. cl.* Amendt. 1583, 1585; Amendt. 1587; Consid. *cl.* 4, 1739; *cl.* 8, 1743
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  Report, [224] 1879
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1668; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [225] 969; *cl.* 9, 985

Horses, Export of—Deterioration of the Breed
Moved, "That this House views with apprehension the large and continued export of the best and soundest stud horses and brood mares for general purposes from this Country, and wishes to direct the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the national importance of taking such steps as may be desirable to prevent the deterioration of the stock which remains" (*Mr. Chaplin*) *April* 27, [223] 1694; Previous Question proposed, "That that Question be now put" (*Mr. Sturt*); debate thereon [House counted out]

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Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 189
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  Public Business, [223] 1692
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 92
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, Res. [225] 1500

Houghton, Lord
Canada Copyright, 2R. [225] 427
Church Patronage, Comm. [224] 1203, 1218; *cl.* 12, 1219; Report, 1397; 3R. 1457
Geographical Exhibition at Paris, [224] 1005, 1007
Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. Amendt. [222] 1470, 1473; *cl.* 10, 1474; *add. cl.* 1478
Railway Trains Regulation, 2R. Amendt. [223] 1623
Railways, Accidents on, 1874—Return, [224] 377

Household Franchise (Counties) Bill (*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Blennerhassett*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 20]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 7, [225] 1061
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Salt*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 166, N. 268; M. 102
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Bill (*Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Callender, Mr. Ryder*)

224] *c.* Motion for Leave (*Sir H. Drummond Wolff*) *May* 12, 529; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 164]
Read 2° * *June* 2
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 3, 1388; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 10, 1688
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Hayter*) *v.*; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 107, N. 20; M. 87
Main Question proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dodds*); Question put, and negatived
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
226] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *July* 31, 338
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dodds*); after short debate, Question put; A. 27, N. 87; M. 60
Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3°;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3°;" debate adjourned
Debate resumed *August* 7, 720; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Edward Jenkins*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 20, N. 54; M. 34
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 31; M. 8
Then on the Motion of *Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth*, Debate adjourned
Moved, "That the Adjourned Debate be further adjourned till Monday next" *August* 9, 842
Amendt. to leave out after "That," and add "the said Order be discharged" (*Mr. Monk*) *v.*; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 3R. *August* 9

House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Bill (*Dr. Cameron, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Vans Agnew, Mr. Mackintosh*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 14 [Bill 210]
Read 2° * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *July* 2
3R. *August* 9

Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G., *London*
Army—Militia, Adjutants of, [226] 772
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt. [223] 1238
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 2012
Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 391
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1939
Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1517
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [224] 1083
Local Authorities Loans, 2R. [224] 608
National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. Amendt. [224] 1522, 1535, 1536; 3R. Amendt. [225] 686
Public Works Loans, Comm. Schedule 1, [226] 541
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 962, 1485; *cl.* 5, 1509; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 1514
Taxation, Res. [225] 1764
Valuation of Property (Metropolis), [225] 872
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 343

Hunt, Right Hon. G. W. (First Lord of the Admiralty), *Northamptonshire, N.*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. 497; Comm. 1722, 1723; *cl.* 5, 1829, 1834, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856; *cl.* 6, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919; Amendt. 1923, 1924; *cl.* 7, 1925, 1926, 1927
226] *cl.* 7, 59, 60, 63; *cl.* 8, 65; *cl.* 9, 66, 67, 68, 69; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 70; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 71; *cl.* 14, 76; *cl.* 15, 77; *cl.* 17, 104, 107; *cl.* 24, Amendt. 109, 110; *cl.* 29, 114; *cl.* 34, 115; Amendt. 116, 117, 118; *cl.* 43, 132, 135; *cl.* 44, Amendt. 137, 138; *cl.* 45, 141, 190, 193, 194; *cl.* 47, 197; *add. cl.* 199, 200, 201, 204, 208; Consid. Amendt. 589, 591; Amendt. 594; *cl.* 4, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 7, 595; Amendt. 596; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 597; *cl.* 14, *ib.*; *cl.* 15, *ib.*; *cl.* 49, 598
Arctic Expedition, The, [222] 394;—Sub-Lieutenant Franklin, 624, 1486;—Chaplains, Appointment of, [223] 469a, 784, 786, 1106; 1637;—Scientific Officers, 1687
Consolidated Fund, 3R. [222] 1928
Criminal Law — Prisoners, Treatment of — Devonport Gaol, [225] 952
Dover Pier and Harbour, 2R. [223] 361
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), 2R. [223] 2003
Fiji Islands—Epidemic of Measles, [225] 253
Marine Mutiny, Comm. *add. cl.* [223] 353
Mercantile Marine — East Winds—Assistance to Shipping, [222] 1053
Merchant Shipping Acts—Steamship "Thornaby," [222] 1609
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 14, [225] 276

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Hunt, Right Hon. G. W.—*cont.*

- Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Admirals, Retirement of, [222] 1605
  - Admiralty Draftsmen, [225] 1657
  - Boilers, Report of Committee on, [222] 1047
  - Cadetships—Examinations, [223] 1954
  - Chief Naval Instructor — "Britannia" Cadet Ship, [225] 1143
  - Competitive Designs, [225] 1478
  - Crime and Punishment, Report on, [223] 1509
  - Dartmouth, Naval College at, [225] 1144
  - Dockyard Labourers, [225] 1144, 1327
  - Dockyard Servants, [224] 786
  - East African Slave Trade—Cruisers, [223] 471a
  - Engineer Officers, Pay of, [222] 1694
  - General Turnpike Acts—Liability of the Coastguard, [223] 1954
  - Government Docks—Concessions to Private Firms, [223] 684
  - Heavy Guns, [226] 475, 476
  - H.M.S. "Albatross," [222] 1800
  - H.M.S. "Captain," Loss of the, [224] 1132
  - H.M.S. "Devastation," [223] 24, 1691; [224] 1404; [225] 871
  - H.M.S. "Triumph," Reported Disorders on Board, [226] 854
  - H.M.S. "Volage," [222] 1612, 1613
  - H.M. Ships, Cork Mattresses for, [222] 1607
  - H.M. Yacht "Osborne," [224] 162
  - H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Visit to India, [224] 1521
  - Iron-clad Ships, [223] 22; [225] 1182, 1195
  - Launches, Religious Ceremony at, [222] 393, 394
  - Marine Corps, Retirement in the, [222] 843;—Promotion in the, 1178;—Purchase, [223] 369
  - Marine Light Infantry — Pay of Officers, [226] 48
  - Medical Department, Director General of the, [226] 443
  - Medical Service—Surgeons, [224] 397
  - Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 647
  - Naval College, Weymouth, [224] 1352
  - Naval Examinations, New System of, [225] 295
  - Navigating Officers, [223] 20
  - Navy Stores—Prison Labour, [222] 1182
  - Non-commissioned Officers of Royal Marines as Sergeant Instructors of Volunteers, [224] 1808
  - Pacific Islands—Alleged Conflict with Natives, [222] 1606
  - Pearl Fishing Boats, Destruction of — H.M.S. "Thetis," [222] 1804
  - Royal Naval Reserve—Regulations, [222] 1177
  - Sailors and Marines, Widows and Children of, [224] 579
  - Shipping Agents, [223] 1687
  - Ships Ballasted—H.M.S. "Osborne," [225] 949
  - Ships of the late Chief Constructor, [222] 1805
  - Surgeons in the, [225] 292
  - Swimming, [222] 1631
  - Training Ship in Dublin Bay, [222] 485

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Hunt, Right Hon. G. W.—*cont.*

  - Training Ships — H.M.S. "Boscawen," [223] 81
  - Wooden Ships of War, Sale of, [222] 995
- Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 456, 457, 458, 459, 464
- Navy—Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 886, 891
- Navy—Promotion and Retirement, Res. [224] 1290
- Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment), Res. [225] 1420
- Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [223] 657, 658
  - Arctic Expedition, [222] 1349, 1356
  - Army Department (Conveyance of Troops), [223] 663
  - Coast Guard Service, &c. [223] 658, 660
  - Dockyards, &c. [225] 1207; [226] 493, 502
  - Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 504
  - Marine Divisions, [223] 661
  - Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1634, 1653, 1661, 1667, 1673, 1677
  - Miscellaneous Services, [223] 662, 663
  - New Works, Buildings, &c. [226] 503, 504
  - Pay of Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 477, 481, 487
  - Scientific Departments, [223] 661
  - Seamen and Marines, [223] 655, 657; [226] 477
- Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 346
- Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1158
  - Public Business, [225] 444
- Parliament—Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, [226] 354, 355, 356, 357, 359
- Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 697
- Sea Fisheries (Scotland)—H.M.S. "Jackal," [226] 615
- Supply, [225] 528
  - Civil Contingencies Fund, [222] 1367
  - Tonnage Duties, Bounties on Slaves, &c. [222] 1365, 1366
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 337

Huntly, Marquess of

- Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 927; Comm. *cl.* 30, 1438; Report, *cl.* 38, Amendt. [224] 386

Hypothec (Scotland Bill

(*Mr. Vans Agnew, Mr. Baillie Hamilton, Sir Wiliam Stirling-Maxwell, Sir George Douglas*)

- *c.* Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 5]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 10, [222] 1533
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Gregory*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 138, N. 156; M. 18
- Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off
  - Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1590

Imprisonment for Debt Bill

(*Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Staveley Hill*)

- *c.* Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 3 [Bill 80]
- Bill withdrawn* *July* 7

Imprisonment for Debt (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Joshua Fielden, Mr. Thomas Bass, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Anderson*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 21 [Bill 134]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 22

INCHIQUIN, Lord
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1213
Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1348
Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland), 2R. Bill withdrawn, [225] 154
National Education (Ireland), [225] 154
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [224] 578; 3R. 638

Inclosure Commissioners Report
Observations, Mr. Gregory; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross; short debate thereon *July* 23, [225] 1940

Income Tax—Exemptions
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 11, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, incomes not exceeding £300 per annum should be exempted from the payment of Income Tax" (*Mr. Sandford*) *v.*, [222] 1615; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 213, N. 77; M. 136

Increase of the Episcopate Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Lyttelton*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 8 (No. 8)
222] Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 23, 719
. Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee" *Mar* 9, 1470
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and insert ("the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*The Lord Houghton*); after short debate, on Question? resolved in the affirmative; then the original Motion agreed to; Committee (No. 35)
. Report *Mar* 11, 1602
. Read 3ª, after short debate *Mar* 16, 1860
On Question, That the Bill do pass?
Amendt. moved, "Until Parliament shall otherwise provide the operation of this Act shall be limited to the erection of new bishoprics at the places following:
. "Guildford or Southwark, Diocese of Winchester; Bodmin or Truro, Diocese of Exeter; Southwell or Nottingham, Diocese of Lincoln; Saint Albans, Diocese of Rochester; Liverpool, Diocese of Chester" (*The Lord Cottesloe*), 1864; after debate, on Question, resolved in the negative; Bill passed
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Beresford Hope*) *April* 7 [Bill 110]
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 28, 1071
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Sir William Harcourt*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Waddy*); A. 42, N. 101; M. 59

[*cont.*

Increase of the Episcopate Bill—cont.
Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Herbert*); after short debate, A. 37, N. 92; M. 55
Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Charles Forster*); A. 36, N. 86; M. 50
Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Watkin Williams*); Motion withdrawn
Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" debate adjourned
Read 2°* *June* 4
226] Order for Committee read *August* 9, 843
Moved, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee"
Amendt. to leave out "Wednesday," and insert "Monday" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) *v.*; Question put, "That Wednesday, &c.;" A. 50, N. 27; M. 23
Main Question, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, &c.," put; A. 53, N. 24; M. 29; Committee deferred
. Order for Committee read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn, after short debate *August* 11, 859

INDIA
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
Afghanistan—The Occupation of Herat, Question, Sir Percy Burrell; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 15, [222] 1803
Agrarian Disturbances in Bengal, Question, Mr. E. Noel; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 24, [225] 436

Army (India)
Artillery, Majors of—The Royal Warrant, 1872, Question, Mr. W. Holms; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 16, [225] 1576
Artillery Officers in India, Question, Colonel Jervis; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Feb* 25, [222] 838; Observations, Colonel Jervis, General Sir George Balfour, Colonel North; Reply, Mr. Stephen Cave *April* 5, [223] 302
Artillery Officers Memorials *P.P.* Nos. 258, 296
Banda and Kirwee Prize Booty, Question, Mr. Ryder; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 8, [223] 470a; Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 15, 972
Correspondence, *P.P.* (Nos. 85, 156, 292)
„ *l.* (Nos. 284, 287)
Lucknow and Kirwee Booty—Return, Question, Mr. Ryder; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 8, [222] 1393
Bengal Native Infantry—Case of Mr. Torckler, Question, Mr. Agg-Gardner; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 29, [223] 1826; Observations, Mr. Agg-Gardner, General Sir George Balfour; Reply, Lord George Hamilton *June* 11, [224] 1740
Bengal Staff Corps—Captain J. B. Chatterton, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 18, [223] 18; Observations, Sir Thomas Chambers, General Sir George Balfour; Reply, Lord George Hamilton *July* 30, [226] 270

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INDIA—*cont.*

Cavalry Reliefs, Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, Earl Cadogan *August* 6, [226] 612

Cavalry Service in India, Question, General Shute; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 22, [225] 1810

Army (India)—First Commissions—Competitive Examinations—see that title

Assam—Murder of Lieutenant Holcombe, Question, Mr. Pateshall; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 27, [223] 1690

Bengal Famine—Honours to Civilians, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 15, [223] 975;—*The Reports and Viceroy's Minute*, Question, Mr. T. E. Smith; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 4, [222] 1176

Final Reports . . . . *P.P.* (No. 123)
Returns . . . . . . (No. 460)

Burmah

British Burmah and Western China, Question, Mr. Sampson Lloyd; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 11, [224] 474; Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 12, [225] 1326; Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 21, 254; *July* 22, 1815

British Subjects in Mandalay, Question, Mr. Brocklehurst; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 23, [223] 1510

*Expedition from Burmah to China—Murder of
Mr. Margary at Manwine*, Question, Mr.
W. C. Cartwright; Answer, Lord George
222] Hamilton *Mar* 4, 1185; Question, Mr.
. Wait; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 16, 1878;
223] *April* 22, 1448; Question, Mr. Hanbury;
. Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 26, 1636; Ques-
tion, Lord Campbell; Answer, The Earl of
225] Derby *July* 16, 1573

Murder of Colonel Hamilton, Question, Mr. Beach; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 8, [224] 1521

Relations with Burmah, Question, Mr. Grant Duff; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 8, [225] 1138; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 19, 1655

China and Kashgar, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 24, [224] 785

Chinese Legations in Europe—Murder of Mr. Margary, Question, Mr. Eaton; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 9, [225] 1246

[See title *India and China—The Opium Traffic*]

Civil Servants of the North-West Provinces, Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 24, [224] 787

Civil Service—Vacant Offices, Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 7, [224] 1462

East India Officers' Compensation Committee, Question, Mr. Owen Lewis; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 22, [225] 1814

Report of Select Comm.—(*P.P.* No. 116)

Expenses of Viceregal Journeys, Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *August* 6, [226] 615

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INDIA—*cont.*

Factory System in India, Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, Lord George Hamilton *Feb* 8, [222] 76; *May* 6, [224] 158; Observations, The Earl of Shaftesbury; Reply, The Marquess of Salisbury *July* 30, [226] 209

Import Duties on Cotton Goods, Question, Mr. J. Cross; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 9, [222] 1484

Indian Finances, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 16, [222] 1882

Leave of Uncovenanted Civil Servants, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Feb* 19, [222] 555

Nizam State Railway, Hyderabad, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 7, [224] 1466; *June* 10, 1626

Railway Communication—The Euphrates Line, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 22, [225] 1809

Rangoon, West of China—Reports, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 22, [223] 1449

Roman Catholic Chaplains, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 23, [223] 224; Resolution, Mr. O'Reilly *June* 22, [225] 350 [House counted out]

*The Gaikwar of Baroda—Proceedings before
the Commission*, Question, Mr. Sullivan;
Answer, Lord George Hamilton *April* 12,
223] 717;—*Proclamation of the Viceroy*, Ques-
tion, Mr. Dunbar; Answer, Lord George
. Hamilton *April* 23, 1510; Question, Sir
Seymour Fitzgerald; Answer, Lord George
. Hamilton *April* 29, 1828; Question Mr.
Richard; Answer, Lord George Hamilton
224] *May* 10, 394; Question, Mr. Sullivan;
Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 25,
. 866; Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur;
225] Answer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 2, 875;
. *July* 12, 1330

Parl. Papers—

Report of Commission . . . . [1203]
Papers relating to . . . [1249 to 1252]
Appointment of Commission [1271, 1272]

The Indian Budget, Question, Mr. Alderman
W. M'Arthur; Answer, Lord George Hamil-
224] ton *May* 13, 584; Question, Sir Thomas
Bazley; Answer, Lord George Hamilton
225] *July* 8, 1143; Question, Mr. J. Holms; An-
. swer, Lord George Hamilton *July* 12, 1326;
Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Lord
. George Hamilton *July* 20, 1736

Visit of the Prince of Wales to India, Question, Mr. Hankey; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 15, [223] 972; Question, Mr. Leith; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 3, [224] 1356

India and China—The Opium Traffic

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 25, To leave out from "That," and add "this House is of opinion that the Imperial policy regulating the Opium traffic between India and China should be carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the gradual withdrawal of the Government of India from the cultivation and manufacture of Opium" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*) *v.*, [225] 571; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 94, N. 57; M. 37

India—Auditor of Accounts, &c. [*Superannuations*]
Considered in Committee *July* 22, [225] 1867
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Revenues of India, of a Superannuation or Pension to any person who has held the office of Auditor of Indian Accounts, and to certain Clerks and Officers on the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India"
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*Mr. Fawcett*); Question put; A. 32, N. 51; M. 19
Original Question again proposed
Committee—R.P.
Committee *July* 26, [226] 82; a Resolution agreed to

India—Bank of Bombay
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 9, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the case of the Shareholders in the Bank of Bombay is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government" (*Mr. Gregory*) *v.*, [223] 624; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 104, N. 37; M. 67

India — East India (*Compensation of Officers*)
Moved, That a Select Committee be appointed, "to inquire into the measures adopted by the Government of India under the authority of a Despatch, No. 160, dated the 8th day of August 1866, and to report whether it is expedient to insist upon the deductions from the bonâ fide claims of Officers referred to in an humble Address from this House of the 28th day of June 1870" (*Lord George Hamilton*) *Feb* 8, [222] 138; after short debate, Motion agreed to
And, on *Feb* 15, Committee nominated as follows:—Lord George Hamilton (Chairman), Sir George Balfour, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Denison, Lord Elcho, Mr. Fawcett, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Hermon, Colonel Jervis, and Sir Henry Wolff
Report of the Select Committee, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 10, [224] 1621 (*P.P.* No. 116)

India—East India Revenue Accounts
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *August* 9, [226] 786
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House regrets that the Government have so arranged public business that they have postponed bringing forward the Indian Budget until within a few days of the close of the Session" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 90, N. 55; M. 35
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Matter considered in Committee

[*cont.*

India—East India Revenue Accounts—cont.
Moved, "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1874 was £49,598,253; the charges in India, including the collection of the Revenue, Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £42,094,995; the charges in England (including £1,156,535, the value of Stores supplied to India) were £7,873,574; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,437,352, making a total charge for the same year of £51,405,921; and there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year amounting to £1,807,668; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £3,553,307, and that, including that charge, the excess of Expenditure over Income was £5,360,975" (*Lord George Hamilton*), 797
Amendt. at the end to add "and, in the opinion of the Committee, the Statement of Indian Finance now submitted is unsatisfactory, because the policy of the Government of India is based upon the principle of borrowing large sums of money in each year, without reference to the income of the Country, in order to carry on, through Government agency, undertakings of a speculative character, and classed as 'extraordinary,' many of which, especially works of irrigation, past experience has proved to be unremunerative" (*Mr. Smollett*); after further long debate, Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 21, N. 66; M. 45
Original Question put, and agreed to
Resolution reported *August* 11, 864; after short debate, Resolution agreed to

India—Oudh and Kirwee Prize Money
Address for "Copies of Military letter from the India Office to the Government of India, dated 17th July 1873, No. 140., with its enclosures, in extenso, referring to an order of the House of Lords, No. 52, dated 10th July 1873:
Copy of Military letter from the same to the same, dated 4th February, 1875, No. 36., upon the same subject" (*The Earl of Longford*) *July* 19, [225] 1641; after short debate, Address agreed to (*P.P. l.* 254)

India—The Indian Civil Service
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 29, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report upon the Memorial of members of Her Majesty's Civil Service in India to the Secretary of State for India in 1873, and on the Correspondence relating to such Memorial now laid before the House" (*Mr. Lowe*) *v.*, [225] 711; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
The Uncovenanted Civil Service, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *June* 21, [225] 260; Question, Observations, Viscount Midleton; Reply, The Marquess of Salisbury *July* 8, 1131

Indian Immigration—The Coolie Traffic
Moved, "That there be laid before the House, copy of the Law for the protection of Indian Immigrants" (*The Lord Stanley of Alderley*) *July* 19, [225] 1630; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Indian Legislation Bill [H.L.]
(*The Marquess of Salisbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Mar* 19 (No. 46)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 13, [223] 777
Committee *April* 19, 1206
Report * *April* 23 (No. 59)
Read 3ª* *April* 30
c. Read 1°* (*Lord George Hamilton*) *May* 3
Bill withdrawn * *July* 29 [Bill 150]

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Rodwell*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *July* 5 [Bill 238]
2R. [Dropped]

Industrial Savings Banks Bill
(*Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 25 [Bill 185]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 30, [225] 767
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Salt*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 82, N. 107; M. 25
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

Infanticide Bill
(*Mr. Charley, Mr. Whitwell*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 43]
224] Read 2°, after short debate *May* 12, 531
Committee—R.P. *June* 11, 1772
Committee *—R.P. *June* 18
Committee *—R.P. *June* 22
225] Committee—R.P. *June* 25, 629
Committee *; Report *July* 1
Considered * *July* 2
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°"
226] *July* 31, 339
Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned" (*Mr. Vance*); after short debate, Motion agreed to
Adjourned Debate on 3R. *August* 9

Ingram, Mr. W. J., *Boston*
Parliament—Norwich New Writ, [224] 1242

Inland Revenue—See *Ways and Means—Miscellaneous Questions*

Inns of Court Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Selborne*)
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *May* 4, [224] 4
Read 2ª* *May* 28 (No. 89)
Committee * *June* 8 (No. 140)
Report * *June* 11
Read 3ª* *June* 14

Interments in Churchyards Bill
(*Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Heygate, Mr. Majendie*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1°* *April* 16 [Bill 125]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 27

International Copyright Bill
(*Mr. Bourke, Mr. Raikes, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Resolution in Committee *Feb* 11, [222] 235; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 56]
Question, Mr. E. Jenkins; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Feb* 15, 313
Read 2°* *Mar* 8
Committee *; Report *April* 21
Read 3°* *April* 26
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl of Derby*) *April* 27 (No. 73)
Read 2ª *May* 4, [224] 3
Committee *; Report *May* 7
Read 3ª* *May* 10
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. 12]

Intestates Widows and Children Act Extension Bill
(*Mr. Earp, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Errington*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 20 [Bill 132]
Read 2°* *May* 24
Committee *; Report *May* 25
Read 3°* *May* 28
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Steward*) *May* 31 (No. 113)
Read 2ª* *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 18
Read 3ª* *June* 21
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 27]

Intestates Widows and Children (Scotland) Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Ordered * *April* 6
Read 1°* *April* 7 [Bill 109]
Read 2°* *April* 19
Committee *; Report *May* 31
Considered * *June* 7
Read 3°* *June* 8
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Meldrum*) *June* 10 (No. 143)
Read 2ª* *June* 22
Committee * *June* 24
Report * *June* 25
Read 3ª* *June* 28
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 41]

Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Dease*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered * *Feb* 18
Read 1°* *Feb* 22 [Bill 71]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 1

Intoxicating Liquors (Sundays) Bill
(*Mr. Wilson, Mr. Birley, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. David Jenkins*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 15]
Question, Mr. Fielden; Answer, Mr. Wilson *June* 1, [224] 1235
Bill withdrawn * *July* 28

IRELAND

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Alkali Act, 1863 — *Inspection of Chemical Works*, Question, Sir Arthur Guinness; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 11, [224] 475

Apothecaries Hall—Licentiates, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 14, [224] 1807

Bankruptcy Law—Legislation, Question, Mr. Charles Lewis; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 8, [222] 1388

Blackwater Bridge, Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 29, [223] 1820

Cattle Disease—Pleuro-Pneumonia—Compulsory Slaughter, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 213

Civil Service—Salaries, Question, Mr. William M'Arthur; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 26, [226] 44

Cork Grand Jury, Personal Explanations, Mr. Herbert, Mr. M'Carthy Downing *April* 29, [223] 1823

Cork Harbour — Removal of Daunt's Rock, Question, Mr. M'Carthy Downing; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *July* 2, [225] 875
Parl. P. No. 356

Criminal Law

Agrarian Murder in King's County—Attack upon a Prisoner, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 8, [223] 464a

Attempted Murder at Mitchelstown, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 23, [223] 231

Cork Assizes—Case of Mary M'Mahon, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 1, [225] 783

Courts of Quarter Session, Question, Mr. M'Carthy Downing; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 3, [223] 1960

Dublin Assizes—Case of John Slator, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 1, [225] 785

Imprisonment of a Blind Boy at Drogheda, Question, Mr. W. Johnston; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 15, [222] 307; *Feb* 19, 554

Prisons in Ireland, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 13, [223] 781

Crown Solicitor for Tyrone, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 15, [222] 309

Customs Duties—Bank Notes, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 22, [222] 621; *Mar* 5, 1285

Customs — Out-door Officers, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 10, [224] 396

Dublin Main Drainage Act, 1871, Questions, Sir Arthur Guinness, Mr. Hankey; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 25, [222] 846

Dundrum Asylum, Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *June* 24, [225] 438

[*cont.*

IRELAND—*cont.*

Education

Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 19, [223] 82

Agricultural Education—Gormanstown Model School, Question, Captain Moore; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 24, [225] 434

Intermediate Education, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 4, [222] 1181;—*Model Schools*, Question, Mr. Ward; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 11, [226] 852

Marlborough Street Training School, Question, Observations, Lord Carlingford; Reply, The Duke of Richmond; short debate thereon *July* 5, [225] 936

National Education, Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; debate thereon *June* 18, [225] 140;—*Workhouse Schools—National School Teachers*, Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 1, [222] 991; Question, Mr. O'Clery; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 15, 1807

National School Board—Dismissal of the Rev. J. M'Kenna, Question, Mr. Leslie; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 2, [225] 872

National School Teachers, Question, Mr. Law; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 3, [224] 1353

National Schools—Drill, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 22, [223] 146

National Schools — Schoolmasters, Question, Mr. Sheil; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 9, [222] 161

Parl. Papers—
Report of the Commissioners for 1874-5 . . . . No. 324
Forty-First Report, 1874 . . . [1228]
Memorials relating to Education No. 201
Return of Grants . . . . . . No. 451

Feeding of Cattle, Observations, Mr. R. Power; Reply, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 9, [225] 1308

Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act, 1870, Question, Mr. French; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 22, [223] 139; Question, Mr. R. Smyth; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 8, 468a

Intoxicating Liquors Act—Increase of Crime, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 22, [223] 147;—*Dublin Licensing Sessions*, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *April* 8, 466a

Irish Antiquities

Fac-Similes of Irish National Manuscripts, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *April* 19, [223] 1208

Irish Church Act—Clause 25—Preservation of National Monuments, Question, Mr. Bryan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 25, [224] 866; Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 1, [225] 784; Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *July* 5, 949

Irish Church Temporalities Commission—Report, 1874, Question, Mr. E. Jenkins; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 17, [225] 85;—*Audit*

[*cont.*

IRELAND—*cont.*

of Accounts, Observations, Mr. E. Jenkins; Reply, Mr. W. H. Smith; short debate thereon *July* 9, 1303

Miscarriage of Parochial Records, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 22, [225] 1819

Parochial Records of Ireland, Question, The Earl of Belmore; Answer, The Lord Chancellor *April* 19, [223] 1206

Translation of Irish Manuscripts—Treasury Minute, 1857, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 25, [222] 837; *July* 16, [225] 1575

Irish Fisheries

Fishery Harbours and Stations — Ardglass, Question, Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 1, [224] 1224; Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 21, [225] 254; Question, Mr. J. Ormsby Gore; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 11, [226] 858

Irish Salmon Fisheries—Legislation, Question, The Marquess of Hamilton; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 12, [223] 720

Oyster Beds on the Irish Coasts, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 9, [222] 1484; Question, Mr. O'Clery; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 15, [225] 1486

Report of Inspectors — Gunboat, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 23, [225] 1909; Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 29, [226] 176

Report of the Inspectors for 1874, Question, Mr. O'Clery; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 8, [222] 1391; Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 14, [224] 1808 *P.P.* No. [1176]

Reproductive Loan Fund — Loans to Irish Fishermen, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 8, 76;—*Waterford Fishermen*, Question, Mr. O'Keeffe; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 8, 1390; — *Galway*, Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 1, 784;—*Mayo*, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 8, 1137; *July* 29, [226] 170
222]
225]

Account for 1874 . . . *P.P.* (No. 25)

Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Act—Definition of Boundaries, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 11, [224] 476

Irish Licensing Act, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 19, [225] 1657

Irish Local Government Board—Case of Mr. J. A. Browne, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 24, [225] 436

Islands of Boffin, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 16, [223] 1108

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Legislation

Irish Pharmaceutical Society — Grand Jury System, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 215; Question, Sir Arthur Guinness; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 11, [224] 474

Labourers Dwellings, Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 4, [226] 508

Landed Estates Court, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 11, [226] 854

Local Government, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 22, [223] 137

Local Taxation — The Grand Jury Laws, Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 23, [222] 750

Poor Law Taxation — System of Rating, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 214; *Mar* 19, [223] 78

Union Rating and Jury Laws, Questions, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. R. Power; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 3, [224] 1355

Lunatics, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *June* 15, [224] 1922;—*Removal of Lunatics—Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum*, Question, Mr. Arthur Moore; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 21, [225] 258

Parliament—Representation of Ireland—Cashel and Sligo, Question, Sir Colman O'Loghlen; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 212

Political Prisoners, Observations, Mr. O'Connor Power; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross; debate thereon *Mar* 12, [222] 1759

Poor Law—Clonmel Union Building Debt, Question, Captain Moore; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 18, [225] 156

Probate Court, Imprisonment by Judge of—Case of Thomas Dwyer, Question, Mr. French; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 30, [226] 219

Public Meetings—Meeting at Castlebar, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 1, [224] 1234

Recorders' Courts in Admiralty Cases, Question, Mr. Murphy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *June* 18, [225] 156

Reformatories—Belfast Magistrates, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 10, [224] 391; Question, Mr. Ward; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 9, [226] 771

Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin — Salaries, Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 3, [223] 1955; Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *June* 28, [225] 648

Riots at Callan—Father O'Keeffe, Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Holt; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 15, [225] 1476; Question, Mr. Holt; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 22, 1813

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Salaries of Petty Sessions Clerks, Question, Mr. French; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 214

Shannon Navigation Act, 1874, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 5, [222] 1288; Observations, The O'Conor Don; short debate thereon *July* 16, [225] 1607

Small Pox (*Galway and Mayo*), Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 6, [223] 369;—*In Ireland*, Questions, Mr. Kirk, Mr. M'Laren; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 11, [224] 1712

Stamp Duties—Notices to Quit, Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 4, [224] 1402

The Colorado Beetle, Question, Mr. Herbert; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 8, [222] 77

The Dublin Police, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 21, [225] 252

222] *The Irish Constabulary—Pensioners*, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 23, 749; Questions, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Stacpoole; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 25, 838; Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 1, 992; Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 11, 1609

The Linen Trade—Civil Bill Officers, Questions, Mr. William Johnston; Answers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 15, [222] 1805

Treason-Felony Act—Case of Patrick Walshe, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *July* 15, [225] 1475

Trim Gaol—Clerical Vestments, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 2, [226] 370

Trinity College, Dublin, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *April* 22, [223] 1442

Waterford Harbour Commissioners—Audit of Accounts, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 21, [225] 251

Ireland—A Royal Residence in Ireland

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 25, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly representing to Her Majesty that it would conduce to the advantage of the Crown and tend to promote universal satisfaction in Ireland if Her Majesty had a permanent residence in that country, and that this House, feeling deeply its importance, will cordially co-operate with Her Majesty in any steps She may be graciously pleased to take to carry out so desirable an object" (*Mr. Stacpoole*) *v.*, [225] 553; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Ireland—Incidence of Imperial Taxation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 12, To leave out from "That," and add "the complaints which have been made that the Imperial Taxation of the United Kingdom presses more severely on Ireland than on Great Britain, and extracts a greater revenue from Ireland in proportion to her actual means, are worthy of the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the adoption of measures for the equitable distribution of the pressure of taxation, so that each of the Countries constituting the United Kingdom shall contribute to the Imperial Revenue in proportion to its actual means" (*Sir Joseph M'Kenna*) *v.*, [222] 1703; after debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Ireland—Irish Convict Service—Mountjoy Female Prison

Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 216

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copies of any Charge or Complaint, if any, preferred against Mrs. Ellen Richardson, Deputy Matron of Mountjoy Female Prison, in reference to the circumstances stated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland to have been the reasons for removing her from the public service" [and other Documents] (*Mr. Sullivan*) *Feb* 25, 914; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Land Tenure in Ireland

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 11, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue Her Royal Commission to such persons as Her Majesty may see fit to appoint, directing them to inquire into and report upon the operation and effect of the Act passed in 1870 to amend the Law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and more especially to ascertain, if necessary by local inquiries, whether and how far the provisions of that Act intended for such purpose have been effectual in giving increased security of tenure to the Irish tenants, and whether any and what obstacles have existed or do exist to prevent the operation of those provisions; and also to make like special inquiries and report as to the provisions of that Act introduced to facilitate the acquisition by the tenant of the absolute interest in his farm; and generally to inquire and report as to all matters connected with the tenure of land in Ireland which Her Majesty may see fit in Her wisdom to refer to them" (*Mr. Butt*) *v.*, [224] 1716; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 108, N. 41; M. 67

Ireland—Peace Preservation Act

Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 19, [222] 556

American Riflemen, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 13, [223] 786

Release of Ribbonmen—Memorials, &c., Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 25, [222] 844

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Ireland—Peace Preservation Act—cont.

Case of Patrick Casey, Personal Explanation, Earl Spencer *May* 7, [224] 210

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copies of all Memorials addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or the Irish Government, praying for the release of the prisoner Patrick Casey, confined under the provisions of the Protection to Life and Property (Ireland) Act:

Of all special Medical Reports in the case:

Of all Special Minutes made by the Lord Lieutenant relative to the prisoner:

And, of any application made by him for liberty to marry; and of any answer thereto" (*Mr. Mitchell Henry*) *July* 2, [225] 934; after short debate, Question put; A. 28, N. 85; M. 57

Ireland—Primary Education Commission, 1870

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 5, To leave out from "That," and add "in order to make Primary Education in Ireland efficient, it is essential to provide well-trained teachers, fitting school buildings and teachers' residences, and adequate remuneration for the teachers; and that these objects can be best attained by supplementing the present system of training teachers by the establishment of non-vested training schools which might receive grants for teachers efficiently trained; by a contribution out of local rates to the erection and maintenance of schoolhouses and residences under local management, such contributions to be supplemented by grants; by continuing and extending the present system of payments for results; by requiring local contributions from rates or otherwise (a free residence to be considered as equivalent to local aid to the amount of its fair value); and by assisting teachers to obtain deferred annuities" (*Mr. O'Reilly*) *v.*, [222] 1289; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Ireland—Property of the late Church of Ireland

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 28, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the distribution and application of the property of the late Church of Ireland, particularly as regards commutations and compositions, whether under proceedings of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, or of the representative body of the Irish Church" (*Mr. Edward Jenkins*) *v.*, [224] 1031; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 148, N. 34; M. 114

Ireland—Sanitary Officers

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Return of the names of Boards of Guardians of the Poor in Ireland who have objected to the appointment of sanitary officers in Ireland by sealed orders of the Local Government Board" (*The Viscount Lifford*) *June* 4, [224] 1395; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ireland — Science and Art Department (*Dublin*)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, Science and Art Education in Ireland, especially as applied to manufactures and industry, and the diffusion of Technical Instruction amongst the working classes, is in an unsatisfactory and defective condition; and that it is expedient and just, and would be in accordance with promises heretofore made by Ministers of the Crown, as well as with the frequently declared desires of the Irish people, that there should be established in Dublin, under management calculated to command the confidence of the classes intended to be benefited, a National Institution of Science and Art, with a comprehensive Museum analogous in purpose to and in co-operative connection with that of South Kensington" (*Mr. Sullivan*) *July* 13, [225] 1396; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—The Irish College (*Paris*)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 30, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the allegations of the Petition from the President and Members of the Irish College at Paris, presented on the 4th day of August last, and also those contained in the Petition from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, presented on the 5th day of this instant April" (*Mr. Butt*) *v.*, [223] 1916; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 116, N. 54; M. 62

Ireland—The Magistracy (*Ireland*)—*Mr. L. J. Shea*

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copies of the Evidence taken by Dr. Elrington, Q.C., at Tracton, in the county of Cork, in the year 1874, on the complaint of Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, then a magistrate for the county of Cork; of the Report of Dr. Elrington; and the decision of the Lords Justices thereon:

"And, of the Memorials and Correspondence between Mr. Shea, Mr. John Hennessy, J.P., and Margaret Atkins with the then Lord Chancellor, Lord O'Hagan, and Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875" (*Mr. Downing*) *June* 28, [225] 705; after short debate, Question put; A. 25, N. 68; M. 43

[See *Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions*]

Irish and Scotch Peerages—Report of the Select Committee, 1874

Question, Observations, Earl Stanhope; Reply, The Earl of Rosebery; short debate thereon *June* 21, [225] 242

Irish Peerage
Motion for a Joint Address (*The Earl Stanhope*) *July* 9, [225] 1210 ; after debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, “ That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that the power conferred on Her Majesty under the Act of Union for the creation of Irish Peers may not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure relating thereto that may be introduced ” (*The Earl Stanhope*) ; Motion agreed to
Her Majesty’s Answer reported *July* 26, [226] 1

Issue of Writs during Recess Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented ; read 1^{a}* *July* 26 (No. 229)
Waiting for 2R. *August* 5

Italy
Florence — Imprisonment of British Subjects, Question, Colonel Loyd Lindsay ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 5, [223] 369
Murder of Mr. Hinde, near Naples, Question, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 1, [225] 786
Tariff Treaties, Question, Mr. Potter ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *May* 4, [224] 18 ; Question, Mr. Butler-Johnstone ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 26, [226] 44

JACKSON, Mr. H. M., *Coventry*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1759, 1851, 1854 ; *cl.* 9, [226] 68 ; *cl.* 14, 73 ; Consid. 593 ; *cl.* 7, 596
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 13, [223] 758
Canada, Dominion of — Supreme Court of Appeal, [226] 616
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 10, Amendt. [225] 1357
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1350 ; Consid. [225] 1240
Foreign Jurisdiction, 2R. [226] 604
General Carriers Act (1830), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 788, 1367, 1368
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, 3R. [226] 724
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1929 ; *cl.* 41, Amendt. [225] 703 ; [226] 705 ; *cl.* 80, Amendt. 706 ; *add. cl.* 708 ; Consid. 783
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 40
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1665 ; Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 979 ; *cl.* 9, 985, 986 ; *cl.* 10, Amendt. *ib.* ; *add. cl.* 1390 ; Consid. Schedule 1, [226] 646, 651
Women’s Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 476

JAMES, Sir H., *Taunton*
226] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm.
. *cl.* 7, 60, 62 ; *cl.* 9, 68 ; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 73, 76 ;
. *cl.* 15, 77 ; *cl.* 16, 103 ; *cl.* 23, Amendt. 108 ;
. *cl.* 25, Amendt. 112 ; *cl.* 29, 113 ; Amendt.
. 114 ; Amendt. 115 ; *cl.* 30, Amendt. *ib.* ;
. *add. cl.* 200, 201, 205 ; Consid. 593 ; *cl.* 7,
. 596 ; *cl.* 15, Amendt. 597

[*cont.*

JAMES, Sir H.—*cont.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 128
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1348 ; *cl.* 6, 1355 ; *cl.* 9, 1356 ; Consid. *cl.* 15, 1751 ; Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 713
Criminal Law—Luke Hills, Case of, Motion for an Address, [223] 106
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224] Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873)
. Amendment (No. 2), 2R. 1667, 1827, 1835
225] Comm. 953 ; *cl.* 4, 975 ; Amendt. 979, 982 ;
. *cl.* 5, 983 ; *cl.* 9, 986 ; *cl.* 16, 988, 989 ;
. *cl.* 17, 1383 ; *cl.* 20, 1386, 1387 ; *add. cl.*
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226] Comm. Schedule 1, Amendt. 544, 602 ;
. Consid. *cl.* 4, 635 ; Amendt. 641, 642 ; Lords
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Jenkins, Mr. D. J., *Penryn, &c.*
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Canada, Dominion of—Pauper Children, Emigration of, [225] 3
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Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1585; Lords Amendts. Consid. Amendt. [226] 714
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Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. Amendt. [226] 843
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Ireland, Property of the late Church of, Address for a Royal Commission, [224] 1031, 1049, 1053
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Jenkinson, Sir G. S., *Wiltshire, N.*
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225] Amendt. 1751, 1758; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1849; Amendt. 1855; *cl.* 6, 1919
226] *cl.* 7, Amendt. 58, 59; *cl.* 43, 128; Amendt. 131, 132; Amendt. 133, 135; *add. cl.* 199
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Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 944, 964
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Jersey Courts Bill (*Mr. Locke, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. H. B. Sheridan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 23 [Bill 107]
Bill withdrawn* *August* 6

Jervis, Colonel H. J. W., *Harwich*
Army—India—Officers of the Artillery, [222] 838; [223] 299
Landguard Fort, [222] 308; [223] 142
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Johnston, Mr. W., *Belfast*
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Criminal Law—Imprisonment of a Blind Boy at Drogheda, [222] 307, 554
Ireland—Linen Trade—Civil Bill Officers, [222] 1805
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1854; *cl.* 4, 1982

Johnstone, Sir H., *Scarborough*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1754; *cl.* 5, 1848, 1851; *cl.* 6, 1918; *cl.* 7, [226] 60; *cl.* 9, 68; *cl.* 44, 139
Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal, 2R. [225] 351
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1250; *cl.* 14, 1371; *cl.* 27, 1385
Horses, Exportation of—Deterioration of the Breed, Res. [223] 1729
Metropolis — Patent Museum and National Portrait Gallery, [225] 1478
Public Health, Comm. [224] 879; *cl.* 129, 891; *cl.* 168, 893

Johnstone, Captain J. J. Hope-, *Dumfriesshire*
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 674

Juries (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *June* 10 [Bill 206]
Read 2°* *June* 17
Committee*; Report *June* 18
Read 3°* *June* 21
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *June* 22 (No. 166)
Read 2ª*; Committee negatived *June* 25
Read 3ª* *June* 28
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 37]

Justices (Dublin) Bill (*Mr. William Henry Smith, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 13 [Bill 171]
Read 2°* *May* 20
Committee*; Report *May* 24
Read 3°* *May* 27
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *May* 28
Read 2ª* *June* 4 (No. 118)
Committee*; Report *June* 7
Read 3ª* *June* 8
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 20]

Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Albemarle*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª* *Feb* 5 (No. 5)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *April* 13, [223] 765
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day six months") (*The Lord Hampton*) ; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Original Motion agreed to ; Bill read 2ª
Committee *April* 27, 1685
Report * *April* 29 (No. 72)
Read 3ª* *April* 30
c. Read 1º* *May* 4 [Bill 151]
Read 2º* *July* 22
Committee* ; Report *July* 26
Read 3º* *July* 28
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 54]

KARSLAKE, Sir J. B., *Huntingdon*
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1931
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1649 ; Comm. [225] 967 ; *cl.* 2, 971, 973 ; *cl.* 21, 1388 ; *add. cl.* 1394

KAVANAGH, Mr. A. M., *Carlow Co.*
Agricultural Labourers Dwellings (Ireland), 2R. [222] 1592
Army — Death of a Soldier from Alcohol—Carlow, [224] 784
India Officers Compensation, Report, [224] 1621
Landed Estates Court (Ireland), [226] 854
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1313
Parochial Records, Miscarriage of, [225] 1819
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 170 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 419
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1778
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 121, 393

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. U. J., *Hastings*
Agricultural Children Act, [224] 158
222] Artizans Dwellings, Leave, 111 ; 2R. 368
223] Comm. *cl.* 1, 48 ; *cl.* 2, 57, 65 ; *cl.* 3,
. Amendt. 114, 116 ; Amendt. 117, 118 ; *cl.* 4,
. Amendt. 121 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 123, 129 ; *cl.* 7,
. 735 ; Amendt. 737, 755 ; *cl.* 15, 1237 ;
. Schedule, Amendt. 1243 ; 3R. 1942
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Endowed Schools — Felsted School — Head Master, Dismissal of, [226] 775
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [226] 724
Pollution of Rivers, [223] 466a

KENEALY, Dr. E. V., *Stoke-upon-Trent*
Contempt of Court, [224] 1748
Corrupt Practices Act — Norwich Election—Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 93
Criminal Law—Baker, Colonel, Sentence on, [226] 561, 567, 568
Ireland, Royal Residence in, Motion for an Address, [225] 567
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Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Norwich New Writ, [224] 1239, 1243
Privilege — Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 999, 1002, 1008, 1009, 1112, 1170, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1222, 1223, 1281 ; Notice of Motion for Address, 1287
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Supply—Report—Governors, Salaries and Allowances of, [226] 572
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1521
Tichborne Trial—Mrs. Mina Jury, [225] 547, 548 ; [226] 445, 446, 554, 555
Triennial Parliaments, Motion for Leave, [224] 1955 ; [225] 138
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KENNAWAY, Sir J. H., *Devon, E.*
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East African Slave Trade, Res. [225] 1163
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KIMBERLEY, Earl of
Agricultural Children Act, 1873, [223] 71, 74
223] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm.
. *cl.* 5, 1424, 1427, 1432 ; *cl.* 6, 1434, 1435,
. 1436 ; *cl.* 30, 1438 ; *cl.* 35, 1441
224] Report, *cl.* 4, 382 ; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 383 ; 3R.
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Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 19, [224] 1347
Canada Copyright, 2R. [225] 428
Increase of the Episcopate, 3R. [222] 1873
Indian Immigration—Coolie Traffic, Motion for a Paper, [225] 1640
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [222] 1044
Metropolis—Re-valuation— Rating by Water Companies, [225] 1734
Natal, Address for Correspondence, [225] 1900
Natal—Kaffir Outbreak, Motion for an Address, [223] 694, 695
Ottoman Porte, &c. Res. [226] 28
Pacific Islanders Protection, 2R. [222] 1859 ; Comm. *add. cl.* [224] 3
Pollution of Rivers, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 771, 774
Poor Law, Res. [224] 1801, 1802
Royal Prerogative of Mercy—Colonial Pardons, Motion for an Address, [223] 1075
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 1898

Kingscote, Lieut.-Colonel R. N. F., *Gloucestershire, W.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 43, [226] 120
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 912
Army — Summer Manœuvres — Compensation for Damage to Clothes and Accoutrements, [226] 57
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Horses, Exportation of—Deterioration of the Breed, Res. [223] 1710

Kinnaird, Hon. A. F., *Perth*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 125; *cl.* 15, 1237
Civil Service Examinations, [222] 484
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 14, [225] 1361
Consular Chaplains, Res. [225] 1261
East India Home Government (Pensions), 3R. [222] 1854
East India Revenue Accounts, Res. [226] 841
Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 914
Employers and Workmen, Leave, [224] 1687
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1949
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Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 412
Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (No. 2), Leave, [223] 1493
Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), Consid. [226] 785

Kirk, Mr. G. H., *Louth*
Land Tenure in Ireland, Res. [224] 1723
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 202
Public Health—Small Pox in Ireland, [224] 1712

Knatchbull-Hugessen, Right Hon. E. H., *Sandwich*
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. Amendt.
225] 457, 461; Comm. 1691, 1721; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1849; *cl.* 6, 1912; Amendt. 1917, 1918, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925
226] *cl.* 7, 58, 59, 63; *cl.* 8, 64; *cl.* 9, 67, 68; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 70; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 106; Amendt. 108; *cl.* 24, 111; *cl.* 29, Amendt. 112, 114; *cl.* 43, Amendt. 118, 122, 133; *cl.* 45, Amendt. 140, 190, 194; *add. cl.* 204; Consid. 591; *cl.* 44, Amendt. 597
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Supply—Report—Governors, Salaries and Allowances of, [226] 574
Unreformed Borough Corporations, Motion for Papers, [224] 1030
West Africa—Exchange of Territory, [226] 222, 444

Knight, Mr. F. W., *Worcestershire, W.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6,
225] Amendt. 1913, 1918, 1921; Amendt. 1925

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Knight, Mr. F. W.—*cont.*
226] *cl.* 7, 59, 62; *cl.* 8, 64; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 106, 107; *cl.* 34, 117; *cl.* 43, 122; *cl.* 45, 193; *add. cl.* 198; Consid. 592; *cl.* 7, 596; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 597
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1907
Infanticide, 2R. [224] 537

Knightley, Sir R., *Northamptonshire, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1754
Allotments Extension, 2R. [225] 1458
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 91, 1144

Knowles, Mr. T., *Wigan*
Mines—Belgium and Prussia, [223] 603

Labourers Cottages Bill
(*Mr. Morley, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Stanhope*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 28 [Bill 144]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 5

Labourers Cottages, &c. (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Fordyce, Sir George Balfour, Mr. M'Combie, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Kinnaird*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 39]
2R.; debate adjourned *June* 9, [224] 1614
Bill withdrawn * *July* 7

Labour Laws—See title *Employers and Workmen Bill*

Labour Laws Commission—Final Report
Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 12, [222] 269
Report of Commission — "The Scotsman," Question, Sir Charles Legard; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 22, [222] 626
Final Report and Evidence . *P.P.* [1157]

Laing, Mr. S., *Orkney, &c.*
Post Office—Scotland, Mail Service in the North of, [223] 140
Post Office Telegraphs—Orkney and Shetland, [223] 140
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, Res. [225] 1506, 1507
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1057; [224] 340

Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill
(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 66]
Read 2° * *Feb* 18
Committee *; Report *Mar* 1
Read 3° * *Mar* 3
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) and referred to the Examiners *Mar* 5 (No. 30)
Read 2ª * *Mar* 15
Committee *; Report *Mar* 16
Read 3ª * *Mar* 17
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. i]

Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord O'Hagan*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 10 (No. 97)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 3, [224] 1348
Committee* *June* 10
Report* *June* 14
Read 3ª* *June* 17
c. Brought from the Lords *June* 18

Landed Proprietors (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. J. Bright*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 29 [Bill 148]
2R. [Dropped]

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Crawford, Mr. Richard Smyth, Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mr. Macartney*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 35]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 2, [224] 1295
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Gibson*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 151, N. 301; M. 150
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

Land—Owners of Land, &c. (England and Ireland)—The Returns
Question, Viscount Halifax; Answer, The Duke of Richmond *Mar* 11, [222] 1602

Land Revenue Acts
Purchase of Ground Rents, Question, Mr. Mellor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 8, [225] 1139
Purchase of Land, Question, Colonel Gilpin; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 25, [222] 842

Land Titles and Transfer Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 9 (No. 11)
222] Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 23, 744
. Committee, after short debate *Mar* 2, 1041 (No. 27)
. Report *Mar* 15, 1776 (No. 40)
The Queen's Consent signified; read 3ª* *Mar* 19
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 23 [Bill 105]
224] Read 2°, after short debate *May* 10, 434
. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Attorney General*) *June* 4, 1414
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, while fully alive to the expediency of making the title to land more uniform and its transfer more simple, cheap, and expeditious, is of opinion that this Bill will not effectually carry out those objects" (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Debate adjourned
[*cont.*

Land Titles and Transfer Bill—cont.
224] Debate resumed *June* 15, 1924; after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
225] Committee—R.P. *June* 28, 700
226] Committee; Report *August* 7, 705
. Considered; read 3° *August* 9, 783
. *l.* Returned from Commons *August* 9 (No. 280)
. Commons Amendts. considered *August* 11, 849; after short debate, Commons Amendts. agreed to
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 87]

Land Titles and Transfer [*Salaries, &c.*]
Considered in Committee *May* 25, [224] 917; Resolution agreed to

Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Cawley, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Hick, Mr. Torr*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 15 [Bill 96]
Bill withdrawn* *June* 25

LANSDOWNE, Marquess of
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [223] 1434
Army, Efficiency of the, [224] 1119
Army—First Class Army Reserve, Res. [225] 1563
Army—First Commissions in the, Res. [225] 1885
Church Patronage, 2R. [222] 822
Falsification of Accounts, 2R. [224] 1004
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [222] 1041
Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, [223] 1205
Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1877
Patents for Inventions, Comm. *cl.* 48, Amendt. [222] 1598, 1601
Pollution of Rivers, 2R. [224] 547; Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 781
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 262, 281, 1203
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 29, [224] 1899

LAUDERDALE, Earl of
Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, [223] 1202
Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1871, 1874
Navy—Naval Cadets — New Naval College, [225] 538
Navy—Training Boys, System of, [222] 1379

LAW AND JUSTICE

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
Bankruptcy Law (Ireland)—Legislation, Question, Mr. Charles Lewis; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 8, [222] 1388
Circuits of the Judges, Question, Mr. Waddy; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 15, [224] 1922
[*cont.*

Law and Justice—*cont.*

Coroner's Inquests—The late Sir Charles Lyell, Question, Mr. W. Cartwright; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 2, [222] 1050

Imprisonment of Political Offenders in Foreign States, Observations, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross; short debate thereon *July* 8, [225] 1198

Judges and Juries, Question, Mr. Whalley; Question withdrawn *Mar* 23, [223] 222

Judicature Act, 1873, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 18, [223] 21; Notice, The Lord Chancellor *April* 8, 458a

Jury Law Amendment—Legislation, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Lopes *Mar* 9, [222] 1489

Labour Laws, Amendment of the—Legislation, Question, Mr. Cowen; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 4, [222] 1177; Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 17, [225] 88

Law Courts, The New, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 26, [223] 1634

Magistracy, The

Appointment of Magistrates for Durham, &c., Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 19, [222] 552;—*Exeter*, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 10, [224] 391

Belfast Magistrates, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 10, [224] 391; Question, Mr. Ward; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *August* 9, [226] 74

Costs of Magistrates (*Ireland*), Supply—Res. 3 [July 15] reported; Moved, to reduce Vote by £100 for Expenses taken against Magistrates, &c. (Ireland); after debate, Debate adjourned *July* 16, [225] 1606

Frome Magistrates, Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 4, [224] 20

Peterborough Magistrates — Licensing Acts, 1872-1874, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *Mar* 23, [223] 230

West Riding Magistrates—Transfer of Licences, Question, Mr. Joshua Fielden; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 3, [224] 1351

Worthing Magistrates, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 7, [224] 288

Marriage Laws, Question, Observations, Lord Chelmsford; Reply, The Lord Chancellor; short debate thereon *Mar* 18, [223] 2

Master and Servant Act

Case of Annie Divine, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 9, [226] 777

Case of John Corry, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 18, [223] 17

Case of Luke Hills, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 9, [222] 1485; *Mar* 11, 1610; *April* 8, [223] 464a

[*cont.*

Law and Justice—*cont.*

Legislation, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 29, [223] 1825

Work on Good Friday, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 20, [223] 1279

Preston County Court, Question, Mr. Hermon; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 17, [225] 87

Public Prosecutor, Appointment of—Legislation, Question, Mr. Dundas; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 10, [224] 392; Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 5, [226] 559

Serjeants-at-Law, Question, Sir George Bowyer; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 4, [224] 19; Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, The Attorney General *August* 11, [226] 855

Solicitors—Case of May v. *O'Neill*, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, The Solicitor General *August* 3, [226] 446

Stipendiary Magistrates, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answers, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 27, [223] 1688

The Queen v. *Castro*

Personal Explanation (*Mr. Whalley*) *May* 4, [224] 23

Conduct of the Lord Chief Justice, Question, Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 28, [224] 1067

Contempt of Court, Question, Mr. Whalley; 224] Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 6, 162; Question, Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *May* 13, 585; Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 28, 1008; Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, The Attorney General; debate thereon *June* 11, 1742

The Tichborne Trial, Motion for an Address (*Mr. Whalley*) *Feb* 15, [222] 387 [The Motion not being seconded, was not put]

The Tichborne Trial—Misconduct of Judges—Committee of Inquiry, Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 17, [225] 90

The Witness Mrs. Mina Jury, Question, Dr. Kenealy; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 25, [225] 547

[See title *Tichborne Case, The—Contempt of Court*]

[See titles *Statute Law—Consolidation of the Statutes—Drafting and Revision of Acts of Parliament—Preparation of Acts of Parliament*]

Law Courts, The New—The Supreme Court of Appeal

Question, Mr. Freshfield; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Feb* 9, [222] 159

Law of Slander

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Law relating to Slander requires amendment" (*Sir William Fraser*) *April* 13, [223] 811; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Law, Right Hon. H., *Londonderry Co.*
  Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 897
  Army—Dublin Militia Depôts, [224] 1063
  Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 518
  County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 766
  Ireland, Property of the late Church of, Address for a Royal Commission, [224] 1055
  Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, [225] 1304
  Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1315
  National School Teachers (Ireland), [224] 1353
  Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1995
  Science and Art Department (Dublin), Res. [225] 1410
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1845 ; Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 990, 1383

Lawrence, Lord
  Army—Competitive Examinations, [225] 1877
  Army—India—Competitive Examinations, Motion for an Address, [225] 248
  Indian Legislation, 2R. [223] 780

Lawson, Sir W., *Carlisle*
  Arctic Expedition—Chaplains, [223] 1637
  Army—Reduction of the Land Forces, Res. [222] 1398
  Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 747
  Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [223] 803
  Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. Amendt. [224] 928, 935
  East India Revenue Accounts, Res. [226] 836
  Ecclesiastical Law, [222] 943
  Licensing Acts, 1872, 1874 — Peterborough Magistrates, [223] 230
  Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1778
  Merchant Shipping Acts—" Marie " Steamship, [223] 76
  Parliament—Derby Day, [224] 476, 796, 867
    Privilege — Queen v. Castro — Prittlewell Petition, Report, Previous Question moved, [223] 992, 1009, 1017
  Parliament, Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [226] 340, 359
  Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 34, 66
  Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 139
  Security of the Person, Leave, [224] 209
  Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 818
  Stroud Writ, Res. [222] 181
  Supply — Report — Governors, Salaries and Allowances to, Amendt. [226] 569, 571, 573
  Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1327 ; Res. 1501, 1507

Learmonth, Lieut-Colonel A., *Colchester*
  Army—Militia Adjutants, [223] 716

Leatham, Mr. E. A., *Huddersfield*
  Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 436

Leeman, Mr. G., *York*
  Agricultural Holdings (England), Consid. [226] 591
  Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 12, Amendt. [224] 1255
  Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1586, 1588
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1393 ; Consid. Schedule 1, [226] 651

Lefevre, Mr. G. J. Shaw, *Reading*
222] Artizans Dwellings, 2R. 355
223] Comm. *cl.* 2, 50 ; *cl.* 3, 115, 118 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 122 ; *cl.* 7, 752 ; *cl.* 13, 762 ; *add. cl.* 1243 ; Schedule, 1244
  Burials, 2R. [223] 1383
  Consolidated Fund, 3R. [222] 1928
  East India Home Government (Pensions), 3R. [222] 1855 ; [223] 70
  Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1947
  Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1039, 1679
  Legal Departments Commission, Res. [225] 1007
  Merchant Service, Boys for the, [222] 627
222] Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Leave, 135
223] 2R. 573
225] Comm. *cl.* 4, 129 ; *cl.* 9, 136, 165 ; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 175 ; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 176 ; Motion for reporting Progress, 180 ; Amendt. 268, 271, 272
  Metropolis—Queen Anne's Statue, [226] 371
  Navy—Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 645
      Swimming, [222] 1633
  Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 446, 458, 465
  Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment), Res. [225] 1421
  Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [223] 658
    Dockyards, &c. [226] 490
    Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1672, 1673
    Naval Expenditure, Excess of, [222] 1358
    New Works, Buildings, &c. [226] 503
    Pay of Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 483, 484
    Seamen and Marines, [223] 654, 655
  Offences against the Person Act Amendment, 2R. [224] 1871
  Parliament—Public Business, [226] 99
  Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 766
    Convict Establishments, England and the Colonies, [225] 1027
    Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 928
    Law Charges, England, [225] 1017
    Rates on Government Property, [224] 772, 773
    Repair of Public Buildings, [224] 762
  Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. [226] 396 ; *cl.* 1, 402, 408, 411 ; *add. cl.* 429 ; Consid. 580, 582 ; Amendt. 583, 585
  Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 448

Legal Departments Commission
  Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 6, To leave out from " That," and add " in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that, pending future legislation on the subject, no vacancy in a salaried office in any of the legal establishments should be filled up without

[*cont.*

Legal Departments Commission—cont.
the consent of the Treasury" (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*) *v.*, [225] 1001; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Question, Lord Frederick Cavendish; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 29, [226] 171
Evidence . . . . *P.P.* [1245]

Legal Practitioners Bill
(*Mr. Charley, Mr. William Gordon*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 9 [Bill 46]
Read 2° * *July* 23
Committee *; Report *July* 26
Considered * *July* 27
Read 3° * *July* 28
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Donoughmore*) *July* 29 (No. 238)
Read 2ª, after short debate *August* 10, [226] 845
Committee *; Report *August* 11
Read 3ª * *August* 12
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 79]

Legard, Sir C., *Scarborough*
Ancient Monuments, 2R. Amendt. [223] 882
Labour Laws Commission, Report of, [222] 626

Leigh, Lieut.-Colonel Egerton, *Cheshire Mid*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Consid. [226] 590, 592
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
Militia, Adjutants of, [223] 1820
Militia — Fines for Drunkenness, [223] 1819
Sale of Commissions — Royal Warrant, 1870, [223] 459a
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [222] 1457
Burials, 2R. Amendt. [223] 1373
Criminal Law—Miscellaneous Questions
Catapults, Sale of, [225] 874
Violent Assaults, [222] 1881
Women and Children, Assaults on, [226] 374
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 50, [226] 78
National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. [225] 694
Navy Estimates—Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1672
Offences against the Person Act Amendment, 2R. [224] 1869
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1822
Sugar Convention, The (1864), [226] 282
Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. [226] 585

Leith, Mr. J. F., *Aberdeen*
Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment, 2R. [222] 1965
Entail Amendment (Scotland), Comm. [225] 1395
High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1752
Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), 2R. [226] 681
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1849; Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 976
Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 629
Wales, Prince of — H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [224] 1521

Leitrim, Earl of
Parliament—Public Business, [226] 89
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 995

Lennox, Lord H. G. C. G. (First Commissioner of Works), *Chichester*
Board of Trade—Surveyor of Works, Duties and Salary of, [225] 1479
Epping Forest Act—Report of Commissioners, [224] 924
Inland Revenue Office, Bristol, [223] 143
Metropolis—Miscellaneous Questions
Bow Street Police Court, [226] 774
British Museum—Sculpture Galleries, [223] 1956
Burlington House Colonnade, [226] 617
Law Courts, The New, [223] 1634
Museum of Patents and Inventions—South Kensington, [222] 269
National Gallery, [223] 619;—Extension of Site, [222] 996
New Law Courts—Supreme Court of Appeal, [222] 159; [224] 1919
Parliament Street, Widening of, [223] 1959
Patent Museum and National Portrait Gallery, [225] 1478
Regent's Park, Explosion in, [222] 161; —Macclesfield Bridge, [223] 1689; [224] 924; [226] 444
St. James's Park, Music in, [225] 435
Statue of Queen Anne, Westminster, [223] 1955
Thames Embankment—Hungerford Swimming Bath, [224] 1236
Miscellaneous Estimates—Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, [223] 716
Office of Works — Surveyor to, [223] 1109, 1954; —Payment of, [225] 909
Ordnance Survey—Miscellaneous Questions
Denbighshire, [224] 1918
Gloucester, [225] 1658
South Wilts and Dorsetshire, [225] 439
Palace of Westminster—Miscellaneous Questions
Clock Tower Light, [225] 157
Street Traffic—Hyde Park Corner, [223] 723
Frescoes, [223] 26
Ground on Southern Front, [225] 294
Maclise Frescoes in the Queen's Gallery, [222] 312
Parliament—Cabs, Deficiency of, [223] 1215
House of Commons — Filtration of Air, [223] 1688
Preston County Court, [225] 87
Scotland—Ordnance Survey, [223] 19
St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, [223] 1446
Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 766
Furniture of Public Offices, [224] 764
Home and Colonial Offices, New, [224] 766
Houses of Parliament, [224] 764, 765
Hyde Park Corner, [224] 1461
Natural History Museum, [224] 775
New Courts of Justice and Offices, [224] 776
Parks and Gardens, [224] 760, 761; [226] 575
Repair of Public Buildings, [224] 763
Royal Palaces, [224] 758, 759
Science and Art Department, [224] 767
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 769
Wellington Monument, [222] 1360; [224] 773

Leslie, Mr. J., *Monaghan*
Education—National School Board (Ireland)—The Rev. J. M'Kenna, Dismissal of, [225] 872
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 234

Lewis, Mr. C. E., *Londonderry*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 187
Bankruptcy Law (Ireland), [222] 1388
Contempt of Court, Imprisonment for, [222] 1880, 1881
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 525
Corrupt Practices at Elections, Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [222] 1525
County Courts — Imprisonment for Debt—Smallbones, William, Case of, [225] 1816; [226] 215, 216; Res. 291
Criminal Law — Committal for Contempt—William Craddock, Case of, [223] 77
Countess of Dudley's Jewels, [222] 1179, 1391
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1351; Consid. Amendt. [225] 1237
Foreign Office — Queen's Messenger, Alleged Robbery of, [224] 792
Loans to Foreign States, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 783
Mitchel John, Trial of—Motion for Papers, [222] 972, 973
National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. Amendt. [225] 689
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 350
Parliament—Business of the House, [224] 990
Privilege (Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee, [223] 787, 789, 790, 793, 807, 808, 1114, 1125, 1147, 1223, 1228; Report, 1283;—Unparliamentary Language, [222] 1053
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 94
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), 2R. [222] 411; Comm. [223] 410; Schedule 3, Amendt. 417
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [224] 479
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1902
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 149
Stroud Writ, Res. [222] 162, 173, 187; Motion for New Writ, 271
Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland), Comm. Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 287
Supply — Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1531; Motion for reporting Progress, [226] 286
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 1384; Comm. Schedule 1, [226] 544; Consid. 627; *cl.* 4, 641; Schedule 1, 647, 650

Lewis, Mr. H. O., *Carlow*
East India Officers' Compensation Committee, [225] 1814
International Obligations—Germany and Belgium, [223] 718
Medical Act, 1858—Unqualified Medical Practitioners, [225] 1908
Navy—Training Ship in Dublin Bay, [222] 485
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 164

Libraries, Free
Question, Mr. Wheelhouse; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Mar* 12, [222] 1697

Licensing Act, 1872
Extension of Hours—Peterborough Magistrates, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *Mar* 23, [223] 230
Transfer of Licences—West Riding Magistrates, Question, Mr. Joshua Fielden; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 3, [224] 1351

Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Anderson, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Cowan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 68]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 28, [223] 1764; after short debate, Question put; A. 99, N. 176; M. 77

Lichfield, Bishop of
Lichfield Capitular Estates, [226] 552

Lichfield Capitular Estates
Question, Mr. A. Bass; Answer, Mr. Cubitt *April* 16, [223] 1107; Question, Observations, Lord Vernon; Reply, The Earl of Chichester; short debate thereon *August* 5, [226] 550

Lifford, Viscount
National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 735
Sanitary Officers (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [224] 1395, 1397

Limerick, Earl of
Army (Ireland)—General Order, No. 882, Address for a Paper, [226] 612
Army—Limerick Militia—Lee, John, Case of, [225] 1800; [226] 434, 436
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 21, [226] 549
National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 733

Lindsay, Colonel R. J. Loyd, *Berkshire*
Army (Recruits), [224] 681
Italy — Florence — Imprisonment of British Subjects, [223] 369
Parliament — Privilege — Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 1014, 1016, 1017, 1112, 1224
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1818, 1820; *cl.* 2, 1834, 1836

Linen and Yarn Halls (Dublin) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered * *Mar* 9
Read 1° * *Mar* 10 [Bill 90]
Read 2° * *Mar* 18
Committee *; Report *Mar* 19
Read 3° * *Mar* 22

Linen, Hempen, and other Manufactures (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 190]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 4

Lisgar, Lord
Canada Copyright, 2R. [225] 427
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), 2R. [226] 167
Royal Prerogative of Mercy — Colonial Pardons, Motion for an Address, [223] 1069

Lloyd, Mr. M., *Beaumaris*
Administration of Justice (Wales), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1394
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [225] 1723; [226] 185, 189
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 13, [223] 760
Assize Court Arrangements—Sale of Stamps, [222] 1287
Compensation for Accidents to Workmen, Leave, [224] 916
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1586
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 885; Comm. *cl.* 11, Amendt. [224] 1250
Infanticide, 2R. Amendt. [224] 534, 535; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1773; *cl.* 3, Amendt. *ib.*
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1927; *cl.* 41, [225] 704; Motion for reporting Progress, *ib.*
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 277; *cl.* 20, 285
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 1513
Supply—Rates on Government Property, [224] 772
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [224] 768
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1663; Comm. [225] 966; *cl.* 4, 981

Lloyd, Mr. S. S., *Plymouth*
Army—Religious Processions, [224] 1623
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1998
Commerce and Agriculture, Department of, Res. [224] 723
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1583
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1950
India—British Burmah and Western China, [224] 474
Navy Estimates—Pay of Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 488
Restriction of Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties, 2R. [226] 600
Supply—Court of Bankruptcy, London, [225] 1024
Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 927
Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 845

Loans to Foreign States
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed 'to inquire into the circumstances attending the making of Contracts for Loans with certain Foreign States, and also the causes which have led to the nonpayment of the principal moneys and interest due in respect of such Loans'" (*Sir Henry James*) *Feb* 23, [222] 772; after short debate, Motion agreed to
And, on *Mar* 1, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Lowe (Chairman), Mr. Bourke, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Henry James, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Puleston, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. Walter, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Watkin Williams
Report of the Committee—The Honduras Representative, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, Mr. Bourke *August* 9, [226] 774
[See title *Parliament—Privilege*]

Parl. Papers—

Special Report of Select Committee	No. 157
Report with Plans	No. 362
Honduras Loan	[1290, 1367]

Local Authorities Loans Bill
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 16 [Bill 123]
224] Read 2°, after debate *May* 13, 605
Order for Committee read *May* 22, 991
Moved, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee"
Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," and insert "upon Monday next" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee deferred
Committee *; Report *June* 4 [Bill 197]
226] Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P *August* 4, 542
Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report *August* 6, 681
Considered *; read 3° *August* 7
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *August* 9
Read 2ª * *August* 10 (No. 276)
Committee *; Report *August* 11
Read 3ª * *August* 12
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 83]

Local Government Board
Gas and Water Works—Legislation, Question, Mr. Colman; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 9, [222] 1487
Highways—Legislation, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Feb* 9, [222] 160
Public Health—Midwifery Practice—Case of Elizabeth Ingram, Question, Mr. James; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 5, [222] 1284;—*Unfit Houses*, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 4, 1184

Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 3 [Bill 81]
Read 2°* *Mar* 8
Committee*; Report *Mar* 17
Read 3°* *Mar* 18
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *Mar* 19
Read 2ª* *April* 16 (No. 45)
Committee*; Report *April* 19
Read 3ª* *April* 20
Royal Assent *April* 22 [38 *Vict.* c. 10]

Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 11 (No. 148)
Read 2ª* *June* 18
Committee*; Report *June* 29
Read 3ª* *July* 1
c. Read 1°* (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) *July* 2
Read 2°* *July* 5 [Bill 232]
Committee*; Report *July* 14
Read 3°* *July* 15
l. Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxx]

Local Government Board's Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation (Oxford, &c.) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Jersey*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 14 (No. 150)
Read 2ª* *June* 18
Committee* *June* 29
Report* *July* 1
Read 3ª* *July* 2
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Clare Read*) *July* 6 [Bill 240]
Read 2°* *July* 8
Committee*; Report *July* 19
Read 3°* *July* 20
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxviii]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill
(*Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Sclater-Booth*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 15 [Bill 67]
Read 2°* *Feb* 18
Report* *April* 8 [Bill 112]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *April* 12
Read 3°* *April* 13
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Walsingham*) *April* 15
Read 2ª* *April* 22 (No. 53)
Committee*; Report *May* 4
Read 3ª* *May* 7
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. 10]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Sclater-Booth*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 19 [Bill 127]
Read 2°* *April* 21
Committee*; Report *April* 29
Read 3°* *May* 3

[*cont.*

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill—*cont.*
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *May* 4
Read 2ª* *June* 3 (No. 87)
Committee* *June* 18
Report* *June* 21
Read 3ª* *June* 22
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. lxxv]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Sclater-Booth*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 12 [Bill 165]
Read 2°* *May* 20
Committee*; Report *June* 1
Read 3°* *June* 2
l. Read 1ª* (*The Earl of Jersey*) *June* 3
Read 2ª* *June* 11 (No. 127)
Committee*; Report *June* 14
Read 3ª* *June* 22
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. lxxvi]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aberdare, &c.) Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Jersey*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 4 (No. 123)
Read 2ª* *June* 17
Committee*; Report *July* 9
Read 3ª* *July* 12
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Clare Read*) *July* 13 [Bill 254]
Read 2°* *July* 16
Committee*; Report *July* 26
Read 3°* *July* 27
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxv]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Jersey*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 14 (No. 151)
Read 2ª* *June* 18
Committee* *June* 29
Report* *July* 1
Read 3ª* *July* 2
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Clare Read*) *July* 6 [Bill 241]
Read 2°* *July* 8
Referred to a Select Committee *July* 19
Bill reported* *July* 27 [Bill 271]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *July* 28
Committee* (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *July* 30
Committee*; Report *August* 2
Read 3°* *August* 3
l. Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. ccxi]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, &c.) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª*, and referred to the Examiners *June* 11 (No. 147)
Read 2ª* *June* 18
Committee* *July* 5
Report* *July* 6
Read 3ª* *July* 8

[*cont.*

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon &c.) Bill—cont.
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Clare Read*) *July* 13 [Bill 253]
Read 2° * *July* 16
Committee * ; Report *July* 26
Read 3° * *July* 27
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxxvi]

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bromley, &c.) Bill [H.L.]—*Afterwards*

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Leyton, &c.) Bill
(*The Earl of Jersey*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª *, and referred to the Examiners *June* 14 (No. 149)
Read 2ª * *June* 18
Committee * *July* 13
Report * *July* 15
Read 3ª * *July* 16
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Clare Read*) *July* 19 [Bill 261]
Read 2° * *July* 21
Committee * ; Report *August* 2
Read 3° * *August* 3
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxciii]

Local Government (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Bruen, Sir Arthur Guinness, Mr. Corry, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Mulholland*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 11 [Bill 58]
2R. [Dropped]

Local Taxation—Collection of Rates
Question, Colonel Brise ; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 16, [222] 1880

LOCKE, Mr. J., *Southwark*
Army—Militia Adjutants, [223] 719
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 64 ; *cl.* 15, 1236
Education in Rural Districts, Res. Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1121
Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1039
Metropolis—Thames Embankment and New Opera House, Res. [225] 1937
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 626
National Gallery, [223] 623
Parliament—Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 592
Post Office—Channel Islands, Telegraphic Communication with, [225] 257
Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties, 2R. [226] 600 ; 3R. 701
Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1516

LONDON, Bishop of
Chimney Sweepers, 2R. [224] 448
Church Building and Restoration—Return, [222] 551
Church Patronage, Comm. [224] 1207
Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. *add. cl.* [222] 1475, 1478
St. Paul's Cathedral (Minor Canonries), 2R. [223] 1795

LONGFORD, Earl of
India—Oude and Kirwee Prize Money, Address for Returns, [225] 1641

LOPES, Sir Massey, *Devonshire, S.*
Navy Estimates — Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 505
Scientific Departments, [223] 660

LOPES, Mr. H. C., *Frome*
Bills of Sale Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 790
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 15, Amendt. [224] 1380
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 12, [225] 261, 262, 264, 266, 268
Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 522
Parliament—Public Business, [225] 300
Parliament — Privilege — Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, [222] 269 ; Res. 332
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873)
224] Amendment (No. 2), 2R. 1668
225] 257 ; Comm. 956 ; *cl.* 2, 971, 973; *cl.* 4, 982 ; *cl.* 17, 1383, 1385 ; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 1386 ; *cl.* 21, 1388 ; *add. cl.* 1393

LOTHIAN, Marquess of
Entail Amendment (Scotland), 2R. [225] 1904

LOWE, Right Hon. R., *London University*
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [225] 473 ; Comm. [226] 188
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 2026
Board of Trade—Surveyor of Works, Duties and Salary of, [225] 1479
Civil Service—Postmaster General, Appointments by, [225] 1481
225] Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. Amendt. 1341 ; *cl.* 4, Amendt. *ib.* ; Amendt. 1347 ; Amendt. 1352 ; *cl.* 14, Motion for reporting Progress, 1360 ; *add. cl.* 1579 ; Consid. *cl.* 4, 1740 ; *cl.* 13, 1749
226] Lords Amendts. Consid. 710, 711, 712 ; Amendt. 715, 716
Criminal Law—Gibraltar, Convict Prison at, [223] 21
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Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 866
India—Civil Servants of the North-West Provinces, [224] 787, 788
Indian Civil Service, [224] 1462 ; Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 711, 724, 738
Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1724
Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 513, 517
National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. [224] 1541 ; 3R. [225] 687
Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 459
Office of Works—Surveyor, Payment of, [225] 906
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Privilege—Dr. Kenealy, Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1189
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Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 977, 978; Preamble, 989, 1492, 1493; *cl.* 5, 1506
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1818
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 329

Lowther, Mr. J. (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), *York City*
Africa—Gold Coast, Slavery on the, [222] 216
Australia and New Guinea—Immigration, [223] 459a
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Newfoundland, [223] 969
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Supreme Court of Appeal, [226] 616
Cape of Good Hope, [223] 722;—Religious Bodies—Abolition of Grants, [226] 615
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Natal—Langalibalele—Action of Cape Colony, [223] 1285
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Cape Colony—Annexation of Territory, [225] 1243
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Griqualand, Disturbances in, [224] 794;—South African Diamond Fields, 1460
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Supply—Report—Governors, Salaries and Allowances to, [226] 571, 573
West Africa—Exchange of Territory, [226] 222, 444
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Lubbock, Sir J., *Maidstone*
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Army—Artillery Ground, Finsbury Square, Res. [226] 466
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, Comm. [223] 394; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 397; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 398; *add. cl. ib.*
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Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1944
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), 2R. [223] 2004
Foreign Loans, Report of the Committee on—Honduras Representative, [226] 774
Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1734

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Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons), Comm. [224] 1561
National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. [225] 696
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Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1205
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1496
Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1768, 1771
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Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 310
Supply Expenditure, [223] 1959
Unseaworthy Ships, 3R. [226] 618
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 344

Lucan, Earl of
Army—Hyde Park Barracks, [225] 1644

Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 189]
Read 2° * *June* 7
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 21, [225] 286
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Ronayne*); Question put; A. 11, N. 167; M. 156
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
Committee—R.P. *July* 8, 1209
Committee; Report *July* 15, 1554
Considered * *July* 20
Considered * *July* 23
Read 3° * *July* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Chancellor*) *July* 27 (No. 235)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 29, [226] 167
Committee *; Report *August* 3
Read 3ª * *August* 5
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Sanitary Officers (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [224] 1396

Lush, Dr. J. A., *Salisbury*
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Ashantee Expedition—Honours for Services, [223] 1509
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Poor Law—Lunatic Pauper, Removal of, [222] 1389
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Public Health, 2R. [223] 1259; Comm. [224] 879
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, [224] 513
Supply—Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, [224] 1766
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- Miscellaneous Services, [223] 351
- Provisions, Forage, &c. [223] 338
- Reserve Forces, [223] 334
- Volunteer Corps, [223] 327, 330
- Works, Buildings, &c. [223] 346

Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 51, 55; *cl.* 3, 115, 118; *cl.* 4, 119; *cl.* 5, 124; *cl.* 7, 751; *add. cl.* 1243; Schedule, 1244
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Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 122; *cl.* 9, 170; *cl.* 12, 179, 261, 264
Office of Works—Surveyor, Payment of, [225] 909
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 89, [224] 891; *cl.* 168, 894
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1264; Amendt. 1267; *cl.* 9, [224] 207; *cl.* 25, 601
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- County and Borough Police, Great Britain, [225] 1026
- County Courts, [225] 1024
- Court of Bankruptcy, London, [225] 1024
- National Education, Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 336
- Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, Amendt. [225] 921
- Secret Services, [225] 920

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 982; *add. cl.* 1393
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222] Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. 719; Comm.
. 1472; *cl.* 10, 1474; *add. cl.* 1476, 1479,
. 1482; Report, 1602; 3R. 1863, 1865, 1872,
. 1877
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McARTHUR, Mr. A., *Leicester*
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- Burmah and Western China, [225] 1326

Newfoundland Fisheries, [223] 222, 1821
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- Froude, Mr., [224] 923

McARTHUR, Mr. Alderman W., *Lambeth*
Civil Service (Ireland)—Salaries, [226] 44
East India Revenue Accounts—Financial Statement, [224] 584; Comm. [226] 796
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MACARTNEY, Mr. J. W. E., *Tyrone*
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Ireland, Property of the late Church of, Address for a Royal Commission, [224] 1047
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Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1476; 3R. [224] 488
Waste Lands (Ireland), 2R. [225] 1459

McCOMBIE, Mr. W., *Aberdeenshire, W.*
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Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm.
225] *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1353, 1354; *cl.* 10, Amendt.
. 1357; *cl.* 14, 1361; *add. cl.* 1582; Consid.
. *cl.* 5, 1741; *cl.* 8, 1742; *cl.* 13, 1749
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- Dawson, Samuel, Case of, [225] 1134; [226] 372

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Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 8, Amendt.
224] 1202; *cl.* 11, 1254; Amendt. 1255; *cl.* 14,
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- Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1758
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 476
- Merchant Shipping Acts — "Alcedo," The, [226] 170 ;—"Nuphar," The, [223] 231
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. [223] 570 ; Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 135, 165 ; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 276, 278 ; *cl.* 19, Amendt. 280, 1862
- Mines—Blasting Powder, Use of, [226] 220
  - Inspectors of, [222] 942 ;—Reports for 1874, [224] 1402
- Mines Regulation Act—Bunker's Hill Colliery Explosion, [223] 1961 ; [224] 289, 1714
- Parliament — Privilege — Queen *v.* Castro — Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 998, 1112, 1186
- Parliament—Public Business, Amendt. [224] 1629, 1630 ; [226] 99
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1967 ; *cl.* 5, [224] 38
- Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 70
- Public Health—Hucknall Torkard, Polluted Wells at, [225] 1244
- Regimental Exchanges, Preamble, Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1273
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Re-comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1267
- South Wales, Lock-out in, [223] 138 ; [224] 390
- Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1769, 1770
  - Home Office, [224] 1765
  - Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, [224] 1766
  - Science and Art Department, [225] 853
  - Stationery and Printing, [225] 744
  - Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1509, 1511 ; Amendt. 1526
- Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 411
- Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1153

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- Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1559

MacGregor, Mr. D. R., *Leith, &c.*
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 61 ; *cl.* 3, 116
- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 9, Amendt. [224] 935
- Education in Rural Districts, Res. Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1122
- Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1757
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. [222] 571 ; Comm. [225] 127 ; *cl.* 4, 130 ; *cl.* 5, 131 ; *cl.* 9, 136, 172
- Navy Estimates—Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1676
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1996
- Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1770
  - Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 926
  - Motion for Adjournment, [225] 529
  - Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922
- Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 409, 411, 412

Mac Iver, Mr. D., *Birkenhead*
- Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 8, [225] 1743 ; *cl.* 13, 1749
- Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1750
- Merchant Shipping Act—Shipping Disasters, [222] 754
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1871 — Passenger Ships, [226] 175
- 223] Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. 550
- 224] 1294
- 225] Comm. 113 ; *cl.* 5, 131 ; *cl.* 9, 133, 174 ; *cl.* 12, 179, 263 ; *cl.* 19, 280 ; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 285
- Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 60, [224] 888
- Unseaworthy Ships, 2R. [226] 262, 264 ; Comm. 398 ; *cl.* 1, 403 ; Amendt. 410 ; Amendt. 412 ; Consid. 576 ; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 584 ; *cl.* 4, 587

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- Agricultural Labourers Dwellings (Ireland), 2R. [222] 1593
- Army—Dublin Militia Depôts, [224] 1064
- Army—Duffy, Thomas, Case of, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 1032
- Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1995
- Cape of Good Hope—South African Diamond Fields, [224] 1460
- Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1937
- Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1504
- Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 10, [225] 305 ; *cl.* 12, 307, 308 ; *cl.* 28, 313
- Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1703, 1727
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 138
- 223] Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 193 ; Comm. 1458 ; *cl.* 2, 1669 ; *cl.* 3, 1681, 1682, 1857, 1858, 1896, 1903 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1992
- 224] 183 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, 433, 434
- Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1789
- Post Office Savings Banks, [224] 1134
- Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1477 ; *cl.* 4, 1504
- South Africa—Orange Free State Republic, [223] 18 ; Returns, 1821
- Sugar Convention, 1864, [226] 279
- Supply — Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1531
- Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 540
- Union Rating and Jury Laws (Ireland), [224] 1355
- Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [226] 412
- Waste Lands (Ireland), 2R. [225] 1466
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 348
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- Banks of Issue, Nomination of Committee, [223] 1359
- Education Code (Scotland)—Gaelic Language, [223] 223
- High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1747
- Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 430

McLagan, Mr. P., *Linlithgowshire*
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1691; *cl.* 43, [226] 119; *cl.* 45, 195; *add. cl.* 206
- Army Estimates—Provisions, Forage, &c. [223] 338
- Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1084
- Explosive Substances, Leave, [222] 913
- Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1568
- Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1772
- Sea Fisheries (Scotland)—H.M.S. "Jackal," [226] 869
- Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1759
- Supply—Learned Societies, Great Britain and Ireland, Amendt. [226] 287
- Universities (Scotland), (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1154
- Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 433

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- Banks of Issue, Nomination of Committee, [223] 867, 876, 1358, 1359
- Burntisland Harbour, Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 771
- Churches and Manses (Scotland), [223] 782
- Church Rates Abolition (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1780, 1793
- Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 906
- Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 682, 684
- Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1277, 1289, 1290, 1299, 1301
- Eyre, Ex-Governor, Case of, [225] 818
- Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1368
- High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1753
- Legal Departments Commission, Res. [225] 1007
- Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1770
- Miscellaneous Estimates—Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, [223] 716
- Parliament—Adjournment of the House, [226] 868
  - Public Business, [225] 303
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- Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1785
- Post Office (Dublin and Edinburgh)—Salaries, [223] 1951
- Public Health—Small Pox in Ireland, [224] 1713
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  - Board of Supervision and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 931
  - Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1532
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  - Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 933
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  - Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 304, 311
  - Stationery and Printing, [225] 744

Maitland, Mr. J., *Kirkcudbrightshire*
- Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1295
- Horses, Exportation of—Deterioration of the Breed, Res. [223] 1733
- Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), Comm. [226] 718
- Supply—Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 309, 310
- Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women, 2R. Amendt. [222] 1131, 1141

Makins, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., *Essex, S.*
- Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [223] 329
  - Works, Buildings, &c. [223] 347
- Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 505
- Commercial Gas, Consid. [225] 1236
- Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1678
- Metropolis Gas Companies, [223] 76
- Metropolis Gas (New Works), [222] 753
- Metropolitan Board of Works, [223] 143
- Parliament — Privilege—Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 981
- Patriotic Fund—Audit of Accounts, [222] 310

Malmesbury, Earl of (Lord Privy Seal)
- Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 933; 3R. [224] 568
- Arctic Expedition—Chaplains, [223] 1275
- Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 710
- Increase of the Episcopate, 3R. [222] 1874
- Irish Peerage—Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1232
- Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1869
- Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Naval Cadets—New Naval College, [225] 533
  - Promotion and Retirement, [225] 865
  - Training Boys, System of, [222] 1381
- Parliament—Public Business, [226] 88

Manchester, Duke of
- Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 996

Manners, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R. (Postmaster General), *Leicestershire, N.*
- Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1118, 1119, 1120
- Mercantile Marine—Lighthouses—Telegraphic Communication, [224] 1129, 1404
- Post Office—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Alderney, Communication with, [226] 777
  - Ballinamore, Telegraph Office at, [222] 911
  - Basingstoke, &c., Night Mails to, [222] 1488
  - Blackburn, [223] 1956

[*cont.*

MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R.—*cont.*
Channel Islands, Telegraphic Communication with, [225] 257 ; [226] 558
Country Letter Carriers—Patrick Cullen, Case of, [226] 377
Dublin and Edinburgh, Salaries, [223] 1951
Dublin and London Mails, [222] 990
London and Salisbury, Mails between, [222] 1806
Mails between Scotland and Ireland, [222] 214, 844
Montserrat, Mails to, [222] 622
Ocean Postal Contracts, [224] 1808
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Contract, [222] 989
Postal Arrangements—Lewes and Eastbourne, [224] 1233
Postal Union Treaty, [225] 1378
Post Office (Ireland)—Sunday Labour, [223] 1282
Post Office Savings Bank Department, [223] 468a, 1110
Post Office Savings Banks—Life Insurances and Annuities, [225] 739
Post Office Telegraphs—Isle of Man, [224] 1918 ;—Lundy Island, Station on, [222] 1488 ;—Orkney and Shetland, [223] 140
Receiving Houses, [222] 621
Revenue Returns, [223] 77
Scotland, Mail Service in the North of, [223] 140
Sorters and Savings Bank Clerks, [222] 622, 623
Stockton-on-Tees, [226] 219
Telegraphic Service (Scotland), [222] 1176
Telegraphs in County Mayo, [225] 1138
Telegraphs—Newcastle Races, [225] 1812
Treasury Commission on the Telegraphs, [226] 854
West India Mail, [225] 255
Supply—Post Office Telegraph Service, [226] 535
Turkey, State of—Treaty of Paris, 1856, Address for Papers, [225] 219

Manning, Cardinal
Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne ; Reply, The Duke of Richmond ; short debate thereon *August* 6, [226] 605

Marine Insurance
Observations, Mr. T. Brassey ; Reply, Sir Charles Adderley ; debate thereon *Mar* 12, [222] 1727

Marine Mutiny Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Algernon Egerton*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 12
Read 2° * *Mar* 15
Committee ; Report *April* 5, [223] 353
Read 3° * *April* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Malmesbury*) *April* 8
Read 2ª * *April* 9
Committee * ; Report *April* 12
Read 3ª * *April* 13
Royal Assent *April* 22 [38 *Vict.* c. 8]

MARLING, Mr. S. S., *Stroud*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1923
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1915

Marriage Laws
Question, Observations, Lord Chelmsford ; Reply, The Lord Chancellor ; short debate thereon *Mar* 18, [223] 2

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill (*Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Morley, Mr. Burt, Mr. Macdonald*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 9 [Bill 44]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 11, [222] 455
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Arthur Mills*) ; after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c. ;" A. 142, N. 171 ; M. 29
Words added ; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to ; 2R. put off for six months
Division List, A. and N. 480

Married Women's Acknowledgments, Registrar of
Questions, Mr. Salt, Mr. Childers ; Answers, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 13, [224] 580

MARTEN, Mr. A. G., *Cambridge*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Consid. Amendt. [226] 593
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 13, [223] 760
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 519
County Courts, 2R. [224] 1516
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1372, 1374, 1375
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. *cl.* 18, Amendt. [225] 702 ; *cl.* 80, [226] 706 ; *cl.* 105, Amendt. 707 ; *add. cl.*, *ib.*
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 131
Offences against the Person, Consid. Amendt. [224] 435
Registration of Trade Marks, Comm. Amendt. [226] 703 ; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 704
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1847 ; Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 1392

MARTIN, Mr. J., *Meath*
Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1713, 1726
Mitchel, John, Case of, [222] 421, 422 ;—Tipperary Election, Res. 518 ;—Trial, Motion for Papers, 964, 971, 983
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 85
Primary Education (Ireland) Commission (1870), Res. [222] 1332

MARTIN, Mr. P. W., *Rochester*
Burials, 2R. [223] 1372
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 1674 ; *cl.* 3, 1964 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 417
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 199, 205, 206

Massey, Right Hon. W. N., *Tiverton*
Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal, 2R. [225] 403

Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Macartney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 1 [Bill 79]
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 10, [222] 1592
Committee *—R.P. *April* 28
Committee *; Report *May* 12
Considered * *May* 13
Read 3° * *May* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Inchiquin*) *May* 28 (No. 117)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *June* 18, [225] 154

Maxwell, Sir W. **Stirling-** *Perthshire*
Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 894, 915
Italy, Kingdom of—Hinde, Mr., Murder of, near Naples, [225] 786

Maynooth College Bill
(*The O'Conor Don, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Law, Captain Nolan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 3 [Bill 194]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 24

Medical Act Amendment (Foreign Universities) Bill (*Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Russell Gurney, Dr. Cameron*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 103]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 28

Medical Act, 1858
Efficiency of Medical Practitioners, Question, Mr. A. Mills; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 4, [222] 1183
Unqualified Medical Practitioners, Question, Mr. Owen Lewis; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 23, [225] 1908

Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons) Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Lush*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 18 [Bill 100]
Read 2° * *April* 14
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 8, [224] 1560; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 15, 1937; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 21
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Selborne*) *June* 22 (No. 165)
Read 2ª * *July* 8
Committee *; Report *July* 9
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 43]

Medical Education, Council of—Medical Diplomas
Question, Mr. Waddy; Answer, Viscount Sandon *May* 11, [224] 470

Medical Education of Women
Question, Observations, Mr. Cowper-Temple; Reply, Viscount Sandon; short debate thereon *July* 30, [226] 267
Midwives—Laws of Foreign Countries . . . . . . *P.P.* [1359]

Meeting of Parliament Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 26 (No. 230)
Waiting for 2R. *August* 5

Meldon, Mr. C. H., *Kildare*
226] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm.
. *cl.* 9, Amendt. 67; *cl.* 11, 72; *cl.* 16, 103;
. *cl.* 17, 105; *cl.* 29, 113; Amendt. 115;
. *cl.* 34, 116; Amendt. 117; *cl.* 35, Amendt.
. *ib.*, 118; *cl.* 43, 120; Amendt. 128, 131,
. 134; *cl.* 44, 137; *cl.* 45, Amendt. 193, 195;
. Consid. 593, 594; *cl.* 7, 596
Army—Dublin Militia Depôts, [224] 1062
Army—Duffy, Thomas, Case of, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 1030, 1034, 1330
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 8, [225] 1356; Consid. *cl.* 8, 1743
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.), 3R. [223] 296
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1351; Consid. [225] 1242
222] Friendly Societies, 2R. 886
224] Comm. *cl.* 10, Amendt. 1245, 1246;
. Amendt. 1248, 1249; Amendt. *ib.*; Amendt.
. 1254; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 1255; *cl.* 14, 1371,
. 1374; *cl.* 21, 1382; *cl.* 22, Amendt. 1383;
. *cl.* 23, Amendt. 1384; *cl.* 31, Amendt. 1413
225] Consid. *cl.* 10, Amendt. 305; *cl.* 12, Amendt.
. 306; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 308; *cl.* 33, Amendt.
. 316
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Cattle, Feeding of, [225] 1312
Civil Bill Courts, [225] 893
Dundrum Asylum, [225] 438
Ireland—Mountjoy Female Prison, Motion for Papers, [222] 915
Irish Constabulary—Pensioners, [222] 992
Land Revenue Acts—Ground Rents, Purchase of, [225] 1139
Land Tenure in Ireland, Res. [224] 1739
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Comm. Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 286
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 1866
Mitchel, John, Address for Papers, [222] 1273
Navy Estimates—Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, Motion for reporting Progress, [226] 506, 507
Parliament—Order of Business, [226] 127
Privilege—Fictitious Signatures, [224] 1135
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1658; *cl.* 3, 1830, 1851, 1857; Amendt. 1863, 1897, 1901; *cl.* 4, 1985, 1990; *add. cl.* [224] 188, 189
Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1202
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1794

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MELDON, Mr. C. H.—*cont.*
  Primary Education (Ireland) Commission (1870), Res. [222] 1307
  Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [224] 1135
  Spain—Civil War, Res. [224] 48
  Supply—Charitable Donations and Bequests Office, Ireland, [225] 934
    Constabulary Force, Ireland, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 315, 1530; [226] 285
    Friendly Societies, Registrars of, [225] 626, 627
    Landed Estates Court, Ireland, [225] 1314
    Motion for Adjournment, [225] 527
    National Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 330; Motion for reporting Progress, 336; Amendt. 337

MELLOR, Mr. T. W., *Ashton-under-Lyne*
  Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 717
  Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 1406
  Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [224] 1773
  Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [226] 285
    Royal Palaces, [224] 758
    Woods, Forests, &c. Office, [225] 744

Mercantile Marine Hospital Service Bill
(*Captain Pim, Mr. Wheelhouse*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 10 [Bill 91]
  2R. [Dropped]

Mercantile Marine
  MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
  Boys for the Merchant Service, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 22, [222] 627
  Case of the "Druid," Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 25, [225] 550
  Casualties at Sea—A Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 25, [222] 847
  Classified British Ships, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 5, [226] 554
  Coasting Vessels—Boats and Rafts, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 23, [223] 228
  Emigrant Vessels—Fire Drill, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 22, [222] 626
  Fog Signals—Loss of the "Schiller," Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *May* 31, [224] 1127
  Harbours of Refuge—The Bristol Channel, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 2, [222] 1050;—*Poole Harbour*, Question, Mr. Evelyn Ashley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 18, [225] 155
  Lighthouses — Telegraphic Communication, Question, Mr. A. P. Vivian; Answer, Lord John Manners *May* 31, [224] 1128; Explanation, Lord John Manners *June* 4, 1404
[*cont.*

Mercantile Marine—cont.
  Merchant Seamen's Fund—Pensions to Seamen, Question, Mr. Stewart; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 13, [223] 783
  Merchant Ships (Measurement of Tonnage) Bill—Legislation, Question, Mr. Palmer; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 25, [222] 847
  Passenger Act, 1855—*Inflammable Cargoes*, Question, Mr. D. Jenkins; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 23, [223] 221;—*Surgeons in Passenger Ships*, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 11, [222] 1604
  Proposed Lighthouse on Bury Head, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 4, [222] 1184
  Rocket Apparatus, Question, Lord Claud J. Hamilton; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 26, [226] 53
  Rule of the Road at Sea, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 8, [225] 1136
  St. Tudwall's Road Lighthouse, Question, Mr. Holland; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 11, [222] 1608
  The Loss of the "Cospatrick," Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 11, [226] 858
  Transfer of British Vessels to Foreign Flags, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 9, [226] 776
  Wreck Register 1874 *and* 1875, Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *May* 31, [224] 1129; *June* 25, [225] 550
  Wreck Register, The—Wrecks on the South Coast, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 27, [223] 1690

Merchant Shipping Acts
  MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
  "Bear" Steamship, The, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 22, [225] 296
  "Darent," The, Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 15, [225] 1483
  Detention of Unseaworthy Ships, Question, Mr. Eustace Smith; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 26, [226] 49
  Draught of Seagoing Ships, Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *May* 31, [224] 1129
  "Estella," The, Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 15, [225] 1483
  "Marie," Steamship, The, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 19, [223] 76
  Mercantile Marine Fund—Industrial Training Ships, Question, Mr. J. Corry; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 2, [222] 1048
  Mercantile Marine, The—Certification of Foreigners, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 1, [222] 993
  Missing Vessels, Question, Mr. Charles Wilson; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 23, [222] 751
  "Nuphar," The, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 23, [223] 231
[*cont.*

Merchant Shipping Acts—cont.

Overloaded Ships, Questions, Mr. Plimsoll; Answers, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 18, [223] 26; *April* 8, 469a; Question, Mr. T. E. Smith; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley; short debate thereon *July* 22, [225] 1808

Overloading, Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 23, [223] 229

Screw Steamers carrying Grain—Legislation, Question, Mr. Wilson; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 27, [226] 91;—*Detention of the "Alcedo,"* Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 29, 170

Steamship "Thornaby," Questions, Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Goschen; Answers, Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1608

The Ship "Mary Ann," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 19, [222] 554

[See title *Board of Trade*]

Merchant Shipping Acts

Merchant Shipping Act, 1854

Sec. 386—*Pilotage Fund*, Question, Mr. Ashley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 3, [224] 1352

Secs. 305, 309—*Survey of Passenger Ships*, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 17, [225] 91; *July* 9, 1242

Sec. 135—*Board of Trade Certificates*, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 16, [223] 1110

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 1871

Passenger Ships, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 29, [226] 175

Prosecution at Poole, Question, Mr. Evelyn Ashley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 29, [226] 173

Prosecutions for Unseaworthy Ships—Clause 11, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 23, [222] 754; *July* 29, [226] 175; Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 11, 850

Merchant Shipping Act, 1873

Seamen Refusing to go to Sea, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 11, [226] 851

The Barque "Stanley," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 26, [226] 53

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill (*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. William Henry Smith*)

c. Resolution in Committee: after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 4]

222] Question, Mr. Bentinck; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Feb* 25, 848

. *Liability Clause, The*, Question, Lord Eslington; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 12, 1696

223] Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 6, 363

. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 8, 473a

[*cont.*

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "any measure purporting to amend the Law affecting Merchant Shipping is insufficient and unsatisfactory which does not contain provisions for securing a supply of properly qualified Seamen by encouraging the carrying of Apprentices on board Ships, and the establishment of Training Ships, and which does not provide for a Medical Examination of Seamen upon their engagement at a Shipping Office" (*Mr. Norwood*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Gourley*); Question put, and negatived

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. David Jenkins*); Motion withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°

Committee*; Report *April* 12 [Bill 116]

223] Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 20, 1284

224] *Merchant Shipping Legislation*, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 14, 1811

. *Petition Presented*, Observations, Mr. Mac Iver *June* 2, 1294

225] Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 17, 100

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, no measure affecting Merchant Shipping can be deemed satisfactory which does not as far as practicable guard against ships sailing under foreign flags being at an advantage as compared with those under the British flag" (*Mr. Eustace Smith*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Amendt. withdrawn

After debate, main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.

. Committee—R.P. *June* 18, 161

. Committee—R.P. *June* 21, 260

. Question, Mr. Plimsoll; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 25, 551

. *The Sixth Clause*, Question, Lord Eslington; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 1, 782

. Order for Committee postponed, after short debate *July* 5, 992

. Notice, Mr. Eustace Smith; Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 12, 1325

. Order for Committee read *July* 22, 1857

Moved, "That the Order be discharged" (*Mr. Disraeli*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Captain Nolan*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further short debate, original Question put, and agreed to; Bill withdrawn

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment [*Remuneration*]

c. Resolution [June 16] reported, and agreed to *June* 17, [225] 140

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 31]
Moved, "That the Bill be fixed for 2° on Thursday next" (*Mr. Roebuck*); Motion agreed to; Notices, Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Dillwyn *July* 26, [226] 43
Bill withdrawn * *August* 2

Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Bill
(*Mr. Norwood, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Edward Reed, Mr. Eustace Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 23 [Bill 106]
2R. [Dropped]

Merchant Ships
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to give special directions that every precaution be taken from the prorogation till the next meeting of Parliament to secure the safety of merchant seamen who may be employed in merchant ships, which may obtain clearance during that period, from dangers arising from the want of repair or decay of the ships in which they may be engaged as crews (*The Earl Russell*) *August* 3, [226] 438; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Metalliferous Mines Bill
(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 15 [Bill 120]
Read 2° * *May* 6
Committee *; Report *May* 10
Considered * *May* 13
Read 3° * *May* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *May* 28
Read 2ª * *June* 15 (No. 106)
Committee * *June* 18
Report * *June* 21
Read 3ª * *June* 22
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 39]

METROPOLIS
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
Bow Street Police Court, Question, Mr. Forsyth; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *August* 9, [226] 774
Bridges, Question, Sir James Hogg; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 13, [224] 582
Burlington House Colonnade, Question, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *August* 6, [226] 617
Cab Fares, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 24, [224] 786
Cab Law, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 16, [223] 1107
Courts of Justice, New—Court of Appeal, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 15, [224] 1919
Explosion in the Regent's Park—Macclesfield Bridge, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Feb* 9, [222] 161; Question, Mr. M. Brooks; Answer,
[*cont.*

METROPOLIS— *cont.*
Lord Henry Lennox *April* 27, [223] 1689; Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *May* 27, [224] 924; *August* 3, [226] 444
Report of Major Majendie—*P.P.* [1364]
Fires in the Metropolis—Hydrants, Question, Mr. Freshfield; Answer, Sir James Hogg *Feb* 9, [222] 159
Footway, St. James's Park, Question, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 8, [222] 1392
Freedom of the City of London—The Needlemakers' Company, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 22, [225] 293
Hyde Park Corner, Question, Mr. Adam; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 12, [223] 723; Question, Lord Ernest Bruce; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 7, [224] 1461; Question, Observations, Lord Redesdale; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *July* 2, [225] 869
Lighting of St. James's Park, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 11, [226] 858
London Theatres—Provision in Case of Fire, Observations, Sir William Fraser; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 21, [224] 742
Metropolis Police Act—The Dogs' Home, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 15, [225] 1484

Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869
Appeals, Question, Sir W. Fraser; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *August* 9, [226] 776
Increased Assessments, Question, Mr. Hubbard; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 2, [225] 872; Observations, Question, Sir William Fraser; Reply, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 2, 918
Questions to Ratepayers, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 25, [222] 844; Question, Observations, Mr. Goldsmid; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; short debate thereon *Mar* 5, 1341
Rating by Water Companies, Question, Observations, The Earl of Camperdown; Reply, The Duke of Richmond; short debate thereon *July* 20, [225] 1731
Valuation Returns, Question, Mr. J. Holms; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 9, [222] 1489

Metropolis Water Supply, Question, Observations, Earl Cadogan, Lord Belper; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *Mar* 1, [222] 985; Question, Observations, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Reply, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 5, 1347
Museum of Patents and Inventions, South Kensington, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Feb* 12, [222] 269
Musical Performances on Good Friday—The Lord Chamberlain's Licences, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 11, [224] 468
Music in St. James's Park, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 24, [225] 435
Police—Sick or Drunken Persons, Observations, Sir William Fraser; Reply, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *May* 28, [224] 1064
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METROPOLIS—*cont.*

Poor Law Audit, Question, Mr. W. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 3, [223] 1957

Poor Rates—Collection of Rates—St. John's, Hampstead, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 31, [224] 1128

Queen Anne's Statue, St. Paul's Churchyard, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *August* 2, [226] 371

Queen Anne's Statue, Westminster, Question, Mr. Davenport; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *May* 3, [223] 1955

Removal of Temple Bar, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Sir James Hogg *July* 15, [225] 1479

Sanitary Acts—Impure Water, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Feb* 22, [222] 624

Street Accidents, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 23, [223] 221

Thames Embankment—Hungerford Swimming Bath, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 1, [224] 1236;—*The National Opera House*, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Sir James Hogg *May* 24, 790; *June* 7, 1464
[See title *Metropolis—The Thames Embankment*]

The British Museum—The Sculpture Galleries, Question, Lord Arthur Russell; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *May* 3, [223] 1956

The Indian Museum, South Kensington, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *Mar* 18, [223] 23

The National Gallery—Extension of Site, Question, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Mar* 1, [222] 996; Observations, Mr. Beresford Hope; Reply, Lord Henry Lennox; short debate thereon *April* 9, [223] 609

The Patent Museum and National Portrait Gallery, Questions, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answers, Lord Henry Lennox *July* 15, [225] 1478

The Theatres—The Lord Chamberlain's Jurisdiction, Question, Observations, The Duke of St. Albans; Reply, The Lord Chamberlain; debate thereon *Mar* 5, [222] 1277

Tower of London—Free Admission, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Mar* 11, [222] 1603

Wandsworth Common, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *August* 6, [226] 616

Widening of Parliament Street, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *May* 3, [223] 1959

Metropolis — Lighting, Paving, and Cleansing

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the condition of the Metropolis as regards Lighting, Paving, and Cleansing, calls for legislation" (*Sir William Fraser*) *Feb* 9, [222] 190; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Street Cleansing, Question, Observations, Sir William Fraser; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 26, [222] 983; *Mar* 2, 1049

Metropolis — The Thames Embankment— The New National Opera House

Question Colonel Beresford; Answer, Sir James Hogg *May* 24, [224] 790; *June* 7, 1364

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 23, To leave out from "That," and add "in allowing the building frontage on the Thames Embankment to be advanced to within thirty feet of the roadway, the Metropolitan Board of Works is acting in contravention of the policy intended to be affirmed by the Resolution of this House on the 8th day of July 1870, whereby the Embankment was secured as an open space for the use of the people" (*Colonel Beresford*) *v.*, [225] 1927; after debate, Question, "That the words, &c.;" put, and agreed to

Metropolis Gas Companies Bill
(*Sir James Hogg, Sir Andrew Lusk, Mr. Goldney, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Sir James Hogg *Feb* 23, [222] 753

Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 3 [Bill 82]

Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Sir James Hogg *Mar* 19, [223] 76

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 13, [224] 611

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Young*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Richard Smyth*); Question put; A. 37, N. 147; M. 110

Original Question put; A. 132, N. 57; M. 75; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee

And, on *May* 24, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. William Edward Forster (Chairman), Mr. Bristowe, and Mr. John G. Talbot; *June* 1, Mr. Birley *added*. Mr. Thomas Brassey and Mr. Goldney nominated by the Committee of Selection

Report of Select Comm. *June* 28 (No. 281)

Bill reported * *June* 28 [Bill 224]

Bill withdrawn * *August* 5

Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Boord, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Coope, Mr. Gordon*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 38]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 16, [222] 1952

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir James Hogg*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee

And, on *April* 14, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Stansfeld (Chairman), Mr. Ashley, Mr. Boord, Mr. Coope, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Heygate, Sir James Hogg, Mr. James, Sir James Lawrence, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Andrew Lusk, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, and Sir Sydney Waterlow

[*cont.*

Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill—cont.
Bill reported * *May* 6 [Bill 153]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *June* 2
Re-comm. * *June* 8
Considered * *June* 9
Read 3° * *June* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Hartismere*) *June* 11 (No. 145)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 24, [225] 421
Committee * ; Report *June* 25
Read 3ª * *June* 28
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 33]

Metropolis Water Supply and Fire Prevention Bill (*Colonel Beresford, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 5 [Bill 86]
2R. [Dropped]

Metropolitan Board of Works
Annual Statement of Liabilities, Question, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice ; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Mar* 4, [222] 1181
Report and Accounts for 1874 (*P.P.* 246)
Street Watering and Cleansing, Question, Lord Elcho ; Answer, Sir James Hogg *June* 18, [225] 157 [See title *supra*]

Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—*Afterwards*
Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *July* 5 [Bill 237]
Read 2° * *July* 15
Committee * ; Report *July* 28
Considered * ; read 3° *July* 29
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *July* 30
Read 2ª * *August* 5 (No. 244)
Committee * ; Report *August* 6
Read 3ª * *August* 7
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 65]

Metropolitan Board of Works Bills
Question, Colonel Makins ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 22, [223] 143

Metropolitan Gas Companies Accounts
Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke ; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 16, [223] 1109

Metropolitan Police
Police Cells, Observations, Sir William Fraser ; Reply, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *July* 23, [225] 1952
The Public Museums, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 17, [225] 87

Metropolitan Police (Surgeon, Clerk, &c. Superannuation) Bill
(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 172]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Committee * ; Report *May* 31
Considered * *June* 3
Read 3° * *June* 4
[*cont.*

Metropolitan Police (Surgeon, Clerk, &c. Superannuation) Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *June* 7
Read 2ª * *June* 17 (No. 134)
Committee * ; Report *June* 18
Read 3ª * *June* 21
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 28]

Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital—See title *Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital*

MIDLETON, Viscount
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 929
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 1885
Church Patronage, 3R. [224] 1452
India — Uncovenanted Civil Servants, [225] 1131
National Education (Ireland), [225] 153

MILBANK, Mr. F. A., *Yorkshire, N. R.*
Queen v. Castro, Address for a Royal Commission, [223] 1557
Rating Act, 1874—Assessment of the Right of Sporting, [223] 1826

Military Knights of Windsor
Question, Colonel North ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 18, [223] 28

Military Manœuvres Bill (*Mr. Secretary Hardy, Mr. Stanley, Lord Eustace Cecil*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 12 [Bill 166]
Read 2° * *May* 20
Committee * *May* 21
Report * *May* 24
Considered * *May* 25
Read 3° * *May* 27
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Cadogan*) *May* 28 (No. 115)
Read 2ª * *May* 31
Committee * ; Report *June* 1
Read 3ª * *June* 3
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 34]

Military Warfare, Rules of— Conference at St. Petersburg
Question, Mr. Beckett-Denison ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 30, [226] 218
Brussels Conference—*P.P.* [1128-1129-1136]

Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill (*Mr. Secretary Hardy, The Judge Advocate, Mr. Stanley*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 10 [Bill 160]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Committee * ; Report *June* 10 [Bill 202]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *June* 17
225] Committee—R.P. *July* 5, 992
. Committee—R.P. *July* 12, 1361
. Committee—R.P. *July* 19, 1724
226] Committee ; Report *July* 26, 77
Considered ; read 3° * *July* 29
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Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl Cadogan*) *July* 30 (No. 243)
226] Read 2ª, after short debate *August* 2, 369
Committee, after short debate *August* 5, 546
Report * *August* 6 (No. 264)
Read 3ª * *August* 7
c. Lords Amendments considered *August* 9, 778
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 69]

MILLS, Mr. A., *Exeter*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 47, Amendt. [226] 197
Consolidation of the Statutes, Res. [222] 1701
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Religious Instruction, [225] 819
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance—Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 806
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1597
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. Amendt. [222] 462
Medical Act, 1858—Efficiency of Medical Practitioners, [222] 1183
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South Africa—Colonial Governments, Conference of, [225] 1246
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Mines (*Belgium and Prussia*)
Question, Mr. Knowles; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 9, [223] 603

Mines Inspectors' Reports for 1874
Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 26, [222] 942; *June* 4, [224] 1402
Use of Blasting Powder in Mines, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 30, [226] 220
Report . . . . *P.P.* [1216]
[See title *Coal Mines*]

MINTO, Earl of
Scotland—County and Burghs Constabulary, [222] 987
Established Church of, [222] 988;—Teind System, [223] 1077
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Mint, The Royal—Scarcity of Shillings
Question, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, [223] 1952
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Mitchel, John—See under *Parliamentary Elections Act*, 1868

Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill
(*Mr. Newdegate, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Holt*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Newdegate*) *Feb* 16, [222] 397; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 69]
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Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill—cont.
The Return, 1874, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Feb* 15, 313; *Mar* 4, 1183
Laws of Foreign States—The Returns, Questions, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 19, [223] 78; *April* 22, 1450
Laws, Ordinances, &c. *P.P.* [1165-1211-1213-1234-1240]
Continuance Returns, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 18, [225] 159; Question, Observations, Mr. Newdegate; Reply, Mr. Bourke; Observations, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, 219; Question, Mr. Cawley; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *August* 2, [226] 378
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MONCK, Sir A., *Durham*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 47, Amendt. [226] 196, 197
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MONCKTON, Mr. F., *Staffordshire, W.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 9, Amendt. [226] 70; *cl.* 43, 120, 136

MONK, Mr. C. J., *Gloucester City*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1723; *cl.* 7, [226] 63; Consid. 591
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- Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 364 ; Comm. *cl.* 1, [223] 48 ; *cl.* 2, 50, 51, 54, 55, 60
- Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [225] 1351 ; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 1357 ; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 1361 ; Consid. *cl.* 4, 1741
- Employers and Workmen, Leave, [224] 1681, 1685 ; [225] 549 ; 2R. 651, 656 ; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1334 ; Amendt. 1337 ; Amendt. 1339
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- Parliament — Privilege — Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee, [223] 805 ;—Report of Debates, &c. 1513
- 222] Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, 556, 1027, 1052
- 223] 2R. Amendt. 148, 156 ; Comm. 1489, 1646 ; *cl.* 2, 1672 ; *cl.* 3, 1838, 1849, 1897, 1970 ; *cl.* 4, 1984, 1987, 1991
- 224] Comm. *cl.* 5, 35, 38 ; Amendt. 179, 181 ; Preamble, Amendt. 192 ; 3R. 483 ; Amendt. 489
- Public Health Act—Folkestone, Sanitary Condition of, [223] 366, 367
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- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [224] 1342
- Woolwich Academy—New Regulations, [222] 551

MONTGOMERIE, Mr. R., *Ayrshire, N.*
- High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [223] 1749, 1750 1753
- Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1776

MONTGOMERY, Sir G. G., *Peeblesshire*
- Banks of Issue, Nomination of Committee, [223] 1358
- Canada, Dominion of—Prince Edward's Island—Land Purchase Act, 1875, [225] 1954
- Church Rates Abolition (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [223] 1786
- Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), 2R. [223] 2004
- Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1773
- Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1755

MOORE, Mr. A. J., *Clonmel*
- Adulteration of Food Act, 1872—Fusil Oil in Whiskey, [223] 1510
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MOORE, Mr. S., *Tipperary*
- County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 755, 756

MORGAN, Mr. G. Osborne, *Denbighshire*
- Administration of Justice (Wales), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1396, 1398
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 7, [226] 62 ; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 103 ; *cl.* 17, 105 ; *cl.* 24, 109
- Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 893
- Burials, 2R. [223] 1363, 1390, 1417
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- Inland Revenue—Sir Alfred Slade, Appointment of, [225] 1306
- Land Titles and Transfer, 2R. [224] 434 ; Comm. Amendt.* 1417, 1934 ; *cl.* 2, [225] 701 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 702 ; *cl.* 41, Amendt. 703
- Ordnance Survey—Denbighshire, [224] 1918
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- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1997
- Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873), [222] 1603
- 224] Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. 1653
- 225] Comm. *cl.* 4, 975, 980 ; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 984 ; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 985, 986 ; *cl.* 17, 1384 ; *cl.* 22, 1389 ; *add. cl.* 1392

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- Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 934 ; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1425 ; Report, *cl.* 4, [224] 380 ; *cl.* 16, 385
- Eton College—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, [225] 227, 228
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- Pollution of Rivers, 2R. [224] 544
- Public Health, Comm. *add. cl.* [225] 997
- Sale of Food and Drugs, 2R. [224] 1451 ; Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1894 ; *cl.* 5, 1896 ; *cl.* 9, Amendt. *ib.*, 1897
- Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 994

MORLEY, Mr. S., *Bristol*
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1935
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County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 760
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MUNDELLA, Mr. A. J., *Sheffield*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 613
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 24, Amendt. [226] 111; *cl.* 45, 189; *add. cl.* 203
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 1, [223] 48; *cl.* 2, 50, 60, 65
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225] Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, 1350; *cl.* 5, 1354; *cl.* 6, 1355; *cl.* 8, 1356; *cl.* 14, 1360, 1361; *add. cl.* 1581; Amendt. 1589
226] Lords Amendts. Consid. 712, 713; Amendt. 715, 717
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  Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 309
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Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 162
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1060

Municipal Corporations—5 *&* 6 *Will. IV. c.* 76

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 28, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a List of Municipal Corporations (England and Wales) which are not incorporated under the Act 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 76, showing with respect to each, in a tabular form, the amount of the revenue at the date of inquiry held in 1835:
"Copies of the Petition of the inhabitants of Woodstock to Her Majesty in Council in 1867:
"Of any Correspondence between the chief constable of Oxfordshire and inhabitants of Woodstock relating to charges made in 1874 or 1875 against the landlord of the 'King's Arms' at Woodstock for breaches of the Licensing Act, which charges resulted in the conviction of the said landlord, then and now Mayor of Woodstock, on January 18, 1875, for the said offence:
"And, of the Petition of the inhabitants of New Romney to Her Majesty in Council in 1869" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) v., [224] 1009; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Ronayne, Mr. Butt, Mr. Bryan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 41]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 23, [223] 295
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Vance*); Question put; A. 144, N. 96; M. 48
Adjourned Debate resumed *April* 16, 1188
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation in Ireland of the following statutes: 9 Geo. 4, c. 82, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 108, and 17 and 18 Vic. c. 103, and the Acts altering and amending the same, and to report whether any and what alterations are advisable in the Law relating to the Local Government and Taxation of Cities

[*cont.*

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill—cont.
and Towns in that part of the United Kingdom" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c."
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Power*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Adjourned debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Elections Bill (*Mr. Dodds, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Callender, Mr. Rathbone*)
c. Ordered * *Feb* 11
Read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 63]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 12, [222] 1770
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Wheelhouse*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee *; Report *April* 14 [Bill 118]
Considered * *April* 28
Read 3° * *April* 30
l. Read 1ª * (*The Marquess of Ripon*) *May* 3
Read 2ª * *June* 14 (No. 83)
Committee * *June* 18
Report * *June* 21
Read 3ª * *June* 22
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 40]

Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote) Bill—*Formerly*
Election of Aldermen (Cumulative Vote) Bill (*Mr. Heygate, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Morley, Mr. Wheelhouse*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 37]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 14, [225] 1425
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Dodds*); after debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question proposed; after further short debate, Previous Question, "That that Question be now put" (*Mr. Assheton Cross*), put, and negatived

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill (*Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. Butt, Mr. Bryan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 34]
Bill withdrawn * *April* 20

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Butt, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. Bryan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 140]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipality of London Bill
(*Lord Elcho, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Staveley Hill*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Lord Elcho*) *Feb* 11, [222] 236; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 61]
Bill withdrawn * *May* 13

Muntz, Mr. P. H., *Birmingham*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 601
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1924; *cl.* 14, [226] 76; *cl.* 43, 134; *cl.* 45, 188
Army—Militia Adjutants, [222] 1696
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. [223] 31; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 53, 56; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 745, 752
County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 760
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1251; *cl.* 14, 1367; *cl.* 28, 1408; [225] 314
Inland Revenue—Income and Property Tax, Collection of, [222] 1048
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 477
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 166; Amendt. 171; *cl.* 12, 178
Parliament—Public Business, [226] 99
Prison Regulations—Hair Cutting, [224] 788
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt. [224] 885; Consid. *cl.* 89, 1362
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [222] 1835
Remission of Penalties, 3R. [226] 702
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, Amendt. [224] 510, 512; *cl.* 24, 597; *cl.* 29, 602
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 969; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1503, 1504
Supply — Report — Governors, Salaries and Allowances to, [226] 574
Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. [226] 580

Mure, Colonel W., *Renfrew*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1846; *cl.* 6, 1923; *cl.* 7, [226] 61
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
  Foot Guards and the Line Regiments, [224] 1468
  Infantry Accoutrements, [222] 841
  Recruits, [224] 705
  Recruits to India, Age of, [222] 1607
  Reserve and the Militia, [222] 840
Army Organization—Recruits, Res. [223] 1304, 1338
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [222] 1461
  Reserve Forces, [223] 333
  Volunteer Corps, [223] 330
  Warlike Stores, [223] 341, 343, 344
  Works, Buildings, &c. [223] 347
Artizans Dwellings, Leave, [222] 115
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1914
Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 28, [225] 313
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1573
Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment), Res. [225] 1422
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1141
  Public Business, [224] 593
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 96
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1825

Murphy, Mr. N. D., *Cork City*
Ireland—Recorders' Courts, [225] 156
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 151

Musical Entertainments Bill [H.L.]
(*The Duke of Saint Albans*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 9 (No. 49)
Order for 2R. discharged, after short debate *April* 26, [223] 1629

Mutiny Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Secretary Hardy, The Judge Advocate*)
c. Ordered ; read 1°* *Mar* 9
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 10, [222] 1593
Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*) *Mar* 18, [223] 68
Amendt to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. P. A. Taylor*) *v.* ; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to ; Committee—R.P.
Committee ; Report *Mar* 19, 132
Read 3°* *Mar* 22
l. Read 1ª* (*The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*) *April* 8
Read 2ª* *April* 9
Committee* ; Report *April* 12
Read 3ª* *April* 13
Royal Assent *April* 22 [38 *Vict.* c. 7]

NAGHTEN, Mr. A. R., *Winchester*
Army—Regimental Necessaries, Receivers of, [222] 1389
Staff Sergeants of Militia, [224] 791
Army Estimates—Militia Pay, [224] 711
Volunteer Corps, [223] 327
Navy Estimates—Pay to Officers of Navy and Marines, [226] 489

NAPIER AND ETTRICK, Lord
Army—First Commissions in the, Res. [225] 1887
Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [224] 460 ; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1341 ; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 1343, 1345
Entail Amendment (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 7, [226] 85, 86

Natal—South Africa—The Kaffir Outbreak
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to allow the Act of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, No. 3. of 1874, to continue in operation" (*The Earl Grey*) *April* 12, [223] 664 ; after long debate, Motion withdrawn
Langalibalele—Action of the Cape Colony, Question, Mr. Richard ; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *April* 20, [223] 1285
Parl. Papers—
Affairs of 1874 . . . . [1025]
„ 1875 [1119, 1121, 1158, 1187]
Langalibalele . . . . [1141]
The Zulus . . . . [1137]

Natal, The Constitution of
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Papers relative to the recent change in the Constitution of Natal" (*The Lord Blachford*) *July* 23, [225] 1891 ; after short debate, Address agreed to
The Constitution . . *P.P. l.* 255, 269

National Debt Commissioners—Alleged Deficiency
Question, Mr. Puleston ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 9, [222] 1486
Surplus and Deficiencies since 1828—(*P.P.* 420)

National Debt (Scheme for Reduction)
Returns ordered, "showing the action of a scheme for the reduction of the National Debt by the Annual Conversion of Permanent Annuities into a 10 years' annuity of £500,000 ; the rate of interest being assumed at 3 per cent. and the purchase of 3 per cent. Funded Debt at par :
"And, showing the increased annual charge, and consequent reduction of Debt, resulting from the operation of the scheme" (*Mr. Hubbard*) *May* 7 *P.P.* (Nos. 174, 212)

National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *April* 26, [223] 1683
Resolution reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1°* *April* 28 [Bill 142]
Read 2°* *May* 13
Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 8, [224] 1522
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "as reduction of debt implies taxation in excess of the requirements of the State for the services of the year, the pressure of the debt upon the taxpayer should be diminished to the extent of the interest saved upon the amount of debt previously redeemed" (*Mr. Hubbard*) *v.* ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to ; Committee ; Report
Moved, "That the Bill be read 3° upon Monday next" *June* 18, [225] 180 ; debate adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 18 ; Motion withdrawn
Read 3°, after short debate *June* 28, 686
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *June* 29
Read 2ª* *July* 16 (No. 178)
Committee* ; Report *July* 19
Read 3ª* *July* 20
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 45]

National Gallery—Purchase of a Picture by Solario
Question, Lord Elcho ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 10, [224] 397

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered ; read 1°* *June* 25 [Bill 223]
Read 2°* *July* 22
Committee* ; Report *August* 3
Considered* ; read 3° *August* 4
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord President*) *August* 5 (No. 258)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *August* 9, [226] 728

[*cont.*

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill—cont.
  Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day three months") (*The Earl of Donoughmore*); after debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 38, Not-Cont. 17; M. 21; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª
    Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 741
  Committee *; Report *August* 10
  Read 3ª * *August* 11
  Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 96]

National School Teachers Residences (Ireland) Bill
  (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1º * *July* 31 [Bill 279]
  Read 2º * *August* 3
  Committee *—R.P. *August* 4
  Committee *; Report *August* 5
  Considered *; read 3º *August* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *August* 7
  Read 2ª * *August* 9 (No. 274)
  Committee *; Report *August* 10
  Read 3ª * *August* 11
  Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 82]

NAVY
  MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
  Admiralty Draughtsmen, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 19, [225] 1657
  Boilers, Report of Committee on, Question, Mr. T. Brassey; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 2, [222] 1047 (*Parl. P.* No. 68)
  Crime and Punishment, Report on, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 23, [223] 1509
    [See title *Navy—Returns of Crime and Punishment*]

  Dockyards
  Dockyard Labourers, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 8, [225] 1143
  Dockyard Servants—The Regulations, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 24, [224] 786
  Dockyard Workmen, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 12, [225] 1327
  Sea Wall, Sheerness, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *August* 11, [226] 860

  East African Slave Trade—Cruisers, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 8, [223] 471a
  East Winds, The—Assistance to Shipping in Channel, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 2, [222] 1053
  Engine Room Artificers, Question, Observations, Mr. Gorst *August* 3, [226] 472
  Engineer Officers, Pay of, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 12, [222] 1694
  General Turnpike Acts—Liability of Coastguard, Question, Admiral Egerton; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 3, [223] 1953
  Government Docks—Concessions to Private Firms, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 18, [222] 484
[*cont.*

NAVY—*cont.*
  Heavy Guns, Observations, Captain Price; Reply, Mr. Hunt; short debate thereon *August* 3, [226] 472
    [See titles *Navy—Naval Ordnance:—Ordnance Select Committee*]
  H.M.S. "Albatross," Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 15, [222] 1799
  H.M.S. "Captain," Loss of, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 31, [224] 1132
  H.M.S. "Devastation," Question, Mr. Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 18, [223] 24; Question, Mr. Goschen; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 27, 1691; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 4, [224] 1404; Question, Mr. Goschen; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 2, [225] 871
  H.M.S. "Sandfly"—The Pacific Islands—Alleged Conflict with Natives, Question, Mr. Ashley; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1605
  H.M.S. "Thetis"—Destruction of Pearl Fishing Boats, Question, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 15, [222] 1804
  H.M.S. "Triumph," Reported Disorders on Board, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt *August* 11, [226] 854
  H.M.S "Volage," Questions, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Goschen; Answers, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1612
  H.M. Ships—Cork Mattresses, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1607
  H.M. Yacht "Osborne," Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 6, [224] 161
  Manning the Navy, Observations, Lord Charles Beresford, Captain G. E. Price *April* 9, [223] 639
  Marine Corps—Position of Officers of the, Observations, Mr. Gorst; Reply, Mr. Hunt; short debate thereon *Mar* 11, [222] 1617
  Marine Light Infantry—Pay of Officers, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 26, [226] 47
  Medical Department, Director General of the, Question, Mr. Forsyth; Answer, Mr. Hunt *August* 3, [226] 443
  Navigating Officers, Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 18, [223] 20
  Navy Medical Service—Surgeons in the Royal Navy, Question, Mr. O'Leary; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 10, [224] 396; Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 22, [225] 291
  Navy Stores — Prison Labour, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 4, [222] 1182
  Religious Ceremony at Launches, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 16, [222] 393
  Retirement in the Marine Corps, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 25, [222] 842;—*Promotion in the*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 4, 1178;—*Purchase*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 6, [223] 369
  Retirement of Admirals—Order in Council, 1870, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1605
[*cont.*

NAVY—*cont.*

Royal Marines—Non-Commissioned Officers as Sergeant Instructors of Volunteers, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 14, [224] 1808

Royal Naval Reserve—The Regulations, Question, Mr. Goschen; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 4, [222] 1177

Rule of the Road at Sea, Resolution, Sir John Hay *June* 8, [224] 1561 [House counted out]

Sale of Wooden Ships of War, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 1, [222] 995

Shipbuilding for the Navy — Competitive Designs, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 15, [225] 1477

Shipping Agents, Question, Mr. Bates; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 27, [223] 1687

Ships Ballasted—H.M.S. "Osborne," Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 5, [225] 949 *P.P.* No. 250

Ships of the late Chief Constructor, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 15, [222] 1805

State of the Navy—Ironclad Ships, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 18, [223] 22; Observations, Mr. T. Brassey; Reply, Mr. Hunt; debate thereon *July* 8, [225] 1173

Swimming, Observations, Sir William Fraser; Reply, Mr. Hunt; short debate thereon *Mar* 11, [222] 1630

Training Boys for the Navy, Observations, The Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Elphinstone; Reply, The Earl of Malmesbury *Mar* 8, [222] 1379

Training Ship in Dublin Bay, Question, Mr. Owen Lewis; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Feb* 18, [222] 485

Training Ships—H.M.S. "Boscawen," Questions, Sir Frederick Perkins, Mr. Whalley; Answers, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 19, [223] 81

Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India,—The "Serapis," Question, Admiral Egerton; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 8, [224] 1521

Warrant Officers, Observations, Captain G. E. Price, Mr. Bruce *Mar* 11, [222] 1628

Widows and Children of Sailors and Marines, Question, Sir William Edmonstone; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 13, [224] 579

Navy—Naval College for Cadets

Observations, Question, The Earl of Camperdown; Answer, The Earl of Malmesbury; short debate thereon *June* 25, [225] 530; Question, Mr. Edwards; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 8, 1144

Weymouth, Site for, Question, Mr. Edwards; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 3, [224] 1351

Naval Cadetships — Examination, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Hunt *May* 3, [223] 1954

Naval Examinations—The New System, Question, Mr. Goddard; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 22, [225] 295

The "Britannia" Cadet Training Ship, Observations, Mr. Bass *Mar* 11, [222] 1627;—*Chief Naval Instructor*, Question, Captain Pim; Answer, Mr. Hunt *July* 8, [225] 1142

[*cont.*

Navy—Naval College for Cadets—cont.

Report of the "Britannia" Committee, Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 2, To leave out from "That," and add "before establishing the proposed Naval College at Dartmouth, it is desirable to consider further the advantages offered by other places" (*Mr. Edwards*) *v.*, [225] 876; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 147, N. 135; M. 12 Report—*P.P.* [1154]

Training of Cadets—Competitive Examinations, Amendt. on Committee of Supply *August* 3, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the abandonment of the principle of limited competition in the appointment of Cadets to the Naval Service is inexpedient" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *v.*, [226] 446; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 133, N. 76; M. 57 (*Parl. P.* No. 314)

Navy — Naval Ordnance—Breech-loaders and Muzzle-loaders

Moved, That there be laid before the House "Return of the different classes of guns now in use in the Navy; stating the various sizes of bore and the pitch of rifling whether of uniform or of increasing spiral; stating also in each class of gun the number of rifled grooves

"Return of the various projectiles, stating their weights and lengths, with the number of studs and the bursting charge of each hollow projectile" (*The Duke of Somerset*) *April* 30, [223] 1864; after short debate, Motion agreed to (Return—*P.P.* 139)

Heavy Guns, Observations, Captain Price; Reply, Mr. Hunt; short debate thereon *August* 3, [226] 472

[See title *Ordnance Select Committee*]

Navy Promotion and Retirement

Moved, "That the present system of Retirement of Officers in Her Majesty's Navy, whilst continuously adding to the charge for ineffective Officers, has failed to give a due flow of promotion" (*Sir John Hay*) *June* 1, [224] 1256

Amendt. to leave out from "Navy," and add "under the Order in Council of the 22nd day of February 1870, and of subsequent dates, has been inevitably hampered in its operation by the great reductions which it has been deemed necessary to make in the number of officers of all ranks; and that until the effect of those reductions has passed away, some of the special provisions of the Orders in Council require amendment or extension" (*Mr. Hanbury Tracy*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Promotion and Retirement, Observations, The Earl of Camperdown; Reply, The Earl of Malmesbury; short debate thereon *July* 2, [225] 161

Navy—Returns of Crime and Punishment
Crime and Punishment, Report on, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Hunt *April* 23, [223] 1509
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that Returns of Crime and Punishment in the Navy should be annually presented to Parliament" (*Mr. P. A. Taylor*) *July* 13, [225] 1411; after short debate, Question put; A. 63, N. 101; M. 38

Nelson, Earl
Artizans Dwellings, 3R. [225] 81
Church Patronage, 3R. [224] 1454
Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution, [225] 544, 546

Nevill, Mr. C. W., *Carmarthen, &c.*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 40

Neville-Grenville, Mr. R., *Somersetshire, Mid*
Army — Somersetshire Militia — Leigh Hill, Encampment at, [225] 439
Bishopric of Saint Albans, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 605
Established Church—Colleges of Minor Canons, [224] 389, 390
United States—Philadelphia International Exhibition, [222] 1180
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1059; [224] 366
Westminster Abbey—Burials, [222] 1047

Newdegate, Mr. C. N., *Warwickshire, N.*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. 504; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1759, 1762, 1829, 1832, 1848; Amendt. 1853; *cl.* 6, 1913
226] *cl.* 7, 60; *cl.* 8, 65; *cl.* 9, 66; *cl.* 43, 122, 129, 131; *cl.* 45, 145, 195; *add. cl.* 200, 207; Consid. Amendt. 590; Amendt. 591, 594; Lords Amendts. Consid. 861
Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1991
Burials, 2R. [223] 1399
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1353; *add. cl.* 1585; Consid. *cl.* 8, 1744
Corrupt Practices Act—Norwich Election, Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 99
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1119
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1590
Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 684; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1338
Endowed Schools Commissioners—Exeter Endowed Schools Scheme, [225] 789
Foreign Monastic and Conventual Institutions Returns, [223] 78, 80, 1450
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1108
Irish College (Paris), Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 1926
Mitchel, John, Trial of, Motion for Papers, [222] 974, 975
Monastic and Conventual Institutions, [225] 159, 219, 1819
Monastic and Conventual Institutions, [222] 313; Leave, 397, 1183

[*cont.*

Newdegate, Mr. C. N.—*cont.*
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1438
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
  Breach of Order (Mr. Plimsoll), [226] 180
  Count-out, [224] 1562
  Private Members, Rights of, [226] 101, 102
  Privilege—Loans to Foreign States Committee, [223] 1143
  Public Business, [223] 1825; [224] 174, 589, 718, 927, 1009, 1467, 1627; [225] 303, 1663, 1764, 1765, 1768; [226] 96
  Strangers, Exclusion of, [223] 1693
Parliament—Business of the House, [222] 303; Res. 575, 1882, 1887
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 73, 90; Amendt. 1168
Parliament — Privilege — Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, Res. [222] 324
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [224] 477
Pharmacy, 2R. [225] 221
Public Health, Comm. [224] 877; Consid. *cl.* 69, 1361
Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 820
Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1524
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 471

New Forest—Deer Removal Act, 1851
Moved, That a Select Committee be appointed, "to inquire into and report upon the present condition of affairs in the New Forest, into the operation of 'The Deer Removal Act, 1851,' and particularly into the exercise and effect of the powers of inclosure given by that Act" (*Lord Henry Scott*) *Mar* 16, [222] 1950; after short debate, Motion agreed to
And, on *April* 22, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. William Henry Smith (Chairman), Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Eslington, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Stewart Hardy, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Ernest Noel, Earl Percy, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Ryder, Lord Henry Scott, and Mr. Edward Stanhope
Report of Select Committee *P.P.* 192, 341
Return as to Inclosures, *P.P.* 462

New Forest—Stoney Cross Inclosure
Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 5, [226] 556

New Forest—The Shakers—Arrest of Miss Wood
Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 8, [222] 1393; *Mar* 18, [223] 30

Newfoundland Fisheries
Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *Mar* 23, [223] 222; *April* 29, 1821

New Guinea—Correspondence
Question, Mr. W. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *Mar* 9, [222] 1489

Newport, Viscount, *Shropshire, N.*
Army—Yeomanry Pay and Allowances, [222] 843

New South Wales—Prerogative of Pardon—see title—*Prerogative of Pardon—Canada and New South Wales*

Newspapers Registration Bill
(*Mr. Waddy, Mr. Edward Jenkins*)
c. Ordered * *April* 21
Read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 137]
2R. [Dropped]

Noel, Mr. E., *Dumfries, &c.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 746
Church Rates Abolition (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1788
Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1301
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [224] 1083
India—Bengal, Agrarian Disturbances in, [225] 436
Public Health, [223] 144
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 23, Amendt. [224] 886
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1147

Nolan, Captain J. P., *Galway Co.*
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
  Artillery — Woolwich System of Rifling, [223] 304, 312
  Central Arsenal, [223] 1941
  Galway Militia, [224] 791
  Non-commissioned Officers, [225] 251
  Recruits, [224] 704
Army Estimates—Military Education, [223] 349
  Pay and Allowances, [222] 1469
  Superannuation List, [223] 606
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 60
Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [222] 1960
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 525
County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 753, 754, 756
Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.), 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [223] 295
Explosive Substances, Comm. *cl.* 9, [223] 763; *cl.* 110, Amendt. 764
Indian Civil Service, Motion for a Select Committee, [225] 737
Inland Revenue—Ten Shilling Gun Licences, [223] 1450
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
  Boffin, Islands of, [223] 1108
  Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, [225] 1305
  Irish Fisheries Department, [225] 1909
  Irish Reproductive Loan Fund—Loans to Irish Fishermen, [222] 76
  Shannon Drainage Act (1874), [222] 1288
  Shannon Navigation Act, [225] 1611
  Small Pox (Galway and Mayo), [223] 369
Ireland, Property of the late Church of, Address for a Royal Commission, [224] 1057, 1061

[*cont.*

Nolan, Captain J. P.—*cont.*
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Comm. [225] 286; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 1209; *cl.* 10, Motion for reporting Progress, 1554
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. Amendt. [225] 1865
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 36, [225] 1726
Mitchel, John, Case of, [222] 416
Mutiny, Comm. [223] 69; *cl.* 26, Amendt. 132
Navy Estimates—Seamen and Marines, [223] 655
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 345
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
  Privilege — Queen v. Castro — Petitions, [223] 1186
  Public Business, [225] 1819
  Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 594
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), 2R. [222] 413; Comm. Schedule 1, Amendt. [223] 413; Amendt. 414; Amendt. 415; Amendt. 416; Consid. *cl.* 4, Motion for Adjournment, [224] 917
222] Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, 1031
223] 2R. 262; Comm. 1485; *cl.* 3, 1682; Motion for reporting Progress, 1683; Amendt. 1829, 1833; Amendt. 1834, 1851, 1855, 1901, 1908, 1912; Motion for reporting Progress, 1915; Amendt. 1976, 1977; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1980, 1981
224] *add. cl.* 186, 188; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 413, 419, 421, 792
Peru—Guano, [224] 1355
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1794
Primary Education (Ireland) Commission (1870), Res. [222] 1331
Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 840
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 712; Comm. 1238; *cl.* 2, 1826, 1831
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 28, Amendt. [224] 601
Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 766
  Civil Contingencies Fund, [222] 1367
  Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1533
  Criminal Prosecutions, &c. Ireland, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 1527; Report, 1605
  Survey and Valuation of Ireland, [222] 1363
Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [224] 627

Normanton, Earl of
Army—Hyde Park Barracks, [225] 1646

North, Lieut-Colonel J. S., *Oxfordshire*
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
  Artillery Officers in India, [223] 302
  Recruits, [224] 698
  Yeomanry and Artillery—Adjutants, Pay of, [226] 46
Army Organization—Recruits, Res. [223] 1326
Army Estimates—Divine Service, [223] 323
Eyre, Ex-Governor, Case of, [225] 816
Navy Estimates—Pay to Officers of Navy and Marines, [226] 484
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1243, 1808; *cl.* 2, 1837, 1840
Windsor, Military Knights of, [223] 28

Northampton Improvement Commissioners Bill
(*Mr. Merewether, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Heygate*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *April* 29 [Bill 147]
Bill withdrawn* *May* 31

NORTHCOTE, Right Hon. Sir S. H. (*see* Chancellor of the Exchequer)

NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke of
Pollution of Rivers, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [225] 777
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 110, Amendt. [225] 996 ; *cl.* 112, Amendt. *ib.*

Norwich Election
225] Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, &c." (*Mr. Attorney General*) *June* 17, 92 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Ordered, That the said Address be communicated to The Lords, and their concurrence desired thereto (*Mr. Attorney General*)
l. Message from the Commons *June* 18
Motion to agree with the Commons in the said Address agreed to *June* 24
Her Majesty has appointed Tuesday next, at Three o'clock, at Windsor Castle, to be attended with the said Address *July* 2
. *c.* Message from the Lords *July* 2, 935
Ordered, That Four Members of this House do go with the Lords mentioned in the said Message, to wait upon Her Majesty with the said Address
. Her Majesty's Answer to the Address of June 18 reported *July* 6, *l.* 994, *c.* 1030

Norwich New Writ—See under *Parliamentary Elections Act*, 1868

NORWOOD, Mr. C. M., *Kingston-upon-Hull*
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 803, 805 ; Comm. [223] 394 ; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 396, 397
Bills of Sale Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 792
Education Department — Inefficient Private Schools, [223] 1113
Mercantile Marine—Transfer of British Vessels to Foreign Flags, [226] 776
Merchant Shipping Act—Overloaded Ships, [225] 1809
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R.
223] Amendt. 514, 573
225] Comm. *cl.* 4, 129 ; *cl.* 5, 130 ; *cl.* 8, 133 ;
. *cl.* 9, 135, 171 ; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 176, 177 ;
. *cl.* 12, Amendt. 178, 179, 261, 265 ; Amendt.
. 266, 267 ; Amendt. 270, 271, 276
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. [225] 964 ; Consid. Amendt. [226] 625, 633
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (Salaries), Res. [225] 1604
226] Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, 156 ; Comm.
. 386 ; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 407, 410, 413 ; *cl.* 2,
. *ib.* ; *add. cl.* 414, 416, 421 ; Consid. 578,
, 584 ; *cl.* 4, 586 ; 3R. 622

O'BRIEN, Sir P., *King's Co.*
Army—Dublin Militia Depôts, [224] 1064
Staff Appointments—Returns, [223] 467a
Army—Military Officers, Removal of, Motion for an Address, [224] 1443
Army Estimates—Military Education, [223] 349
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 524
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1350 ; Consid. [225] 1241
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Cattle, Feeding of, [225] 1312
Irish State Prisoners, [222] 1764
Shannon Navigation Act, [225] 1611
Metropolis—Cab Fares, [224] 786
Street Accidents, [223] 221
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. Schedule 1, [223] 415
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 179 ; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1664 ; *cl.* 3, 1831, 1838, 1898 ; *cl.* 4, 1991 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. [224] 24 ; Amendt. 28 ; Amendt. 35 ; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 414 ; 3R. 483
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1795
Railways—Great Western Railway, [223] 467a
Supply—Landed Estates Court, Ireland, [225] 1314
National Education, Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 335
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922

Observance of the Sabbath—See title *Sunday Act*

O'BYRNE, Mr. W. R., *Wicklow Co.*
Army—Military Drill in Schools, [223] 1111
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 262

O'CLERY, Mr. K., *Wexford Co.*
France—Declaration of Paris, 1856, [225] 900
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Irish Fisheries Report, 1874, [222] 1391
National Education—Workhouse Schools—Teachers, [222] 1807
Oyster Beds, Unworked, [225] 1486
Irish College (Paris), Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 1926
Mitchel John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 535
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 200 ; Comm. 1472
Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1203
Spain—Civil War—Bombardment of Villages, [226] 221
Spain—Civil War, Res. [224] 42, 44, 48
Spain—Recognition of the Existing Government, [222] 312
Supply — National Education, Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 334

O'CONOR DON, The, *Roscommon Co.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 59, 62
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 516
Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1722, 1723, 1724
Irish College (Paris), Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 1925
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 97

[*cont.*

O'CONOR DON, The—*cont.*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 182; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1665; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1676, 1836, 1906; Amendt. 1911, 1912, 1914, 1968, 1978; Consid. [224] 408; *cl.* 3, 431
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 104, 116, 119
Shannon Navigation Act, [225] 1607, 1609

O'CONOR, Mr. D. M., *Sligo Co.*
Army—"Himalaya" Troopship—75th Regiment, [223] 720
Corrupt Practices at Elections, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1526, 1527
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1473

Offences against the Person Bill
(*Mr. Charley, Mr. Whitwell*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 45]
Read 2°, after short debate *April* 14, [223] 917
Committee; Report *April* 19, 1274
Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into Consideration" *May* 10, [224] 435
Amendt. to leave out from "That the Bill," and add "be referred to a Select Committee" (*Mr. Vance*) *v.*; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered [Bill 131]
Read 3°* *May* 11
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Hampton*) *May* 13 (No. 102)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 8, 1518
Committee *June* 17, [225] 84
Report* *June* 24
Read 3ª *June* 25, 547
c. Questions, Mr. Vance; Answers, Mr. Charley, Mr. Speaker *July* 5, 952
Lords Amendts. considered *July* 5; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *August* 11, [226] 866; an Amendt. agreed to; one disagreed to
Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendt. to which this House hath disagreed;" List of the Committee, 868
Reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords Amendts. reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to The Lords [Bill 236]
l. Returned from Commons *August* 12 (No. 288)
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 94]

Offences against the Person Act Amendment Bill—*Formerly*
Security of the Person Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Assheton Cross*) *May* 6, [224] 209; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 155]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 14, 1853
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. P. A. Taylor*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Mundella*); after further short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn* *July* 26

Office of Works—Duties and Salary of the Surveyor
Observations, Mr. Dillwyn; Reply, Lord Henry Lennox; short debate thereon *July* 2, [225] 904; Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *July* 15, 1479

O'GORMAN, Major P., *Waterford*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 61
Cattle, Feeding of (Ireland), [225] 1313
Criminal Law—Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [225] 1577
Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1337
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 132
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 93
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 282, 284; Comm. 1488; Motion for Adjournment, 1490, 1641; *cl.* 5, 2000; Amendt. *ib.*; Consid. [224] 410, 411
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 113
Spain—Civil War, Res. [224] 44
Supply—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 934

O'HAGAN, Lord
County Surveyors Superannuation (Ireland), 2R. [226] 167
Landed Estates Act (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [224] 1348
Land Titles and Transfer, Report, [222] 1797
National Education (Ireland), [225] 151, 153; —Marlborough Street Training School, 941
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [223] 1098

O'KEEFFE, Mr. J., *Dungarvan*
Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, [222] 1390

O'LEARY, Dr. W. H., *Drogheda*
Army — Medical Officers — Exchanges, [223] 1957
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 522
Navy—Medical Service—Surgeons, [224] 396
Parliament—Adjournment of the House, [226] 843, 868
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [223] 204; Comm. Motion for Adjournment, 1487; *cl.* 3, 1857

O'LOGHLEN, Right Hon. Sir C. M., *Clare Co.*
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 807
Glebe Lands (Ireland), 2R. [222] 794
Parliament—Cashel and Sligo, [222] 212
Parliament — Privilege — Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, Res. [222] 326, 329
Parliamentary Elections (Trial of Petitions), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 766

O'NEILL, Hon. E., *Antrim*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 420

Onslow, Mr. D. R., *Guildford*
- Consular Chaplains, Res. [225] 1260
- House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, 3R. [226], 338, 724
- Indian Finances, [222] 1882
- Infanticide, 3R. [226] 339
- Queen v. Castro, Address for a Royal Commission, [223] 1577
- Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1823; *cl.* 2, 1833

Open Spaces (Metropolis) Bill
(*Mr. Whalley, Sir George Bowyer*)
- *c.* Motion for Leave (*Mr. Whalley*) *Feb* 9, [222] 209; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered: read 1° * [Bill 50]
- 2R., debate adjourned *Mar* 17, 2030
- Read 2° * *Mar* 18
- Bill withdrawn * *June* 10

Open Spaces (Metropolis) (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Whalley, Sir George Bowyer*)
- *c.* Ordered * *July* 13
- Read 1° * *July* 14 [Bill 255]
- Read 2° * *July* 29
- Committee *August* 9

Opium
- Question, Mr. M. J. Stewart; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 3, [223] 1960

Oranmore and Browne, Lord
- Cardinal Manning, [226] 605
- National Education (Ireland), [225] 140, 144, 146
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [224] 633
- Pope, The, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, [226] 870

Ordnance Select Committee
- Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is advisable the Government should re-appoint the Ordnance Select Committee" (*Mr. Hanbury-Tracy*) *June* 22, [225] 317
- Amendt. To leave out from "House," and add "the condition of our heavy ordnance is such as to demand the serious consideration of the Government; and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying the Navy with guns of a more reliable and efficient nature" (*Captain Price*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Ordnance Survey
- *Denbighshire*, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 15, [224] 1918
- *Gloucestershire*, Question, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *July* 19, [225] 1658
- *Scotland*, Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 22, [222] 625
- *South Wilts and Dorsetshire*, Question, Mr. Benett-Stanford; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 24, [225] 439

O'Reilly, Mr. M. W., *Longford Co.*
- County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 757
- East India—Roman Catholic Chaplains, Res. [225] 350
- India—Roman Catholic Chaplains, [223] 224
- International Obligations—Germany and Belgium, [223] 1212
- Ireland—Constabulary, [222] 838
- Land Tenure in Ireland, Res. [224] 1738
- Parliament—Whitsuntide Holidays, [223] 1224
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 178, 190, 192
- Primary Education (Ireland) Commission 1870, Res. [222] 1289, 1309, 1341
- Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 680, 997
- Superannuation Act, 1859—Pensions, &c. [223] 1214

Orphan and Deserted Children (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Downing, Major O'Gorman*)
- *c.* Ordered; read 1° * *June* 10 [Bill 205]
- 2R. [Dropped]

O'Shaughnessy, Mr. R., *Limerick*
- Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Comm. [226] 686
- Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 523
- Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Constabulary, [222] 1609
  - Criminal Law—Mary McMahon, Case of, [225] 783
  - Customs—Out-door Officers, [224] 396
  - Intermediate Education, [222] 1181
  - Poor Law—System of Rating, [222] 214
  - Poor Law Taxation, [223] 78
- Elementary Education Act (1870)—Religious Instruction, [225] 819
- Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1254; *cl.* 22, Amendt. 1383; Consid. *cl.* 12, [225] 307
- Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. Motion for Adjournment, [222] 493, 535
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 172, 177; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1672; *cl.* 3, 1852, 1898, 1977, 1978; Consid. Amendt. [224] 402
- Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1203
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 602
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 129, 134, 1714
- Supply—Queen's University in Ireland, [226] 527

O'Sullivan, Mr. W. H., *Limerick Co.*
- India—Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, [223] 972
- Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Constabulary, [222] 749
  - Customs Duties—Bank Notes, [222] 621, 1285
  - Inland Revenue—Irish Whiskey, Adulteration of, [222] 1048
  - Post Office—Sunday Labour, [223] 1282
  - Prisons in, [223] 781
- Land Tenure in Ireland, Res. [224] 1727
- Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 8, [225] 1209

[*cont.*

O'Sullivan, Mr. W. H.—*cont.*
Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 498
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1657; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1849, 1850, 1852, 1897; *cl.* 5, [224] 29; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 416, 417, 420; Amendt. 429
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [223] 1268, 1270
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 135
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 469

Outlawries Bill
c. Read 1°* *Feb* 5

Overstone, Lord
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 19, [224] 1228; 3R. 1458
Eton College—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, [225] 228

Oxford, Bishop of
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 18, [224] 1223

Pacific Islanders Protection Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Carnarvon*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Mar* 8 (No. 33)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 16, [222] 1857
Committee *May* 4, [224] 2
Report* *May* 7 (No. 88)
Read 3ª* *May* 10
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. J. Lowther*) *May* 20 [Bill 182]
Read 2°* *June* 21
Committee*; Report *July* 2
Considered* *July* 5
Read 3°* *July* 9
Lords Amendts. [Bill 263]
l. Returned from Commons *July* 12 (No. 205)
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 51]

Pacific Islands — H.M.S. "Sandfly"— Alleged Conflict with Natives
Question, Mr. Ashley; Answer, Mr. Hunt *Mar* 11, [222] 1605

Paget, Mr. R. H., *Somersetshire, Mid*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1912
Army—Militia—Arms and Stores, [224] 579
Criminal Law—Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, [223] 25; [224] 580, 755
Highway Expenditure, [224] 581
Offences against the Person Act Amendment, 2R. [224] 1877
Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 819

Palk, Sir L., *Devon, E.*
Army—Beggars' Bush Barracks, [223] 364
Bury Head, Proposed Lighthouse on, [222] 1184
Elementary Education Act—Compulsory Attendance, [224] 1810
Foreign Loans Committee, [223] 469a;—Paraguayan Loan, Explanation, 724, 730
[*cont.*

Palk, Sir L.—*cont.*
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of, Res. [225] 883
Public Health, Comm. [224] 876; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 886
Sanitary Laws—Unfit Houses, [222] 1184

Palmer, Mr. C. M., *Durham, N.*
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 805; Comm. [223] 393
Currency, Motion for an Address, [222] 1947
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 118; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 175
Merchant Ships (Measurement of Tonnage), [222] 847
Parliament—Cabs, Deficiency of, [223] 1215

Papacy, The—"O'Keeffe v. Cullen"
Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 8, [225] 1140

Parliament
LORDS—
Meeting of the Parliament *Feb* 5
The Parliament opened by Commission
Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech
222] delivered by The Lord Chancellor *Feb* 5, 2
. An Address to Her Majesty thereon moved by The Earl of Donoughmore (the Motion being seconded by The Lord Rayleigh), and, after debate, agreed to, *Nemine Dissentiente* *Feb* 5, 7
. Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported *Feb* 12, 241

. Roll of the Lords—Garter King of Arms attending, delivered at the Table (in the usual manner) a List of the Lords Temporal in the Second Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of the United Kingdom *Feb* 5, 7

Chairman of Committees—The Lord Redesdale appointed, *Nemine Dissentiente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session *Feb* 5
Moved that the Lord Hampton be appointed to take the Chair in the Committees of the Whole House in the absence of the Lord Redesdale *May* 7; agreed to

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir William Rose, K.C.B., appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, made the prescribed declaration *April* 27, [223] 1684
Clerk Assistant, Ralph Disraeli, esquire, appointed Clerk Assistant *April* 27, [223] 1685

Committee for Privileges—appointed *Feb* 5
Sub-Committee for the Journals—appointed *Feb* 5
Appeal Committee—appointed *Feb* 5

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Select Committee on, appointed *Feb* 22; The Lords following were named of the Committee:—Ld. Chancellor, Ld. President, Ld. Privy Seal, D. Saint Albans, Ld. Chamberlain, M. Lansdowne, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, Ld. Steward, E. Devon, E. Doncaster,
[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*cont.*

E. Tankerville, E. Stanhope, E. Carnarvon, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, E. Sydney, V. Hawarden, V. Eversley, L. Colville of Culross, L. Ponsonby, L. Redesdale, L. Colchester, L. Skelmersdale, and L. Aveland
Reports . . . . . . *P.P. l.* 142, 176

Opposed Private Bills—The Lords following, viz.:—M. Lansdowne, L. Colville of Culross, L. Ponsonby, and L. Skelmersdale, were appointed, with the Chairman of Committees, a Committee to select and propose to the House the names of the five Lords to form a Select Committee for the consideration of each opposed Private Bill *Feb* 22

Private Bill Legislation
222] Orders in relation to Petitions *Feb* 22, 620;
223] Further Orders *Mar* 18, 1
Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Thursday the 17th day of June next [And other Orders] *April* 23, 1493
224] Further Orders in relation thereto *May* 10, 371; *June* 14, 1774

Private Bills—Standing Order Committee on, appointed *Feb* 22; The Lords following, with the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee:—D. Somerset, Ld. Chamberlain, M. Winchester, M. Lansdowne, M. Bath, M. Ailesbury, E. Devon, E. Airlie, E. Carnarvon, E. Cadogan, E. Belmore, E. Chichester, E. Powis, E. Verulam, E. Morley, E. Stradbroke, E. Amherst, E. Sydney, V. Hawarden, V. Hutchinson, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Halifax, V. Portman, L. Camoys, L. Saye and Sele, L. Colville of Culross, L. Ponsonby, L. Digby, L. Sheffield, L. Colchester, L. Silchester, L. De Tabley, L. Skelmersdale, L. Belper, L. Ebury, L. Egerton, L. Hartismere, L. Hylton, and L. Penrhyn

Private Bills—Standing Orders, Observations, Lord Redesdale *August* 3, [226] 432
Ordered, That the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be vacated for the purpose of re-arranging and amending the same, and that the said Orders so re-arranged and amended be adopted (*Lord Redesdale*) *August* 10, [226] 845 (No. 285)

Business of the House, Observations, The Duke of Richmond, Viscount Cardwell *May* 13, [224] 543;—*The Merchant Shipping Bill*, Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, The Earl of Malmesbury; short debate thereon *July* 27, [226] 88

Business of the Session, Question, Observations, Earl Granville; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *July* 23, [225] 1868

The Easter Recess, Question, Earl Granville; Answer, The Duke of Richmond *Mar* 11, [222] 1593
House adjourned on Friday, March 19, to Thursday, April 8
Whitsuntide Recess—House adjourned on Thursday, May 14, to Friday, May 28

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—cont.
Privilege
Reporting of Debates, Observations, Lord Denman *April* 23, [223] 1494

Appellate Business of this House, Moved for, "A Return of Number of Causes effective for Hearing at the commencement of the present Session; number of Causes set down for Hearing from the commencement of the present Session up to the Whitsuntide Recess; total number of effective Causes before Whitsuntide; total number of Causes heard during the present Session, distinguishing the number of such Causes as were *brought into the House* during the present Session; and the number of Causes set down for Hearing subsequently to the Whitsuntide Recess" (*The Lord Redesdale*) *August* 9, [226] 727; Motion agreed to (*P.P.* 283)

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT *August* 13
HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH delivered to both Houses by The LORD CHANCELLOR, 873
The Parliament prorogued to Friday, the 29th day of October next

COMMONS—
222] The QUEEN'S SPEECH reported; An humble Address thereon moved by Mr. E. STANHOPE (the Motion being seconded by Mr. WHITELAW) *Feb* 5, 37; after debate, Motion agreed to; and a Committee appointed to draw up the said Address
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Edward Stanhope (Chairman), Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Attorney General, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Dyke, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Secretary Hardy, Mr. Ward Hunt, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. William Henry Smith, and Mr. Whitelaw
Report of the Address brought up and read *Feb* 8, 78; after debate, Address agreed to; to be presented by Privy Councillors
Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported *Feb* 12, 271
Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (*House of Commons*)—Standing Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 9, as follows:—Mr. Adam (Chairman), Mr. Dick, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Hayter, Lord Kensington, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Stacpoole, and Sir Henry Wolff
Printing—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 9, as follows:—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Henley, Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Massey, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Mr. Whitbread
Privileges—Ordered, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed *Feb* 5
Public Accounts—Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 12, as follows:—Mr. Dodson (Chairman), Sir W. B. Barttelot, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Cubitt, Lord Esling-

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

ton, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Hankey, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Salt, Mr. Seely, Mr. William Henry Smith

Public Petitions—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 9, as follows:—Sir Charles Forster (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Viscount Crichton, Mr. William Ormsby Gore, Earl de Grey, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. O'Conor, The O'Donoghue, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Simonds, and Mr. Reginald Yorke

Selection—Committee of, nominated as follows: Mr. Mowbray (Chairman), Mr. Hankey, Sir Graham Montgomery, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Whitbread

Standing Orders—Select Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Mowbray (Chairman), Sir Edward Colebrooke, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Henley, Mr. Charles Howard, Sir Graham Montgomery, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Whitbread

Order

Opposed Bills—Order, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June* 9, [224] 1616

Private Bill Legislation, Question, Mr. Rodwell; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 15, [222] 1803

Public Bills—Lords Amendments to Commons Bills, Question, Observations, Mr. Goldsmid; Reply, Mr. Speaker *June* 28, [225] 649

Privilege

222] *Rules and Orders as to Introduction of New Members*, Mr. Edward Vaughan Kenealy came to the Table to be sworn without being introduced by two Members, according to custom—

Whereupon, Resolution [23rd February 1688] read *Feb* 18, 486

Moved, "That the said Resolution of the House be dispensed with on this occasion" (*Mr. Disraeli*); after short debate, Motion agreed to

Then Dr. Kenealy called to the Table and sworn

Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Lopes *Feb* 12, 269

Complaint made to the House by Mr. Sullivan, Member for the county of Louth, of expressions used in a speech by Mr. Lopes, Member for Frome, and contained in a paragraph in "The Times" newspaper of the 11th day of September, 1874, *Feb* 15, 313

Moved, "That the passage complained of be read by the Clerk at the Table" (*Mr. Sullivan*); Motion agreed to; The said paper was delivered in, and the paragraph complained of read, as follows:—"What was the present position of the Liberal party? In the House of Commons they were deserted by their Chief, who, by his fitful appearance in the House, disappointed their hopes. They were allied to a disreputable Irish band, whose watchword in the House was Home Rule and the Repeal of the Union"

After short debate, Moved, "That the language contained in the paragraph complained of is a breach of the Privileges of this House" (*Mr. Sullivan*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Observations, Sir John Astley *Feb* 16, [222] 396

Cardinal Manning—Alleged Language, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Mr. Whalley; short debate thereon *July* 9, [225] 1247

Un-Parliamentary Language—"Unconditional Allegiance," Observations, Mr. Charles Lewis; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 2, [222] 1053

Dr. Kenealy—Reflections on a Member of this House, Question, Observations, Dr. Kenealy; Reply, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 4, [222] 1185

Dr. Kenealy, Member for Stoke-upon-Trent, having asked Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Member for Poole, whether he acknowledged the correctness of a report of a speech made by him on the 27th February last, at Ryde, reflecting on Dr. Kenealy? and Mr. Evelyn Ashley having replied,

Moved, "That this House, having heard the statement of the honourable Member for Stoke and the explanation of the honourable Member for Poole, do now proceed to the Orders of the Day" (*Mr. Disraeli*)

Amendt. to insert, after "Stoke," the words "upon a question of Privilege" (*Mr. Roebuck*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to

Petition from Dublin—Fictitious Signatures, Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Sir Charles Forster *May* 31, [224] 1135

Suspension of the Standing Orders by the Lords—Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 24, [224] 792

Witnesses—Inspectors of Coal Mines, Question, Mr. Serjeant Spinks; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 2, [225] 874

Public Business

223] *Arrangement of Public Business*, Observations, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Chaplin; Replies, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 22, 219; Observations, Mr. Disraeli *April* 16, 1114; Question, Mr. Stansfeld; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 30, 1915; Questions, Mr. Whalley, The Marquess of Hartington; Answers, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Dis-
224] raeli *May* 10, 397; Question, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 11, 475; Question, Mr. Alderman W. M'Arthur; Answer, Lord George Hamilton *May* 13, 584; Questions, Colonel Barttelot, The Marquess of Hartington; Answers, Mr. Disraeli, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 13, 586; Questions, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Mr. Disraeli, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 27, 926; Question, The Marquess of

[*cont.*

Parliament—Commons—*cont.*

Hartington; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith;
224] short debate thereon *May* 27, 990; Questions, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Whitwell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 28, 1009; Questions, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley; Answers, Mr. Disraeli *June* 7, 1467; Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 8, 1561; Questions, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Mr. Disraeli, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 10, 1626; Observations, Mr. W. H. Smith *June* 10, 1689

Commencement of Public Business, Question, Mr. Horsman; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 27, [223] 1692

The Budget Resolutions, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 27, [223] 1692; Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 5, [224] 154

Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion

Moved, "That, upon Tuesday next, and every succeeding Tuesday during the remainder of the Session, Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of Motions; Government Orders of the Day having priority" (*Mr.*
225] *Secretary Hardy*) *June* 22, 297

Amendt. proposed to leave out "next," and insert "the 13th day of July" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the word 'next,' &c.;" after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *June* 24, 440

Moved, "That the Order be discharged" (*Mr. Disraeli*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Order discharged

Observations, Mr. Disraeli *June* 25, 551

Moved, "That Government Orders of the Day shall have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remainder of the Session" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) *July* 27, [226] 92; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Newdegate*); after further short debate, Question put, and negatived; original Question put; A. 173, N. 19; M. 154

State and Progress of Public Business, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Reply, Mr. Disraeli *July* 19, [225] 1658

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question, Observations, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Reply, Mr. Speaker *July* 28, [226] 126

Moved, "That the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Wednesday, at Two of the Clock" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *August* 9; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Public Business—Public Bills

Friendly Societies Bill, Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 15, [223] 1064; Question, Mr. Ashbury; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 22, 1449

Local Authorities Loans Bill, Question, Mr. Hamond; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 29, [226] 174

[*cont.*

Parliament—Commons—*cont.*

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill—Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill, Question, Mr. Charley; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Disraeli *July* 22, [225] 1820

Merchant Shipping Acts, Question, Lord Francis Hervey; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 26, [226] 50

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, Question, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. J. G. Talbot, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Goldsmid; Answers, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Speaker *July* 27, [226] 92

Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 27, [223] 1825; *May* 21, [224] 718; Observations, Mr. Disraeli *May* 24, 795; Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Newdegate *July* 22, [225] 1819

Offences against the Person Act Amendment Bill, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 26, [226] 54

Patents for Inventions Bill, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 22, [225] 1818

Pollution of Rivers Bill, Question, Mr. Ripley; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 26, [226] 49

Public Works Loans Bill—Local Authorities Loans Bill, Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 26, [226] 49

Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 8, [225] 1136

The Metropolis Gas Companies Bill, Question, Sir James Hogg; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 5, [225] 950; *July* 12, 1328

The Savings Banks Bill, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 26, [226] 48

Kirkcaldy District of Burghs Return, Amendment of Return, Observations, Mr. Speaker *April* 23, [223] 1508

Business of the House

Ash Wednesday, House, at its rising, to adjourn till Thursday (*Mr. Disraeli*) *Feb* 9, [222] 159

The Easter Recess, Observations, Mr. Disraeli; short debate thereon *Mar* 11, [222] 1613; Question, The Marquess of Hartington; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 12, 1697; Question, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 15, 1807; Questions, Mr. Holt, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 19, [223] 81

House adjourned on Tuesday March 23 to Monday April 5

Ascension Day—Committees, Ordered, That Committees shall not sit upon Thursday, being Ascension Day, until Two of the clock, and have leave to sit until Six of the clock, notwithstanding the sitting of the House (*Mr. Disraeli*) *May* 4

Derby Day—Adjournment of the House, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 11, [224] 476; *May* 24, 796

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next" (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*); after short debate, Question put; A. 206, N. 81; M. 125

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Whitsuntide Holidays, Question, Mr. O'Reilly ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 19, [223] 1224 ; Question, Colonel Barttelot ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 7, [224] 289 ; Question, Mr. Stacpoole ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 10, 395

Whitsuntide Recess—Counts-out, Moved, "That the House, on its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next" (*Mr. Disraeli*) *May* 13, [224] 587 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to

House adjourned on Thursday May 13 to Friday May 21

Counts-out

The Count-out on June 8, Question, Mr. Newdegate ; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June* 9, [224] 1562

The Count-out on June 15, Questions, Mr. Whalley, Dr. Kenealy ; Answers, Sir Henry Selwin - Ibbetson, Mr. Speaker *June* 16, [225] 1

The Count-out on July 20, Observations, Mr. Newdegate ; short debate thereon *July* 21, [225] 1764

Morning Sittings

Moved, "That the sitting of the House To-morrow, at Two of the clock, be held subject to the Resolution of the House of the 30th day of April 1869" (*Mr. Disraeli*) *Mar* 15, [222] 1855 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to

The Morning Sitting on March 16, Observations, Mr. Newdegate ; short debate thereon *Mar* 16, [222] 1882

Question, Mr. Pease ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 29, [223] 1828 ; Question, Mr. W. E. Forster ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 30, 1893

Order

Question, Mr. Fielden ; Answer, Mr. Wilson *June* 1, [224] 1235

Public Business — Dr. Kenealy and "The Queen v. *Castro,"* Questions, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Mr. Macdonald ; Answers, Dr. Kenealy *April* 16, [223] 1112

Notices of Motion—Captain Pim and Mr. E. J. Reed, Question, Mr. Monk ; Answer, Captain Pim *April* 19, [223] 1210

Rights of Private Members, Question, Observations, Mr. Newdegate *July* 27, [226] 101

Moved, "That the House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Newdegate*) ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Representation of Ireland—Cashel and Sligo, Question, Sir Colman O'Loghlen ; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 212

Sittings of the House

Question, Mr. O'Connor Power ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Feb* 15, [222] 309

Resolved, That, whenever the House shall meet at Two of the clock, the sitting of the House shall be held subject to the Resolutions of the House of the 30th day of April 1869, *May* 31

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

The Chairman of Ways and Means—Salary, Question, Mr. Trevelyan ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 26, [223] 1637 [See *Supply*]

Palace of Westminster

Deficiency of Cabs, Question, Mr. Palmer ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 19, [223] 1215

Filtration of Air, Question, Mr. Cawley ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 27, [223] 1688

Ground on South Front, Question, Sir William Fraser ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 22, [225] 294

Private Telegraph Wires—St. Stephen's Club, Question, Mr. M'Carthy Downing ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 4, [224] 21

The Clock Tower Light, Question, Mr. Sullivan ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *June* 18, [225] 157

The Maclise Frescoes in the Queen's Gallery, Question, Mr. Hankey ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Feb* 15, [222] 312 ; Question, Mr. Errington ; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Mar* 18, [223] 26

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT *August* 13

Message to attend the Lords Commissioners, [226] 873 :— The House went : HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH delivered to both Houses of Parliament by THE LORD CHANCELLOR, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command

After which, Parliament prorogued to Friday, October 29

Parliament — Breach of Order (Mr. Plimsoll

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, Ministerial Statement, Mr. Disraeli *July* 22, [225] 1820 ; Observations, Mr. Plimsoll, 1822

Moved, "That Mr. Plimsoll, the Member for Derby, for his disorderly conduct, be reprimanded, in his place, by Mr. Speaker" (*Mr. Disraeli*)

After short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned for a week" (*Mr. Disraeli*) ; Motion agreed to ; Debate adjourned

Observations, Mr. Plimsoll *July* 29, [226] 178

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate read ; Moved, "That the said Order be discharged" (*Mr. Disraeli*) ; after short debate, Motion agreed to ; Order discharged

Mr. Plimsoll and Mr. Bates, Question, Mr. Bates ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 30, [226] 224

[See title *Bates, Mr.*]

Parliament—The Clerk of the Parliaments —Resignation of Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

Letter of Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., the Clerk of the Parliaments

222] Observations, The Lord Chancellor, The Earl Granville *Mar* 8, 1368

[*cont.*

Parliament—The Clerk of the Parliaments—Resignation of Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.—cont.

Letter received; ordered to lie on the Table; to be entered on the Journals

The letter from Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., tendering his resignation of his Office of Clerk of the Parliaments, con-
222] sidered *Mar* 11, 1593

Moved, "That this House has received with sincere concern the resignation of Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., of the office of Clerk of the Parliaments on account of recent indisposition and his advancing age, and they think it right to record the just sense which they entertain of the zeal, ability, diligence, and integrity with which the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., has executed the important duties of his office during the period of nearly twenty-seven years" (*The Duke of Richmond*), 1594; after short debate, Resolution agreed to *nemine dissentiente*

Ordered that the Lord Chancellor do communicate this resolution to the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty laying before Her Majesty a copy of the letter of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., and likewise of the Resolution of this House, and recommending the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., to Her Majesty's Royal Grace and Bounty" (*The Duke of Richmond*), 1595

Ordered, *nemine dissentiente*

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported
223] *April* 8, 458a

Copy of Minute of Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Board awarding to Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., late Clerk of the Parliaments, a special retired allowance of £2,500 a-year presented *April* 12, 664; ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed. (No. 52)

Parliament—Introduction and Progress of Public Bills

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 19, To leave out from "That," and add "no Notice of Motion for leave to introduce a Public Bill, other than a Bill to be introduced by or on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, or a Bill brought from the House of Lords, shall be held to be sufficient, unless copies of such Bill have, three days previous to such Motion being made, been deposited in the Public Bill Office, or unless the Notice contain a description of the means or method by which the object of such Bill is proposed to be effected" (*Mr. Newdegate*) *v.*, [222] 575; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Lords Spiritual—Right of Bishops to sit in Parliament

Observations, Mr. Charley; Reply, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson; short debate thereon *May* 21, [224] 719

Parliament—Opposed Business—The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule

Moved, "That, except for a Money Bill, no Order of the Day or Notice of Motion be taken after half-past Twelve of the clock at night, with respect to which Order or Notice of Motion a Notice of Opposition or Amendment shall have been printed on the Notice Paper, or if such Notice of Motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when such Notice is called" (*Mr. Heygate*) *Feb* 9, [222] 199

Amendt. to add, "Provided that this rule shall not apply to any Bill which has passed through Committee of the House" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put; A. 49, N. 91; M. 42; main Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Order

Strangers Ordered to Withdraw

Mr. Biggar called to the notice of Mr. Speaker that there were Strangers present *April* 27, [223] 1692

Strangers ordered to withdraw

Moved, "That the Rule for the Exclusion of Strangers be suspended during the present Sitting of the House" (*Mr. Disraeli*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Strangers re-admitted

Parliament — Privilege — Committee on Foreign Loans

Sir Henry James, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Sir Henry James *April* 8,
223] 469a; Observations, Lord Claud Hamilton; Reply, Sir Henry James *April* 9, 607; Personal Explanation, Sir Lawrence Palk; short debate thereon *April* 12, 724

Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee, Observations, Mr. Charles Lewis *April* 13, 787

Complaint made by Mr. Charles Lewis, Member for Londonderry, of the publication in "The Times" and "Daily News" newspapers on the 9th April instant of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Select Committee on Foreign Loans on the 8th instant, in breach of the Privileges of this House

Copies of newspapers put in, and extracts read

Moved, "That the publication in 'The Times' and 'Daily News' newspapers on the 9th April instant of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Select Committee on Foreign Loans on the 8th instant is in each case a breach of the privileges of this House" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*), 794; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' newspaper, do attend at the Bar of this House on Friday next, at half-past Four o'clock" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*), 795; after debate, Question put; A. 204, N. 153; M. 51

Then the same Order made in respect of Mr. Hales, printer of 'The Daily News' newspaper

[*cont.*

Parliament—Privilege—Committee on Foreign Loans—cont.

223] *Letter of M. Herran*, Notice of Motion, Mr. Disraeli *April* 15, 968

. Order for the attendance of Mr. Goodlake and Mr. Hales, read *April* 16, 1114

Moved, "That Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' newspaper, be called in" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*)

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "it being stated in 'The Times' and 'Daily News' newspapers of the 9th instant, referred to in the Order of the House of the 13th instant, that a letter, professing to be written by M. Victor Herran, Honduras Minister in Paris, and addressed to the Right honourable Robert Lowe, Chairman of the Committee on Loans to Foreign States, was read and made part of the proceedings before the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States on the 8th instant, it be referred to the said Committee to report to the House whether such letter was produced and read before the said Committee and under what circumstances, and whether any copy of the said letter was communicated by or on behalf of the said Committee to the said newspapers, or either of them" (*Mr. Disraeli*), *v.*; after debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived

Then it was moved that those words be there added

Amendt. proposed to the said proposed Amendt. To leave out from "being," and add "inexpedient to proceed further in the matter of the Order made on Tuesday 13th April that Mr. Francis Goodlake, the printer of 'The Times' newspaper, and Mr. William King Hales, the printer of 'The Daily News' newspaper, do attend at the Bar of this House, the said Order be now read, and discharged" (*Sir William Harcourt*) *v.*; Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 231, N. 166; M. 65

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

. *Loans to Foreign States Committee*, Special Report brought up, and read *April* 19, 1224 (*Parl. P.* Nos. 152, 367)

. Question, Mr. Charles Lewis; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 20, 1283

Parliament—Privilege—Public Petitions

Committee on Public Petitions—The Queen v. *Castro—Petition from Prittlewell*, Special Report from the Committee on Public Petitions brought up *April* 12, [223] 715

Moved, "That the Special Report be taken into consideration on Thursday next, at half-an-hour after Four of the clock" (*Mr. Disraeli*); Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the Order that the Petition from Prittlewell and neighbourhood do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged" (*Mr. Disraeli*) *April* 15, 976; after debate, Previous Question proposed; after further debate, Previous Question put; A. 391, N. 11; M. 380; main Question put, and agreed to

Division List, Noes, 1017

Parliament — Privilege — Strangers—Reports of Debates and Proceedings

Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *April* 22, [223] 1451

Strangers (*Presence at Debates*), Notice of Motion, Mr. Dillwyn *April* 23, [223] 1508; Observations, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dillwyn *May* 25, [225] 915

Reports of Debates and Proceedings—Relations of the House and the Press, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Reply, Mr. Sullivan *April* 23, [223] 1511

Notice of Resolution (*The Marquess of Hartington*) *April* 29, [223] 1819; Notice of Amendment (*Mr. Mitchell Henry*) *April* 30, 1892

Parliament—Publication of Debates and Exclusion of Strangers

224] Question, Mr. Pease; Observations, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Plimsoll *May* 4, 22

Moved, "That this House will not entertain any complaint, in respect of the publication of the Debates or Proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof, except when any such Debates or Proceedings shall have been conducted with closed doors, or when such publication shall have been expressly prohibited by the House, or by any Committee, or in case of wilful misrepresentation, or other offence in relation to such publication" (*The Marquess of Hartington*), 48

. Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "it is not expedient to make any permanent alteration in the Rules relative to the Reports of the Debates or Proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof, or as to the presence of Strangers in the House, until the House has more fully considered the present system of reporting its proceedings with the aid of information to be obtained by the appointment of a Select Committee" (*Mr. Mitchell Henry*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c."

Notice taken that Strangers are present; Strangers ordered to withdraw

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

. Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Reply, Mr. Disraeli *May* 6, 162

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Disraeli*); after debate, Motion withdrawn

. Debate resumed *May* 31, 1136; after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn; original Question put; A. 147, N. 254; M. 107

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1164

. Moved, "That strangers shall not be directed to withdraw upon notice being taken of their presence: but if occasion shall arise for repressing or preventing disorder, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee, may direct their exclusion from any part of the House" (*The Marquess of Hartington*), 1167

224] Amendt. to leave out from "That" to "presence," inclusive, and insert "if any Member call the attention of the Speaker to the presence of strangers in the House, so soon as the strangers shall have retired, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member who directed his atten-

[*cont.*

Parliament—Publication of Debates and Exclusion of Strangers—cont.

tion to the presence of strangers to state his reasons for their exclusion, and immediately on the Member's resuming his seat, Mr. Speaker shall propose as a question to be decided by the House, that strangers be re-admitted; and it shall not be competent to any Member to call the attention of Mr. Speaker to the presence of strangers during the remainder of that sitting of the House" (*Mr. Newdegate*) *v.* 1168; after further debate, Question, "That the words 'strangers shall not be directed to withdraw upon notice being taken of their presence' stand part of the Question," put, and negatived

Question put, "That the words 'if any Member call the attention of the Speaker to the presence of strangers in the House, so soon as the strangers shall have retired, Mr. Speaker shall call upon the Member who directed his attention to the presence of strangers to state his reasons for their exclusion, and immediately on the Member's resuming his seat, Mr. Speaker shall propose as a question to be decided by the House, that strangers be re-admitted; and it shall not be competent to any Member to call the attention of Mr. Speaker to the presence of strangers during the remainder of that sitting of the House,' be there inserted" *v.*; A. 30, N. 192; M. 162

224] Amendt. to insert, after "That," "if, at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment: Provided, That Mr. Speaker and the Chairman may, whenever he think fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House" (*Mr. Disraeli*), 1185; Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to; words inserted

Amendt. to leave out "but, if occasion shall arise for repressing or preventing disorder, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee, may direct their exclusion from any part of the House" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Privilege—Strangers, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *June* 3, [225] 1358

Parliament — Select Committees — New Standing Order

Ordered, That every Select Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records, shall have leave to report their opinion and observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to the House, and also to make a Special Report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of the House.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be made a Standing Order of the House (*Mr. Raikes*) *August* 9

Parliament—The Serjeant-at-Arms

Office of Serjeant-at-Arms, Question, Mr. Pease; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 1, [222] 997

Resignation of Lord Charles J. F. Russell April 5, [223] 298

Moved, "That the letter addressed to Mr. Speaker by Lord Charles James Fox Russell, the late Serjeant-at-Arms, be read by the Clerk at the Table" (*Mr. Disraeli*) *April* 8, 472a; Letter read

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker be requested to acquaint Lord Charles James Fox Russell, that this House entertains a just sense of the exemplary manner in which he has uniformly discharged the duties of the Office of Serjeant-at-Arms during his long attendance upon this House" (*Mr. Disraeli*); Motion agreed to

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS

New Peers

June 15—The Earl of Home, created Baron Douglas of the United Kingdom
Arthur Edward Holland Grey Egerton, esquire (commonly called Viscount Grey de Wilton), created Baron Grey de Radcliffe
June 21—The Earl of Dalhousie, created Baron Ramsay of the United Kingdom

Sat First

Feb 5—The Lord Forester, after the death of his Brother
The Lord Kesteven, after the death of his Father
Feb 9—The Lord Sondes, after the death of his Father
The Lord Rossmore, after the death of his Father
Feb 22—The Lord St. Leonards, after the death of his Grandfather
April 8—The Lord Romilly, after the death of his Father
April 23—The Viscount Hill, after the death of his Father
April 29—The Lord Lovell and Holland, after the death of his Uncle
May 7—The Earl of Romney, after the death of his Father
May 11—The Lord Tredegar, after the death of his Father
July 9—The Earl Graham, after the death of his Father

Representative Peer for Ireland
(Writs and Returns)

Feb 5—The Earl of Clonmell, *v.* The Earl Annesley, deceased

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Writs Issued

During Recess

For Midhurst, *v.* Charles George Perceval, esquire, now Earl of Egmont
For Northampton Borough, *v.* Charles Gilpin, esquire, deceased
For Cambridge County, *v.* Lord George Manners, deceased

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *New Writs Issued—During Recess*—cont.

For Wenlock, *v.* Right Hon. Cecil Weld Forester, now Lord Forester
For Birkenhead, *v.* John Laird, esquire, deceased
For St. Ives, *v.* Edward Gersham Davenport, esquire, deceased
For Kent (Eastern Division), *v.* Hon. George Watson Milles, now Lord Sondes
For Trinity College, Dublin, *v.* Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland

1875
Feb 5—*For* Chatham, *v.* Admiral George Elliot, Chiltern Hundreds
For Trinity College, Dublin, *v.* Hon. David Robert Plunket, Solicitor General for Ireland
Feb 8—*For* Stoke-upon-Trent, *v.* George Melly, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
Feb 9—*For* Tipperary, *v.* Hon. Charles William White, Chiltern Hundreds
Feb 12—*For* Stroud, *v.* Henry Robert Brand, esquire, void Election
Feb 18—*For* Tipperary, *v.* John Mitchel, who has become incapable of being elected or returned as a Member of this House
Feb 25—*For* St. Ives, *v.* Charles Tyringham Praed, esquire, void Election
For Norwich, *v.* John Walter Huddleston, esquire, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas
Mar 22—*For* Bridport, *v.* Thomas Alexander Mitchell, esquire, deceased
April 5—*For* Kirkcaldy District of Burghs, *v.* Robert Reid, esquire, deceased
April 6—*For* County of Meath, *v.* John Martin, esquire, deceased
April 16—*For* Kilkenny City, *v.* Sir John Gray, knight, deceased
April 19—*For* Bedford County, *v.* Francis Bassett, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
May 10—*For* Brecknockshire, *v.* The Hon. Godfrey Charles Morgan, now Baron Tredegar, called up to the House of Peers
June 3—*For* Suffolk (Western Division), *v.* Lord Augustus Hervey, deceased
July 21—*For* Hartlepool, *v.* Thomas Richardson, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

New Members Sworn
Feb 5—Sir Henry Thurston Holland, baronet, *Midhurst*
Benjamin Bridges Hunter Rodwell, esquire, *Cambridge County*
Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, baronet, *Kent* (Eastern Division)
Charles Tyringham Praed, esquire, *St. Ives*
Cecil Theodore Weld Forester, esquire, *Wenlock*
David Mac Iver, esquire, *Birkenhead*
Charles George Merewether, esquire, *Northampton Borough*

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Members Sworn*—cont.
Feb 9—Edward Gibson, esquire, *The College of the Holy Trinity, Dublin*
Feb 12—Hon. David Robert Plunket, *The College of the Holy Trinity, Dublin*
Feb 18—Edward Vaughan Kenealy, esquire, *Stoke-upon-Trent*
John Eldon Gorst, esquire, *Chatham*
Feb 23—Samuel Stephens Marling, esquire, *Stroud*
Mar 8—Jacob Henry Tillett, esquire, *Norwich*
Charles Tyringham Praed, esquire, *St. Ives*
April 5—Pandeli Ralli, esquire, *Bridport*
April 22—Charles Stewart Parnell, esquire, *Meath County*
April 23—Sir George Campbell, knight, *Kirkcaldy District of Burghs*
April 29—Marquess of Tavistock, *Bedford County*
May 3—Benjamin Whitworth, esquire, *Kilkenny City*
May 25—William Fuller Maitland, esquire, *County of Brecknock*
May 31—Stephen Moore, esquire, *Tipperary County*
June 17 — Colonel Maitland Wilson, *Suffolk (Western Division)*

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868
New Writs on Void Elections
Ordered, "That where any Election has been declared void, under the Parliamentary Elections Act of 1868, and the Judge has reported that any person has been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices, no Motion for the issuing of a New Writ shall be made without two days' previous notice being given in the Votes, such notice to be appointed for consideration before the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion" (*Mr. Dyke*) *Feb* 8

Borough of Boston—Joint Address for a Royal Commission
222] Question, Mr. Yorke; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 15, 307
. *c.* Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for a Commission of Inquiry *Mar* 8, 1469
The said Address to be communicated to the Lords, and their concurrence desired thereto (*Mr. Attorney General*)
. *l.* Message from the Commons *Mar* 9, 1483
223] The Lords concur with the Commons in the Address *April* 26, 1632
224] *c.* Message from the Lords *May* 4, 18
. The Queen's Answer to the Address of Monday the 26th ultimo reported *May* 6, 175; *l. May* 7, 210

Controverted Elections—Judges Reports
Durham County (Northern Division), Borough of Poole, Borough of Boston, Borough of Stroud Feb 5, [222] 37
St. Ives Feb 22, 621

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868—cont.

Controverted Elections—City of Norwich
Judge's Certificate and Report read *May* 11, [224] 468

Norwich New Writ
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the City of Norwich, in the room of Jacob Henry Tillett, esquire, whose election has been determined to be void" (*Mr. Whalley*) *June* 1, [224] 1237
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Writ for the election of a new Member for the City of Norwich be suspended until the evidence taken on the trial of the Norwich Election Petition has been considered by the House" (*Mr. Yorke*) *v.*; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Stroud Writ
Moved, "That no new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Stroud, in the room of Henry R. Brand, esquire, whose Election has been declared void" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*) *Feb* 9, [222] 162; after debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 225; M. 181
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Stroud, in the room of Henry Robert Brand, esquire, whose Election has been determined to be void" (*Mr. Adam*) *Feb* 12, 271
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "no new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Stroud until three days after the printing and distribution among the Members of this House of the evidence taken upon the trial of the Petition against the return of the late Member which took place before Mr. Baron Pigott" (*Mr. Charles Lewis*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 184, N. 73; M. 111; main Question put, and agreed to

County of Tipperary
Judge's Report read *May* 27, [224] 918
Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown do attend this House To-morrow, at Four of the clock, with the last Return for the County of Tipperary, and amend the same, by substituting the name of Stephen Moore for that of John Mitchel, as the Member returned to serve in Parliament for the said County (*Mr. Dyke*), 919

Tipperary Election

John Mitchel
Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copy of the Certificate by the Clerk of the Crown for the County of Dublin, of the Conviction and of the Judgment in the case of the Queen against John Mitchel, tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery held at Dublin on the 26th day of May 1848:
"Extract from the Government Gazette, published by authority, at Hobart Town on the 14th day of June 1853, containing an official notification of the escape of John Mitchel, and offering a reward for his apprehension:
"And, Copy of any Despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, relative to the Ticket of Leave granted to the said John Mitchel, and to his escape from the Colony" (*Mr. Hart Dyke*) *Feb* 16, 222] 415; after short debate, Question put; A. 174, N. 13; M. 161
Moved, "That the Papers be taken into consideration on Thursday next" (*Mr. Hart Dyke*)
Moved, "That in addition to the Papers ordered, there also be furnished Papers showing the composition of the jury on the occasion of Mr. Mitchel's trial, the names of the jurors, and the proceedings in the Courts of Law with reference to the selection and striking of the jury" (*Mr. John Martin*), 421 [the Motion was not seconded]; original Motion put, and agreed to

New Writ Ordered
Moved, "That John Mitchel, returned as Member for the County of Tipperary, having been adjudged guilty of felony, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and not having endured the punishment to which he was adjudged for such felony, or received a pardon under the Great Seal, has become, and continues, incapable of being elected or returned as a Member of this House" (*Mr. Disraeli*) *Feb* 18, 493
After debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Shaughnessy*); after long debate, Question put; A. 102, N. 269; M. 167
Division List, A. and N. 536
Original Question again proposed; Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the return of John Mitchel for the County Tipperary, and to search for precedents, and report thereupon to the House" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) *v.*; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to
Question, Mr. P. J. Smyth; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 23, 751

John Mitchel—His Trial and Conviction in 1848
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 26, To leave out from "That," and add "there be laid before this House, a Copy of the List of Jurors, and of the panel selected therefrom, and of the Jury which tried John Mitchel" (*Mr. John Martin*) *v.*, 964; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868—*Tipperary Election*—cont.

222] Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of the following Documents:
"1. The Warrant or Order under which Mr. Mitchel was sent from Bermuda to the Cape of Good Hope;
"2. The Despatches from or to the Governor of that Colony in respect of that Colony refusing permission to the Government to land convicts there;
"3. The Warrant or Order under which Mr. Mitchel was sent to Van Diemen's Land; and,
"4. The Warrant or Order under which he was held in custody there" (*Mr. Meldon*) *Mar* 4, 1273; after short debate, Question put; A. 46, N. 171; M. 125
. Questions, Mr. Sullivan; Answers, The Attorney General *Mar* 15, 1800
Papers relating to the Case . *P.P.* No. 50

Parliament—Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections—See title *Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections*

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 19, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the existing machinery of Elections, with power to suggest amendments in the same" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) *v.*, [223] 82; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
The Register of Electors, Question, Mr. Cartwright; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 15, [222] 1801
The Law of Registration, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 14, [224] 1811

Parliamentary Elections (Trial of Petitions)
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the 'Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868,' and to report what, if any, amendments are necessary" (*Mr. Serjeant Simon*) *Feb* 23, [222] 755; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Parliamentary Electors—The Annual Return
Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *April* 29, [223] 1820

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill
(*Sir Henry James, Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 32]
Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 16, [222] 409
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *April* 6, [223] 400
[*cont.*

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill—cont.
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "no measure dealing with the expenses of Returning Officers is likely to reduce those expenses which does not interest the constituencies in economy by relieving candidates of the charge" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 150, N. 46; M. 104
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered *May* 25, [224] 917
Moved, "That the further Consideration of the Bill be adjourned" (*Captain Nolan*); Question put, and negatived
Read 3°* *July* 31
l. Read 1ª* (*The Viscount Enfield*) *August* 2
Read 2ª *August* 3, [226] 434 (No. 250)
Committee*; Report *August* 6
Read 3ª* *August* 7
Returned from Commons *August* 10 (No. 282
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 84]

Parliamentary Elections (Validity of Votes) Bill
(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Lord Francis Conyngham, Captain Nolan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 49]
Bill withdrawn* *April* 29

Parliamentary Proceedings (Oaths and Costs) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 26 (No. 231)
Waiting for 2R. *August* 5

Parliamentary Seats (Peers of Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Butt, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sullivan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 170]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliament of Canada Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Carnarvon*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 10 (No. 96)
Read 2ª* *June* 4
Committee*; Report *June* 7
Read 3ª* *June* 8
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. J. Lowther*) *June* 14 [Bill 209]
Read 2°* *June* 21
Committee*; Report *June* 25
Read 3°* *June* 28
l. Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 38]

PARNELL, Mr. C. S., *Meath*
Army—Divine Service, Attendance at—Meath Militia, [224] 1625, 1923, 1924; [225] 158
Criminal Law—Samuel Dawson, Case of, [226] 372
Parliament—Public Business, [226] 96
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1643; *cl.* 3, 1915; *cl.* 5, [224] 42, 185
Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1201
Prison Regulations—Clerical Vestments, [226] 370
Supply—National Education, Ireland—Commissioners of, [226] 335

Passports
Question, Sir William Fraser; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 12, [225] 1653

Patents for Inventions Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *Feb* 12,
222] 241 (No. 15)
. Read 2ª, after debate *Feb* 26, 916
. Committee *Mar* 11, 1595
Report * *April* 8
Read 3ª * *April* 13
c. Read 1º * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *April* 20
Bill withdrawn * *July* 22 [Bill 133]

PATESHALL, Mr. E., *Hereford*
Assam — Lieutenant Holcombe, Murder of, [223] 1690

Patriotic Fund—Audit of Accounts
Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Feb* 15, [222] 310

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Orders of the Day postponed (*Mr. Disraeli*) *Mar* 1
Motion for Leave (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
222] *Mar* 1, 998; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1º * [Bill 77]
. Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach *Mar* 2, 1052
223] *Carrying Arms*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Mar* 22, 137
. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2º" *Mar* 22, 148
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House disapproves of the imposition or maintenance of exceptional legislation, except in those cases where urgent grounds, proving the necessity of it, have been clearly shown; and that sufficient grounds for the maintenance of any exceptional legislation have not been proved to exist at present in Ireland" (*Lord Robert Montagu*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Leary*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Callan*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
. Adjourned Debate resumed *Mar* 23, 232; after long debate, Question put; A. 264, N. 69; M. 195
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2º
. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 292
. *Reports of Magistrates and Police, Westmeath*, Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 20, 1286
. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *April* 22, 1451
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to proceed with the consideration of a Bill re-enacting and modifying detached portions of several statutes, until it is put into such a form as to show clearly and distinctly the provisions which are to form part of the continued and revised code" (*Mr. Biggar*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Leary*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 63, N. 245; M. 182
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. O'Gorman*); Motion withdrawn
Original Question again proposed; Debate adjourned
223] Adjourned Debate resumed *April* 26, 1640; after debate, Question put; A. 155, N. 69; M. 86
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
. *Fire-arms*, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 29, 1822
. Committee—R.P. *April* 29, 1828
. Committee—R.P. *April* 30, 1894
. Committee—R.P. *May* 3, 1963
224] Committee—R.P. *May* 4, 24
. Committee; Report *May* 6, 179
. Considered *May* 10, 398 [Bill 154]
. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3º" *May* 11, 477
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Butt*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 287, N. 70; M. 217
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3º [New Title]
. *Suspension of the Standing Orders by the Lords*, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 24, 792
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *May* 11 (No. 100)
. Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 13, 570
. Committee; Report; Standing Orders Nos. 37. and 38. considered and dispensed with; Bill read 3ª *May* 14, 633
Royal Assent *May* 28 [38 *Vict.* c. 14]

PEASE, Mr. J. W., *Durham, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [225] 1678, 1683; *cl.* 3, 1757; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1847, 1849, 1852; *cl.* 6, 1917, 1920
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 907
Army—Reduction of the Land Forces, Res. [222] 1406
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1489
Elementary Education Act—National Schools, Middleton, [224] 1920
Elementary School Teachers, Res. [225] 794
India and China—Opium Traffic, Res. [225] *584
National Debt (Sinking Fund), Comm. [224] 1541
Offences against the Person, Consid. [224] 435
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
    Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 22
    House of Commons — Serjeant-at-Arms, [222] 997
    Public Business, [223] 1828
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1914

[*cont.*

Pease, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*
Roumania—Outrage on Mr. and Mrs. Dodsham, [223] 24
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 4, [223] 1271; *cl.* 5, 1273; *cl.* 9, [224] 198
Supply—Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 838
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 949
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 350

Peek, Sir H. W., *Surrey, Mid.*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 605
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 906
Customs and Excise Establishments, [223] 1214
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1266, 1267; *cl.* 4, 1271; *cl.* 9, [224] 197; *cl.* 21, 510; *cl.* 24, 598; *cl.* 29, Amendt. 602, 603
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1060

Peel, Right Hon. Sir R., *Tamworth*
Queen *v.* Castro, Personal Explanation, [223] 1638, 1640; [224] 178

Peel, Mr. A. W., *Warwick Bo.*
Canada, Dominion of—Immigration and Colonization, [226] 373
Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1747
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. [223] 533, 534; Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 134; *cl.* 12, 269
Unseaworthy Ships, 2R. [226] 246

Pell, Mr. A., *Leicestershire, S.*
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. 478; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1758; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1855; *cl.* 6, 1912, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1924
226] *cl.* 7, 61; *cl.* 24, 111; *cl.* 43, 135; *cl.* 45, 193; *add. cl.* 199, 201
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 912
Canada, Dominion of—Emigration of Pauper Children, [222] 1389
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 10, [225] 1357
Criminal Law—Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 755
Education in Rural Districts, Res. Amendt. [222] 1067, 1075, 1119
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1948
Parliament—Business of the House—Count-out, [225] 1768
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Pennant, Hon. G. D., *Carnarvonshire*
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Pennington, Mr. F., *Stockport*
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Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 2R. [222] 739, 985; Comm. 1175
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Perkins, Sir F., *Southampton*
Army—Knightsbridge Barracks, [225] 256
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Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1526

Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill
(*Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Downing, Mr. Richard, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Dalway, Mr. William Johnston*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 19]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 16, [225] 4
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Wheelhouse*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 86, N. 371; M. 285
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months
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Petty Sessions Courts (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. O'Sullivan, Captain Nolan, Mr. French, Mr. Ronayne*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 23 [Bill 138]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 9

Pharmacy Bill (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *May* 13 [Bill 175]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 18, [225] 221
Committee*; Report *June* 21 [Bill 215]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 9
Considered* *July* 15
Read 3°* *July* 16
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *July* 19 (No. 209)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 22, 1797
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Read 3ª* *July* 29
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 57]

PHIPPS, Mr. P., *Northampton*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1843; *cl.* 45, Amendt. [226] 190
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1083

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 7 [Bill 111]
Read 2°* *April* 9
Committee*; Report *April* 19
Considered* *April* 20
Read 3°* *April* 22
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Dunmore*) *April* 23 (No. 64)
Read 2ª* *April* 30
Committee*; Report *May* 7
Read 3ª* *May* 10
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. xi]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 8 [Bill 113]
Read 2°* *April* 12
Bill reported* *May* 31
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *June* 3
Read 3°* *June* 4
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Dunmore*) *June* 7 (No. 135)
Read 2ª* *June* 14
Committee*; Report *June* 29
Read 3ª* *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxvi]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 28 [Bill 143]
Read 2°* *May* 3
Committee*; Report *May* 12
Considered* *May* 13
Read 3°* *May* 20
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Dunmore*) *May* 28 (No. 107)
Read 2ª* *June* 7
Committee* *June* 18
Report* *June* 21
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224] *cl.* 9, 199; Amendt. 205, 206; *cl.* 21, Motion for reporting Progress, 209, 512; Amendt. 513; *cl.* 24, 598
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PLUNKET, Hon. D. R. (Solicitor General for Ireland), *Dublin University*
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224] Comm. *cl.* 5, 33, 34; *add. cl.* 190; Schedule A. *ib.*; Consid. 399; *cl.* 3, 425; Amendt. 427, 429, 430; Amendt. 434
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Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 8, [226] 64
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Irish Licensing Act, [225] 1657
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POLHILL-TURNER, Captain F., *Bedford*
Queen v. Castro, Address for a Royal Commission, [223] 1581
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Police Constables (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *June* 18, [225] 224; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 213]
Read 2° * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 1
Considered * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *July* 6 (No. 199)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *July* 20, 1726
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and at the end of the Motion to add ("this day three months") (*The Lord Blantyre*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª
Committee *; Report *July* 22
Read 3ª * *July* 23
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 47]

Police Expenses Bill (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Considered in Committee *May* 25, [224] 918
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* *May* 27 [Bill 187]
Read 2°, after debate *July* 8, [225] 1208
Committee*; Report *July* 12
Read 3°* *July* 13
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *July* 15
Read 2ª* *July* 20 (No. 207)
Committee*; Report *July* 22
Read 3ª* *July* 23
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 48]

Police Magistrates, Metropolis (Salaries) Bill (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *Feb* 23
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 25 [Bill 75]
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 1, [222] 1040
Committee*; Report *Mar* 3
Read 3°* *Mar* 4
l. Read 1ª* (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *Mar* 5
Read 2ª *Mar* 8, 1387 (No. 31)
Committee*; Report *Mar* 9
Read 3ª* *Mar* 11
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. 3]

Police Superannuation Funds
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Police Superannuation Funds in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales and the Acts creating and regulating the same, and to report to the House whether any, and, if any, what alterations or amendments in the Law are required" (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) *Mar* 18
And, on *Mar* 23, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson (Chairman), Mr. Biddulph, Major Fairfax Cartwright, Mr. Cotes, Mr. H. F. Cowper, Colonel Dyott, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Leeman, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Torr
Report of Select Committee *P.P.* No. 352

Police Superannuation—Legislation
Question, Mr. Bolckow; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 1, [222] 991

Pollution of Rivers Bill [H.L.] (*The Marquess of Salisbury*)
c. *Legislation*, Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 8, [223] 466a
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *April* 30, 1884 (No. 81)
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 13, [224] 544
Committee; Report, after short debate *June* 24, [225] 428 (No. 169)
Committee (*on re-comm.*), after short debate *July* 1, 770 (No. 183)
Report* *July* 8 (No. 203)
Read 3ª* *July* 12
c. Read 1°* *July* 13 [Bill 252]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 26

POOR LAW
England and Scotland—Grants in Aid—Medical Expenditure, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [223] 1210
Lunatic Paupers (England)—Grants in Aid, Question, Captain Milne Home; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 12, [222] 1693
Newport Pagnel Union—Dismissal of Mr. Hammett Hailey, Question, Dr. Lush; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 26, [226] 45
Poor Law Audit, Question, Mr. W. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 3, [223] 1957
Poor Laws in Foreign Countries—Reports . . . . . . *P.P.* [1255]
Poor Law (Ireland)—System of Rating—Legislation, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 11, [222] 214; *Mar* 19, [223] 78
Removal of a Lunatic Pauper from Devonport, Question, Dr. Lush; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 8, [222] 1389
Shoreditch Workhouse, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 23, [225] 1906

Poor Law
Moved, That it is expedient in the administration of the Poor Law to revert more nearly to the principles laid down in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (1833), with a view to the ultimate discontinuance of outdoor relief (*The Lord Lyttelton*) *June* 14, [224] 1778; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Poor Law—Paupers (Orders of Removal)
Moved, for "Return showing the number of orders of removal from unions and parishes signed by justices and executed in England and Wales, during the years 1869 to 1875, inclusive, ending the 25th day of March 1875;" [with details] (*Lord Henniker*) *June* 21, [225] 229; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Poor Law Amendment Bill (*Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Clare Read*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *June* 21 [Bill 217]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 1, [225] 860
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn* *August* 2

Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill (*Sir Colman O'Loghlen, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Callan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 9 [Bill 48]
Bill withdrawn* *April* 29

Poor Removal Bill (*Mr. Downing, Mr. French, Mr. Power, Mr. O'Shaughnessy*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 11 [Bill 59]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 21, [225] 1768

[*cont.*

Poor Removal Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 65, N. 231; M. 166

Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

Pope, The, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin

Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, The Lord Chancellor *August* 12, [226] 870

PORTMAN, Viscount

Agricultural Holdings (England), Report, *cl.* 2, [224] 378; 3R. 560

Church Patronage, Comm. [224] 1207; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1208, 1216; *cl.* 12, 1218; *cl.* 18, Amendt. 1222; 3R. 1452

Transport of Cattle by Sea and Land, Motion for a Select Committee, [224] 1705

PORTSMOUTH, Earl of

Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1424

POST OFFICE

Twenty-First Report of Postmaster General . . . . *P.P.* [1334]

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Blackburn Post Office, Question, Mr. Briggs; Answer, Lord John Manners *May* 3, [223] 1956

Channel Islands—Communication with Alderney, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Lord John Manners *August* 9, [226] 777

Civil Service Commissioners—Appointments by the Postmaster General, Question, Mr. Lowe; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *July* 15, [225] 1481

Country Letter Carriers (Ireland) — Case of Patrick Cullen, Question, Mr. Redmond; Answer, Lord John Manners *August* 2, [226] 377

Dublin and London Mails—Loss of a Letter Bag, Question, Mr. Sullivan; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 1, [222] 990

General Postal Union Treaty, Question, Sir Thomas Bazley; Answer, Lord John Manners *July* 13, [225] 1378

Copy of Treaty—*P.P.* [1231, 1232]

Irish Mails — Delay at Limerick Junction, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 28, [224] 1008

Mails between London and Salisbury, Question, Mr. Ryder; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 15, [222] 1806

Mails between Scotland and Ireland, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 11, [222] 213;—*Mail Service viâ Stranraer and Larne*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 25, 844

Mail Service Arrangements—Lewes and Eastbourne, Question, Mr. Gregory; Answer, Lord John Manners *June* 1, [224] 1233

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Mail Service in the North of Scotland, Question, Mr. Laing; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 22, [223] 140

Mails to Montserrat, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 22, [222] 622

Mail Service, The West India, Question, Mr. Alderman Cotton; Answer, Lord John Manners *June* 21, [225] 255

Night Mail Service to Basingstoke, &c., Question, Dr. Lush; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 9, [222] 1487

Ocean Postal Contracts

Expiring Contracts, Question, Mr. John Holms; Answer, Lord John Manners *June* 14, [224] 1807

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Contract, Questions, Mr. Eustace Smith, Mr. Goldney; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 1, [222] 988

Post Office Clerks

Increment of Salaries, Question, Mr. R. Smyth; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *May* 13, [224] 581

Post Offices (Dublin and Edinburgh)—Salaries, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, Lord John Manners *May* 3, [223] 1951

Post Office Savings Banks

Life Insurances and Annuities, Observations, Mr. Salt; Reply, Lord John Manners *June* 29, [225] 738

Post Office Savings Bank Department, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Lord John Manners *April* 8, [223] 468a; *April* 16, 1110

Savings Banks, Question, Sir Joseph M'Kenna; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 31, [224] 1134;—*Mr. C. W. Sikes*, Question, Mr. Lewis Starkey; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 3, 1354

Post Office Telegraphs

The Treasury Commission on Telegraphs, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Lord John Manners *August* 11, [226] 854

Report—*P.P.* [1309]

Orkney and Shetland, Question, Mr. Laing; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 22, [223] 140

Telegraphic Communication with the Channel Islands, Question, Mr. Locke; Answer, Lord John Manners *June* 21, [225] 257; Question, Mr. Bruce; Answer, Lord John Manners *August* 5, [226] 558

Telegraphic Communication with Lighthouses, Question, Mr. A. P. Vivian; Answer, Lord John Manners *May* 31, [224] 1128; Explanation, Lord John Manners *June* 4, 1404

Telegraphic Service (Scotland), Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 4, [222] 1176

Telegraphs and Railway Companies, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 26, [226] 47

Telegraph Office at Ballinamore, Question, Dr. Brady; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 15, [222] 311

Telegraphs in County Mayo, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Lord John Manners *July* 8, [225] 1137

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Telegraphs—The Isle of Man, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Lord John Manners *June* 15, [224] 1918
Telegraph Station on Lundy Island, Question, Mr. A. P. Vivian; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 9, [222] 1488
Telegraphs—The late Newcastle Races, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord John Manners *July* 22, [225] 1812

Receiving Houses—Public Houses, Grocers, &c., Question, Mr. Walter James; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 22, [222] 621
Sorters and Savings Bank Clerks, Questions, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Lord John Manners *Feb* 22, [222] 622
Stamps on Revenue Returns, Question, Mr. J. Holms; Answer, Lord John Manners *Mar* 19, [223] 77
Stockton-on-Tees Post Office, Question, Mr. Dodds; Answer, Lord John Manners *July* 30, [226] 219
Sunday Labour (Ireland), Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Lord John Manners *April* 20, [223] 1282

Post Office Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Lord John Manners*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 20 [Bill 180]
Read 2° * *May* 24
Committee *; Report *May* 25
Read 3° * *May* 27
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *May* 28 (No. 116)
Read 2ª * *June* 7
Committee *; Report *June* 8
Read 3ª * *June* 10
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 22]

Post Office (Superannuation and Gratuities) Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 8 [Bill 245]
Read 2° * *July* 12
Bill withdrawn *August* 5, [226] 602

Potter, Mr. T. B., *Rochdale*
Italy—Tariff Treaties, [224] 18
Parliament — Privilege — Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 994

Power, Mr. J. O'Connor, *Mayo*
Criminal Law—Miscellaneous Questions
Convicts, Treatment of—Portland Prison, [224] 1401; — Portland and Chatham, [225] 258, 260, 1060
Spalding Magistrates — Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [226] 124
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act — Fisheries, [225] 1137; [226] 170
Irish State Prisoners, [222] 1759
Political Prisoners, Release of, [222] 942
Public Meetings—Castlebar, [224] 1234
Salmon Fisheries Act—Definition of Boundaries, [224] 476

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Treason Felony Act—Walshe, Patrick, Case of, [225] 1475
Tyrone, Crown Solicitor for, [222] 309
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Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 81
Sittings of the House, [222] 309
Parliament — Privilege — Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, Res. [222] 326
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 235, 265; Comm. 1489; *cl.* 3, 1841, 1857; *cl.* 5, [224] 34; *add. cl.* 187; Consid. 412; 3R. 487
Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1201
Post Office—Telegraphs in County Mayo, [225] 1137
Privilege—Cardinal Manning, [225] 1247, 1248
Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1514
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1155

Power, Mr. R., *Waterford*
Criminal Law—Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [225] 1656
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Cattle, Feeding of, [225] 1308
Criminal Law—John Slator, Case of, [225] 785, 786
Inland Revenue Act — Grain for Cattle, [222] 991
Irish Licensing Act, [225] 1657
Union Rating and Jury Laws, [224] 1355
Waterford Harbour Commissioners—Audit of Accounts, [225] 251
Municipal Corporations (Ireland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [223] 1190
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, [222] 1033; Comm. [223] 1645; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1855
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [226] 286
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 933

Powerscourt, Viscount
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1231
National Education (Ireland), [225] 143

Powis, Earl of
Competitive Examinations (Navy and Army), Address for Papers, [224] 1447
Ecclesiastical Commissioners — 26th Report, [222] 1283
Exeter Union of Benefices, 2R. [224] 1710
Regimental Exchanges, [224] 1203

Prerogative of Pardon—Canada and New South Wales;
Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies or extracts of so much of the commissions and instructions to the Governor-General of Canada and the

[*cont.*

Prerogative of Pardon—Canada and New South Wales—cont.
Governor of New South Wales respectively, as relate to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy; and also, Copies or extracts of the correspondence (if any) with the Secretary of State bearing upon this subject in connexion with the commutation of the respective sentences upon Lepine in Canada and Gardiner in New South Wales (*The Earl of Belmore*) *April* 16, [223] 1065; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Correspondence . . *P.P.* [1202, 1248]
Prerogative of Pardon in the Colonies, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *May* 7, [224] 289

Price, Captain G. E., *Devonport*
Army—Artillery—Heavy Guns, [225] 1905; [226] 50, 57
Woolwich System of Rifling, [223] 303, 316
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R. [223] 573
Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
Heavy Guns, [226] 472, 476
H.M.S. "Albatross," [222] 1799
Manning the, [223] 643
Warrant Officers, [222] 1628
Navy Estimates—Coast Guard Service, &c. [223] 659
Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1675
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. Amendt. [225] 336

Price, Mr. W. E., *Tewkesbury*
Arctic Expedition—Scientific Officers, [223] 1687
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
Jersey Militia, [225] 1474
Militia Adjutants, [223] 24
Militia Reserve — Autumn Manœuvres, [224] 1356
Factory and Workshops Act Commission — Canal Population, [222] 753; [225] 1473
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 671
Seal Fishery, Close Time for—International Agreement, [222] 1286

Prince Edward's Island—The Land Purchase Act
Observations, Sir Graham Montgomery; Reply, Mr. J. Lowther *July* 23, [225] 1954 [House counted out]; Observations, Lord Penzance; Reply, The Earl of Carnarvon *July* 26, [226] 2 *P.P.* [1351]

Prisoners on Remand Bill
(*Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Mr. Locke, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Macdonald*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 17 [Bill 99]
2R. [Dropped]

Publican's Certificates (Scotland) Bill
(*Dr. Cameron, Sir Windham Anstruther, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Mackintosh*)
c. Acts read; considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1°* *July* 14 [Bill 256]
Bill withdrawn* *July* 28

Public Entertainments (Hour of Opening) Bill [H.L.]—*Afterwards*
Public Entertainments Bill
(*The Earl Beauchamp*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *April* 12 (No. 51)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 26, [223] 1630
Committee* *April* 29 (No. 77)
Report* *May* 4
Read 3ª* *May* 7
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Secretary Cross*) *May* 13
Read 2°* *May* 27 [Bill 178]
Committee*; Report *May* 31
Read 3°* *June* 3
l. Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 21]

Public Health
Midwifery Practice—Case of Elizabeth Ingram, Question, Mr. James; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 5, [222] 1284
Polluted Wells at Hucknall Torkard, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 9, [225] 1244
Pollution of Rivers Bill (Scotland), Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 5, [222] 1285
Pollution of Rivers—Legislation, Question, Mr. Tennant; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 28, [226] 125
Sanitary Condition of Folkestone, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth; Personal Explanation, Lord Robert Montagu *April* 6, [223] 366
Sanitary Condition of Oxford, Question, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; Answer, Mr. T. Cave *June* 21, [225] 255
Small Pox in Staffordshire, Question, Sir Charles Forster; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *June* 18, [225] 161
Unfit Houses, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 4, [222] 1184
Vaccination Acts—Skipton and Keighley, Question, Mr. Beckett-Denison; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 3, [223] 1961

Public Health Bill
(*Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Clare Read*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Sclater-Booth*) *Feb* 11,
222] 229; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 55]
The Amendments, Question, Mr. Ernest Noel;
223] Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 22, 144
. Read 2°, after debate *April* 19, 1245
224] Committee—R.P. *May* 25, 874 [Bill 157]
. Committee; Report *May* 27, 991
. Considered *June* 3, 1359
Read 3°* *June* 7
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord President*) *June* 8 (No. 136)
Question, The Duke of Somerset; Answer, The
225] Duke of Richmond *June* 17, 84
. Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 28, 637
. Committee, after short debate *July* 6, 994
. Report *July* 15, 1467 (No. 200)
Read 3ª* *July* 16
226] *c.* Lords Amendts. considered *July* 30, 267
Several agreed to; several amended, and agreed to; one disagreed to; Committee appointed "to draw up reasons to be assigned [*cont.*

Public Health Bill—cont.
to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendt. to which this House hath disagreed; List of the Committee
l. Returned from Commons *August* 2 (No. 246)
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 55]

Public Health Act, 1872—*Inquiry as to*
Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 22, [223] 1444

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 30 [Bill 230]
Read 2° * *July* 8
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 28 [Bill 275]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report — R.P. *July* 30
Committee *; Report *August* 2
Read 3° * *August* 3
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *August* 5
Read 2ª * *August* 6 (No. 262)
Committee *; Report *August* 7
Read 3ª * *August* 9
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 74]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 1) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 11 [Bill 92]
Read 2° * *Mar* 12
Committee *; Report *April* 12
Read 3° * *April* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Walsingham*) *April* 15
Read 2ª * *April* 22 (No. 54)
Committee *; Report *May* 4
Read 3ª * *May* 7
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. ix]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 11 [Bill 93]
Read 2° * *Mar* 12
Committee *; Report *April* 12
Read 3° * *April* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Walsingham*) *April* 15
Read 2ª * *April* 29 (No. 55)
Committee *; Report *May* 10
Read 3ª * *May* 11
Royal Assent *May* 13 [38 *Vict.* c. xii]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Clare Read, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 12 [Bill 167]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Committee *; Report *May* 27
Considered * *May* 28
Read 3° * *May* 31
[*cont.*

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Jersey*) *June* 1
Read 2ª * *June* 10 (No. 121)
Committee *; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. lxxiii]

Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 24 (No. 168)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee; Report, after short debate *June* 29, [225] 707
Read 3ª * *July* 1
c. Read 1° * *July* 2 [Bill 233]
Read 2° * *July* 13
Committee *; Report *July* 22
Considered * *July* 23
Read 3° * *July* 26
Returned from Commons *July* 27 (No. 233)
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 59]

Public Schools Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 26 (No. 232)
Waiting for 2R. *August* 5

Public Stores Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 10 [Bill 159]
Read 2° * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 24
Read 3° * *May* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *May* 28
Read 2ª * *June* 10 (No. 110)
Committee *; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 25]

Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Motion for Leave (*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Feb* 11, [222] 217; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 53]
Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 13, [224] 584
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 24, 796
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the absence of other and adequate proposals for the reform of Local Taxation and Local Government, this Bill cannot be regarded as meeting the necessities of the time or the expectations which have been raised by Her Majesty's Government, and this House is of opinion that further delay of legislation on these subjects is calculated to impede the social and economic progress of the Country" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, A. 249, N. 175; M. 74
Main Question put, and agreed to
Division List, A. & N. 862
Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee
[*cont.*

Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill—cont.

And, on *June* 9, Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. William Henry Smith (Chairman), Mr. Baxter, Sir George Campbell, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pell, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Whitelaw; *June* 16, Mr. O'Reilly *disch.*, Mr. Fawcett *added*

Public Works Loan Acts Consolidation Bill—*Afterwards*
Public Works Loans Bill
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)

c. Motion for Leave (*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Feb* 11, [222] 217 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * [Bill 54]
Read 2°, and committed to the Select Committee on the Public Works Loan Acts Amendment Bill *May* 24, [224] 862
Instruction to the Committee on the Bills, That they have power to consolidate the said Bills into one Bill
Bill reported * *July* 26 [Bill 269]
Committee (*on re-comm.*) ; Report *August* 4, [226] 536
Considered ; Read 3°, after short debate *August* 5, 604
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *August* 6
Read 2ª * *August* 9 (No. 266)
Committee * ; Report *August* 10
Read 3ª * *August* 11
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 89]

Public Works Loan Commissioners—Loans for Labourers' Dwellings
Question, Sir Sydney Waterlow ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 8, [223] 465a

Public Works Loan (Money) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)

c. Resolution in Committee *July* 5
Resolution reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *July* 6 [Bill 243]
Read 2° * *July* 12
Committee * ; Report *July* 15
Considered * *July* 16
Read 3° * *July* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *July* 20 (No. 213)
Read 2ª * *July* 29
Committee * ; Report *July* 30
Read 3ª * *August* 2
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 58]

Public Worship Facilities Bill
(*Mr. Salt, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Norwood, Sir Henry Wolff*)

c. Considered in Committee ; Resolution agreed to, and reported ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 22]
Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 15, [222] 397

[*cont.*

Public Worship Facilities Bill—cont.

Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Mar* 3, 1172
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Monk*) *v.* ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Beresford Hope*) ; Motion agreed to ; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate resumed *Mar* 9, 1528 ; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Order for Committee of the whole House be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to report upon the present facilities for providing additional means of worship in parishes, with or without the consent of the incumbent, and also upon the desirability of extending such facilities" (*Mr. J. G. Talbot*) *v.* ; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived
Words added ; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to ; Order for Committee discharged ; Bill referred to a Select Committee
And, on *Mar* 22, Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. Salt (Chairman), Mr. Assheton, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. Evans, Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Holt, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Monk, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Walter, Mr. Whitwell, and Sir Henry Wolff
Report of Select Comm. *July* 13 (No. 331)
Bill reported * *July* 13
Bill withdrawn * *July* 14

PULESTON, Mr. J. H., *Devonport*
National Debt Commissioners—Alleged Deficiency, [222] 1486
Navy—Admiralty Draftsmen, [225] 1657
Dockyard Workmen, [225] 1327
Poor Law (Metropolis)—Shoreditch Workhouse [225] 1906

Queen's Remembrancer, The
Personal Explanation, Mr. Disraeli *July* 8, [225] 1158

RAIKES, Mr. H. C. (Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means), *Chester*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1758 ; *cl.* 5, 1759, 1760 ; *cl.* 43, [226] 131, 182, 185 ; *cl.* 45, 190 ; *add. cl.* 203
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 889, 892, 917
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [222] 1467
Warlike Stores, [223] 343
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 54, 60, 62 ; *cl.* 5, 125 ; *cl.* 7, 131 ; *add cl.* 1243
Burntisland Harbour, Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 766
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1343 ; *cl.* 6, 1355.

[*cont.*

RAIKES, Mr. H. C.—*cont.*
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1916
European Assurance Society Arbitration, 2R. [224] 1350; Consid. [225] 1241
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, 3R. [226] 721
Infanticide, 3R. [226] 339
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. *cl.* 1, [225] 701
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 132; *cl.* 20, 282
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 618
Navy Estimates—Dockyards, &c. [226] 500, 502
  Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 508
  Seamen and Marines, [223] 655, 656
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1682, 1844, 1857, 1858, 1859; *cl.* 4, 1981, 1985; *cl.* 5. [224] 35, 36, 39, 184; Preamble, 193
Public Worship Facilities, Comm. [222] 1529
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1820; *cl.* 2, 1840, 1902
Remission of Penalties, 3R. [226] 699, 700, 701
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. Preamble, [224] 983, 1491, 1495
Supply—Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1530
  Criminal Prosecutions, &c. (Ireland), [225] 1527
  Public Education, Scotland, [225] 857
  Repair of Public Buildings, [224] 762
  Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 311, 312
  Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1511, 1522
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 976
Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 400

Railway Companies Bill
(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 152]
Read 2° * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 24
Read 3° * *May* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Dunmore*) *May* 28
Read 2ª * *June* 22 (No. 111)
Committee *; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 31]

Railway Companies (*Rolling Stock*)
Moved that there be laid before this House, Return of the Rolling Stock of the Railway Companies in the United Kingdom; showing the number of vehicles that run with passenger trains or otherwise which have the tyres fastened on to the rims of the wheels on bolts, set screws, or rivets, or by any other species of tyre fastening, specifying the same. [Then a tabular form of Return is set out] (*The Earl De La Warr*) *April* 26, [223] 1632; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Railway Trains Regulation Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Redesdale*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 12 (No. 50)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *April* 26, [223] 1621
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day six months") (*The Lord Houghton*); after short debate, on Question, "That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 24, Not-Cont. 56; M. 32; resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2ª this day six months

Railways
Accident at Bathampton Junction, Question, Mr. Hayter; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 6, [225] 999
Accidents on, 1874, Question, Observations, Lord Cottesloe; Reply, The Earl of Dunmore; short debate thereon *May* 10, [224] 374
  Signal Arrangements . . *P.P.* No. 387
Communication between Passengers and Guards, Question, Mr. H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 11, [226] 853
Ladies' Compartments, Question, Lord Ernest Bruce; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *June* 29, [225] 710
Level Crossing at Bedford, Question, Captain Polhill-Turner; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 29, [226] 173
Railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, Question, Observations, Lord Campbell; Reply, The Lord Chancellor *August* 12, [226] 871
Railway Communication in the East—Asiatic Railways—Beloochistan and Persia, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer Mr. Bourke *May* 24, [224] 795
Railway Passenger Accommodation, Observations, Lord Redesdale; Reply, The Duke of Richmond; short debate thereon *Feb* 22, [222] 616
Railway Passenger Duty, Question, Mr. Rodwell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 11, [224] 470
The Great Western Railway, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 8, [223] 467a

RALLI, Mr. P., *Bridport*
Crosshill Burgh Extension, 3R. [224] 1909

RAMSAY, Mr. J., *Falkirk, &c.*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 614
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1840
Education (Scotland), Res. [224] 903
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), 2R. [223] 2004; Comm. [224] 1935, 1936
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1598
Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Report, [225] 1287
High Court of Justiciary (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1753
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1584
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1773

[*cont.*

Ramsay, Mr. J.—*cont.*
  Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869, [222] 1346
  Police and Lunacy Grants (Scotland), [222] 625
  Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1796
  Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 21, [224] 513
  Scotland—Ordnance Survey, [223] 19
  Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1762
  Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland), 2R.[226] 680
  Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Salaries, Comm. Amendt. [226] 81
  Supply — Board of Education and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 930, 931
    Board of Trade, [224] 1771
    Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [225] 1030
    Consular Establishments Abroad, &c. [226] 533
    Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 929
    Learned Societies, Great Britain and Ireland, [226] 288
    Public Education, Scotland, [225] 857, 859
    Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 922
    Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 303

Rathbone, Mr. W., *Liverpool*
  Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 349; Comm. *cl.* 7, Amendt. [223] 738, 741, 756; *cl.* 13, 759; *add. cl.* 1242
  Consolidation of the Statutes, Res. [222] 1698, 1702
  Corrupt Practices Act — Norwich Election, Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 99
  Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. *cl.* 1, [225] 700, 701
222] Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Leave,
. 135
223] 2R. 557
225] Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. 129; *cl.* 5, 130; *cl.* 9,
. 167; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 175; *cl.* 12, 176, 177;
. Amendt. 267, 273; *cl.* 20, 285, 1325, 1860
  Metropolis — Needlemakers' Company, [225] 293
  Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Select Committee, [224] 1954
  Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1436
  Parliament—Business of the House, [225] 950
    Privilege (Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee), [223] 811, 1146
  Post Office Telegraphs—Isle of Man, [224] 1918
  Public Health, 2R. [223] 1255; Comm. *cl.* 68, Amendt. [224] 889; *cl.* 190, Amendt. 890; Consid. *cl.* 69, Amendt. 1360; *cl.* 296, Amendt. 1364
  Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 832
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 17, [225] 1385; Consid. Schedule 1, [226] 646
  Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 161; 2R. 264; Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 309, 310; *add. cl.* 428; Consid. 584; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 585, 586; *cl.* 4, Amendt. *ib.*, 587; 3R. 617

Rating Act, 1874—*Assessment of the Right of Sporting*
  Questions, Mr. Milbank, Sir George Jenkinson; Answers, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 29, [223] 1826; Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 27, [224] 920

Rayleigh, Lord
  Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 18

Read, Mr. Clare S., *Norfolk, S.*
  Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 607
225] Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5,
. 1831, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855; *cl.* 6,
. 1856, 1918, 1921, 1922, 1923
226] *cl.* 7, 63; *cl.* 9, 70; *cl.* 11, 72
  Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1571
  Public Health, 2R. [223] 1263

Redesdale, Lord (Chairman of Committees)
  Agricultural Holdings (England), 1R. [222] 1692; Report, *cl.* 6, [224] 383
  Artizans Dwellings, Report, [224] 1621; 3R. Amendt. [225] 82, 83
  Birmingham (Corporation) Water, 2R. [224] 1777
  Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 849
  Increase of the Episcopate, 3R. [222] 1876
  Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner, [225] 869, 870
  National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 738
  Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 30
    Private Business, [226] 432
  Parliament—Appellate Business of the House, Motion for a Return, [226] 727
  Public Health, 2R. [225] 645
  Railway Trains Regulation, 2R. [223] 1621, 1628
  Railways — Passenger Accommodation, [222] 616, 619
  Sale of Food and Drugs, 2R. [224] 1451; Report, *cl.* 7, Amendt. [225] 946
  Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway —Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 993, 996; 3R. 1339
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 1R. [222] 149, 153; 2R. 741, 743, 985; Comm. 1175
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [223] 1085; Report, 1815

Redmond, Mr. W. A., *Wexford*
  Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 525
  Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 239; Consid. *cl.* 3, [224] 420
  Post Office (Ireland)—Country Letter Carrier —Patrick Cullen, Case of, [226] 377

Reed, Mr. E. J., *Pembroke, &c.*
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 187
- Arctic Expedition, The, [222] 394
- Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, [223] 664
- Bristol Channel — Harbour of Refuge, Res. [223] 1155
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1873—Seamen refusing to go to Sea, [226] 851
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Leave, [222] 137; Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 174; *cl.* 12, 265; *cl.* 20, Motion for reporting Progress, 284, 1864
- Merchant Shipping Acts, 1871 and 1873—Prosecutions for Unseaworthy Ships, [226] 850
- National Debt (Sinking Fund), 3R. [225] 695
- Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Dockyard Labourers, [225] 1143
  - Heavy Guns, [226] 473, 475, 476
  - H.M.S. "Triumph," Reported Disorders on, [226] 854
  - Launches, Religious Ceremony at, [222] 393, 394
  - State of the—Iron-clad Ships, [225] 1185
  - Wooden Ships of War, Sale of, [222] 995
- Navy—Cadets, Training of—Competitive Examinations, Res. [226] 463, 464
- Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [223] 658
  - Arctic Expedition, [222] 1354
  - Coast Guard Service, [223] 659
  - Dockyards, &c. [225] 1207; [226] 496, 500
  - Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1643, 1669
  - Miscellaneous Services, [223] 662
  - Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 485
- Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 340
- Parliament—Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, [226] 342, 344, 348, 355, 356; Amendt. 357; Amendt. 359, 365
- Pim, Captain, and Mr. E. J. Reed, [223] 1211
- Post Office—Treasury Commission on the Telegraphs, [226] 854
- Sheerness—Sea Wall, [226] 860
- Unseaworthy Ships—Deck Cargoes, [226] 857
- Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 157; 2R. 251; Comm. Amendt. 380, 384, 390; *cl.* 1, 405, 408, 409, 413; *add. cl.* 414, 422, 426, 429, 430; Consid. 579, 584; *cl.* 3, 585; 3R. 619

Reformatories

Moved, "For Address for Return of the number of committals to Reformatories during the last two years by justices in petty sessions; stating the ages of the children, the nature of the offences, and the duration of the sentences" (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*) *August* 9, [226] 725; Motion agreed to

Regimental Exchanges Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Hardy, Mr. Stanley*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*) *Feb* 8,
222] 122; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 3]
. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 22, 628

[*cont.*

Regimental Exchanges Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Trevelyan*); after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Henry Havelock*); Motion withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 282, N. 185; M. 97; Bill read 2°

222] Division List, A. and N., 714
. *The Regulations*, Questions, General Sir George Balfour, Mr. O'Reilly; Answers, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 1, 997
. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*) *Mar* 4, 1204

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House is of opinion that Regimental Exchanges may be properly allowed under official control; but that any legislation permitting a public officer to pay a sum of money by way of profit or bonus to another officer in respect of a bargain for the exchange of their offices would be injurious to the public service" (*Mr. Goschen*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 282, N. 186; M. 96

. Division List, A. and N., 1269

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee

On Question, "That the Preamble be postponed?" Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question put; A. 159, N. 267; M. 108

Moved, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Macdonald*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Committee—R.P.

. Question, Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Reply, Mr. Disraeli *Mar* 5, 1288
. Committee—R.P. *Mar* 15, 1808
. Committee; Report *Mar* 16, 1889
223] Read 3°, after short debate *Mar* 18, 66
. *Field Officers*, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, Mr. Gathorne Hardy *Mar* 18, 30
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord President*) *Mar* 19 (No. 44)
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *May* 7, 213

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and add at the end of the Motion ("this day six months") (*The Viscount Cardwell*); after long debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 137, Not-cont. 60; M. 77; Bill read 2ª

. Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 286
. Committee; Report *May* 11, 462
Read 3ª* *May* 13
Royal Assent *May* 28 [38 *Vict.* c. 16]
. Personal Explanation, The Marquess of Lansdowne *June* 1, 1203

Registration of Trade Marks Bill
(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª *June* 22, [225] 289 (No. 167)
Read 2ª* *June* 28
Committee*; Report *July* 1
Read 3ª* *July* 2
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) *July* 6 [Bill 242]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 15, 1555; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Eustace Smith*); Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

Registration of Trade Marks Bill—cont.
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee
And, on *July* 19, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Cavendish Bentinck (Chairman), Mr. Arthur Bass, Mr. Birley, Mr. Hermon, Mr. William Holms, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Pease, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Whitwell, and Sir Henry Wolff; *July* 26, Mr. Hermon *disch.*
Report of Select Comm. *July* 28 [No. 365]
Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *August* 7, [226] 703
Amendt. "That this House will, upon this day two months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Alfred Marten*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report; Considered; read 3° [Bill 276]
l. Returned from Commons *August* 9 (No. 277)
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 91]

Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
c. Ordered* *Feb* 17
Read 1°* *Feb* 18 [Bill 70]
Read 2° *Feb* 22, [222] 717
Committee*; Report *Feb* 25
Read 3°* *Feb* 26
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *Mar* 1
Read 2ª* *Mar* 8 (No. 25)
Order for Committee discharged* *Mar* 9
Committee*; Report *Mar* 16
Read 3ª* *Mar* 17
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. 5]

Representation of the People
Ordered, That the Orders of the Day subsequent to the Committee of Supply be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to the Representation of the People
Moved, "That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to cause inquiry to be made into the various methods of bringing about a juster distribution of political power, with a view of securing a more complete Representation of the People" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) *July* 15, [225] 1533; after debate, Question put; A. 120, N. 190; M. 70

Representation of the People Acts Amendment Bill
(*Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Charles Legard, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Callender, Mr. Ryder*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 29]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *May* 12, [224] 529

REPTON, Mr. G. W. J., *Warwick*
Parliament — Privilege — Loans to Foreign States Committee, [223] 1133

Restriction on Penal Actions and Redemption of Penalties Bill
Afterwards—
Remission of Penalties Bill
(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *July* 26 [Bill 267]
226] 2R. deferred, after short debate *August* 4, 544
Read 2°, after short debate *August* 5, 598
Committee*; Report *August* 6
Considered *August* 7, 691
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°"
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "be," and add "re-committed" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) *v.*; after further short debate, Question put, and negatived
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Committee; Report; Considered; read 3°
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Steward*) *August* 9
Read 2ª* *August* 10 (No. 275)
Committee*; Report *August* 11
Read 3ª* *August* 12
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict* c. 80]

RICHARD, Mr. H., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. Amendt. [224] 489
Burials, 2R. [223] 1391
Cape Colony—Annexation of Territory, [225] 1243
India—Baroda, Guikwar of, [224] 394
Burmah, Disputes with, [225] 254, 1815
Natal—Langalibalele—Action of Cape Colony, [223] 1285
Spain—Carthagena Claims, [223] 604

RICHMOND, Duke of (Lord President of the Council)
Agricultural Children Act, 1873, [223] 73, 74
222] Agricultural Holdings (England), 1R. 1680, 1690, 1692
223] 2R. 960; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428; *cl.* 6, 1433; *cl.* 25, Amendt. 1438; *cl.* 30, 1440; *cl.* 35, *ib.*, 1441; *add. cl.*, *ib.*
224] Report, 378; *cl.* 2, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 4, 381; *cl.* 6, 384; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 385; *cl.* 38, 386; 3R. 564, 569
226] Commons Amendts. Consid. 755, 758
Army—Efficiency of the, [224] 1121, 1122
Limerick Militia—Lee, John, Case of, [225] 1800; [226] 435, 436
Army — Aldershot Manœuvres, Motion for a Return, [225] 1372
Army (India)— Competitive Examinations, Motion for an Address, [225] 247
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 4, [224] 1342; 3R. [225] 83
Canterbury Cathedral—French Protestant Service, [226] 727
Cardinal Manning, [226] 610
Cattle, Importation of—Ill-treatment in Transit, [223] 1890
Church Patronage, 2R. [222] 820
Competitive Examinations (Navy and Army), Address for Papers, [224] 1443
Dover Harbour, [225] 1367

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RICHMOND, Duke of—*cont.*

- Education Act (1870)—Clause 74, [225] 1643
- Elementary Education Act, 1871—Elizabeth Marks, Case of, [224] 1394
- Elementary Education — Holyhead, Board School at, [223] 1278
- Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (London), Comm. [225] 947
- Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance, 3R. [225] 637
- Eton College — Messrs. Moody and Sankey, [225] 229
- Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. [222] 1473; *add. cl.* 1479; 3R. 1867, 1868, 1869, 1873, 1878
- Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1232, 1233
- Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [223] 776
- Merchant Ships—Motion for an Address, [226] 439, 440
- Metropolis—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Hyde Park Corner, [225] 870
  - Re-Valuation—Rating by Water Companies, [225] 1732
  - Water Supply, [222] 986
- Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, [223] 1203
- National Education (Ireland)—Marlborough Street Training School, [225] 939, 943
- National School Teachers (Ireland), 2R. [226] 728
- Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1874
- Owners of Land, &c. (England and Ireland)—Returns, [222] 1602
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 30, 34
  - Business of the House, [224] 543
  - Business of the Session, [225] 1869, 1871
  - Easter Recess, [222] 1593
- Parliaments, Clerk of the, Res. [222] 1594
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [224] 570, 578
- Pharmacy, 2R. [225] 1797
- Police Constables (Scotland), 2R. [225] 1728
- Pollution of Rivers, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 772; *cl.* 6, 782
- Poor Law, Res. [224] 1796, 1802
- Poor Law—Paupers (Orders of Removal), Motion for Returns, [225] 239
- Public Health, [225] 84; 2R. 637; Comm. 995; *cl.* 110, 996; *cl.* 112, *ib.*; *cl.* 124, 997; *add. cl. ib.*; Report, *cl.* 298, 1468
- Railways — Passenger Accommodation, [222] 619
- Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 213, 255; Comm. 464, 466
- 224] Sale of Food and Drugs, 2R. 1448, 1452; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1895; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1896; *cl.* 9, 1897, 1898; *cl.* 27, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 29, 1899
- 225] Report, 944, 945; 3R. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1799; *add. cl. ib.*
- 226] Commons Amendts. Consid. 433
- Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment, 3R. [226] 850
- Sanitary Officers (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [224] 1396
- Scotland—County and Burghs Constabulary, [222] 987

RICHMOND, Duke of—*cont.*

- Scotland, Established Church of, [222] 988; Teind System, [223] 1080
- Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 2R. [222] 743; Report, Bill withdrawn, 1375, 1376, 1378
- Traffic Regulation (Dublin), 2R. [226] 433
- Transport of Foreign Cattle, Motion for Papers, [224] 1090, 1091; Motion for a Select Committee, 1696, 1699, 1705
- Unseaworthy Ships, 1R. [226] 614; 2R. 742, 747; Report, 846; 3R. Amendt. 848
- Vivisection—A Royal Commission, [224] 993

RIDLEY, Mr. M. W., *Northumberland, N.*

- Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1074
- Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 824

RIPLEY, Mr. H. W., *Bradford*

- Army—Non-Commissioned Officers, [223] 782
- Parliament—Public Business, [226] 49

RITCHIE, Mr. C. T., *Tower Hamlets*

- Army Estimates—Militia Pay, [224] 716
- Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 344; Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 56, 63; *cl.* 15, Motion for reporting Progress, 762; Amendt. 1231
- Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 795, 807; Comm. [223] 395; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 396; Amendt. 397; Consid. Preamble, Amendt. 877; *cl.* 1, *ib.*
- Civil Service Commission, Report, [223] 1958
- Criminal Law — Chandler, Sarah, Case of, [225] 1379
- Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1337
- Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1679
- House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, Comm. [224] 1689
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 134; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 282
- Metropolis—Tower of London, [222] 1603
- Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 625
- Sugar Convention, 1864, [226] 274
- Supply—Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1513
- Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *add. cl.* [226] 430

Rivers Pollution

- *Destruction of Fish in the Ribble*, Question, Mr. Hermon; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 22, [225] 1814
- *Legislation*, Question, Mr. Tennant; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *July* 28, [226] 125
- *Standards of Purity—Inquiries of Commissioners*, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 6, [224] 161

Rivers Pollution Bill (*Scotland*)

- Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 5, [222] 1285

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Rochester, Bishop of
Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 1887

Rodwell, Mr. B. B. H., *Cambridgeshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3,
225] 1758 ; *cl.* 5, 1848 ; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 1925
226] 61 ; Amendt. *ib.* ; Amendt. 62, 63 ; *cl.* 17, 105 ; *cl.* 27, 112 ; *cl.* 29, 113 ; *cl.* 43, 121 ; Amendt. 132 ; *cl.* 47, 197 ; *add. cl.* 203, 209
Allotments Extension, 2R. [225] 1457
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 895
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 806
Highway Laws, [226] 560
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1086
Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, [222] 1803
Railway Passenger Duty, [224] 470
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 204 ; *cl.* 21, 595 ; *cl.* 24, Amendt. 596 ; Amendt. 599
Supply—Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 847

Roebuck, Mr. J. A., *Sheffield*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 44, [226] 138 ; *cl.* 45, 187
Burials, 2R. [223] 1388
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, [225] 1345, 1347
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 1406
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (No. 2) — Unseaworthy Ships, [226] 43
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  Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, [224] 1146
  Order of Business, [226] 127
  Privilege—Dr. Kenealy, [222] 1204
  Queen v. Castro—Petitions, [223] 1224
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 190
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 31
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1782
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1164
Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 160 ; Comm. *cl.* 1, 404

Ronayne, Mr. J. P., *Cork City*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [223] 59, 61
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [225] 286 ; *cl.* 8, Motion for reporting Progress, 1209
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 480
Mitchel, John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 534
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 90, 91
222] Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, 1036
223] 2R. 258 ; Comm. 1651 ; *cl.* 3, 1682, 1831, 1844, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1908, 1909 ; Amendt. 1910, 1969 ; *cl.* 5, 1994
224] 186 ; *add. cl.* 191 ; Preamble, 192, 195 ; Consid. 412 ; 3R, 485

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Ronayne, Mr. J. P.—*cont.*
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [226] 286
  Queen's University in Ireland, [226] 530
  Report—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. Ireland, Motion for Adjournment, [225] 1606

Rosebery, Earl of
Artizans Dwellings, 3R. [225] 78
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Report, Amendt. [226] 368
Entail Amendment (Scotland), 2R. [225] 1904
Friendly Societies, Report, *cl.* 28, Amendt. [225] 1731
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1229, 1233
Ottoman Porte, &c. Res. [226] 19
Public Entertainments (Hour of Opening), 2R. [223] 1631
Scotch and Irish Peerages, Report of the Select Committee, [225] 244
Theatres — Lord Chamberlain's Jurisdiction, [222] 1280

Round, Mr. J., *Essex, E.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *add. cl.* [226] 208

Royal Irish Constabulary Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Considered in Committee ; Resolution agreed to *June* 21, 288
Resolution reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1°* *June* 22 [Bill 219]
Read 2°* *June* 28
Committee* ; Report *June* 29
Read 3°* *June* 30
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord President*) *July* 1
Read 2ª* *July* 9 (No. 182)
Committee* ; Report *July* 12
Read 3ª* *July* 13
Royal Assent *July* 19 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 44]

Russell, Earl
France, Germany, &c.—Peace of Europe, Motion for Correspondence, [224] 1091, 1101
Germany and Belgium — Peace of Europe, [223] 1199 ; Address for Correspondence, 1944, 1949
Merchant Ships, Motion for an Address, [226] 438, 440

Russell, Lord A. J. E., *Tavistock*
British Museum—Sculpture Galleries, [223] 1956
Income Tax—Exemptions, Res, [222] 1615

Russell, Sir C., *Westminster*
Army—Distinguished Service Majors, [223] 22
Army Organization—Recruits, Res. [223] 1307
Criminal Law—Shorncliffe Murder, [223] 15
Foreign Loans Committee—Paraguayan Loan, Explanation, [223] 731 732
Metropolis—St. James's Park—Footway, [222] 1392

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RUSSELL, Sir C.—*cont.*
Mint, The—Shillings, Scarcity of, [223] 1952
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, [224] 41
Regimental Exchanges, Comm. [222] 1250, 1817; *cl.* 2, 1832, 1842

Russia
Central Asia—The Oxus, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 2, [224] 1358
Expedition to Hissar, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 21, [225] 249
Expedition to Merv, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *August* 9, [226] 772
Occupation of Khiva—see title *Central Asia*

Russia and Japan—Island of Saghalien
Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Bourke *May* 24, [224] 786

RUTLAND, Duke of
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [223] 1422; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1434; *cl.* 35, 1440

RYDER, Mr. G. R. D., *Salisbury*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 43, Amendt. [226] 133
India—Kirwee and Banda Prize Booty, [223] 470a
Lucknow and Kirwee Booty, [222] 1393
Post Office—Mails between London and Salisbury, [222] 1806

ST. ALBANS, Duke of
Musical Entertainments, 2R. [223] 1629
Theatres — Lord Chamberlain's Jurisdiction, [222] 1277

Saint Paul's Cathedral (Minor Canonries) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Bishop of London*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 20 (No. 60)
Read 2ª *April* 29, [223] 1794
Committee * *May* 4
Report * *May* 7
Read 3ª * *May* 10
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Hubbard*) *May* 13 [Bill 179]
Read 2° * *June* 2
Committee *; Report *June* 3
Considered * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Returned from Commons *June* 10 (No. 142)
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 74]

Sale of Coal, &c. Bill
(*Mr. Gourley, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Dodds, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Hamond*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 40]
Bill withdrawn * *Mar* 19

Sale of Coal, &c. No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Gourley, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Dodds, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Callender, Mr. Hamond*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 19 [Bill 101]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 19

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill—*Formerly* **Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill**
(*Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Clare Read*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 12 [Bill 62]
222] Read 2°, after debate *Feb* 19, 593
. *Adulteration of Beer*, Question, Mr. Pemberton; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *Mar* 4, 1183
Committee *; Report *Mar* 4 [Bill 83]
223] Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *April* 19, 1263
224] Committee—R.P. *May* 6, 196
. Committee—R.P. *May* 11, 510
. Committee; Report *May* 13, 595
. Considered *May* 21, 782 [Bill 168]
Read 3° * *May* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *May* 28 (No. 112)
. Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 7, 1448
Committee *June* 15, 1894
225] Report *July* 5, 944 (No. 155)
Read 3ª *July* 22, 1799 (No. 193)
226] *l.* Commons consequential Amendt. considered *August* 3, 433
Moved, "That their Lordships should not agree to the consequential amendt."; Consequential Amendt. disagreed to
. Committee appointed to prepare a reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said amendt.: the Committee to meet forthwith: Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason
c. Lords Amendts. *July* 23 [Bill 264]
l. Returned from Commons *July* 27 (No. 234)
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 63]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Richard Smyth, The O'Conor Don, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Dease, Mr. James Corry, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Redmond*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 14]
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 5, 94
Amendt. to leave out "now," and at the end of the Question add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Callan*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned
Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *May* 10, 393; Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 31, 1135; Questions, Mr. R. Smyth, Mr. Anderson; Answers, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 3, 1358; Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *June* 11, 1714
. *Petition from Dublin*, Moved, "That the Order, that the Petition from Dublin, against the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill [presented 28th May] do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged" (*Mr. Meldon*) *June* 11, 1773; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Bill withdrawn * *July* 7

SALISBURY, Marquess of (Secretary of State for India)
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 1427; *cl.* 6, 1434; Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 760
Army (India)—Hill Sanataria, [226] 613
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 4, [224] 1208; *cl.* 12, 1220; *cl.* 18, 1222; *cl.* 19, 1230
Increase of the Episcopate, 3R. [222] 1871, 1872
India—Factories in, [226] 212
  Uncovenanted Civil Servants, [225] 1132
India—Oude and Kirwee Prize Money, Address for Returns, [225] 1642
Indian Legislation, 2R. [223] 777, 780; Comm. Amendt. 1206, 1207
Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1226
Metropolis—Re-valuation—Rating by Water Companies, [225] 1733
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 21, [226] 550
National Education (Ireland), [225] 144
Pollution of Rivers, 1R. [223] 1884; 2R. [224] 550; Comm. [225] 428, 433; *cl.* 3, 771, 772; *cl.* 4, 777, 778, 780; *cl.* 6, 781
Public Health, 2R. [225] 643
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 278, 281
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 1898; Report, [225] 946
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 2R. [223] 1087

Salmon Fishery Act, 1873—*The Severn and Wye Districts*
Question, Mr. Clive; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 11, [224] 471

Salmon Fishery Act Provisional Order (Taw and Torridge) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Steward*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 17 (No. 156)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *July* 2
Read 3ª * *July* 6
c. Read 1° * *July* 9 [Bill 247]
Read 2° * *July* 12
Committee *; Report *July* 22
Read 3° * *July* 23
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxx]

SALT, Mr. T., *Stafford*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 610
Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 352
Bishopric of Saint Albans, Comm. *cl.* 9, [224] 605
Education Department (England)—Revised Code (1875), [223] 28
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Religious Instruction, [225] 819
222] Friendly Societies, Leave, 120; 2R. 908, 1286
224] Comm. *cl.* 7, Amendt. 1200; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 1246; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 1249, 1250; Amendt. 1253; *cl.* 14, 1375; *cl.* 15, Amendt. 1380
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. Amendt. [225] 1061
Industrial Savings Banks, 2R. Amendt. [225] 768

[*cont.*

SALT, Mr. T.—*cont.*
Post Office Savings Banks—Life Insurance and Annuities, [225] 738
Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [222] 397; Comm. 1173, 1531
Registrar of Married Women's Acknowledgments, [224] 580
Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1772
  Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 839

SAMUDA, Mr. J. D'A., *Tower Hamlets*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 57, 63; *cl.* 15, 1235
Commercial Gas, Consid. [225] 1234
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 10, [225] 1357
Epping Forest Act—Report of Commissioners, [224] 924
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 133
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 623
Navy Estimates—Dockyards, &c., [225] 1207; [226] 494
  Men and Boys, and Royal Marines, [222] 1674
  Miscellaneous Services [223] 661
  Seamen and Marines, [223] 655
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 336
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 982; *cl.* 5, 1511
Sugar Convention, 1864, [226] 278
Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. [226] 397; *add. cl.* 423
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 357

SANDFORD, Mr. G. M. W., *Maldon*
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 599
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance—Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 803
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1944
Household Regiments, Commissions in—Return, [222] 1413
Income Tax—Exemptions, Res. [222] 1615
International Obligations—Germany and Belgium, [223] 604
223] Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1273
224] *cl.* 7, Amendt. 196; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 197; Amendt. 203, 207; *cl.* 24, Amendt. 599; Consid. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 782
Slander, Law of, Res. [223] 820
Supply, [225] 527
  Science and Art Department, [224] 767

SANDHURST, Lord
Military Training—Public Schools and Training Ships, [223] 1205
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 250, 254, 255, 256; Comm. 462

SANDON, Right Hon. Viscount (Vice President of Committee of Council on Education), *Liverpool*
Agricultural Children Act, [224] 159
Canada, Dominion of—Board or Voluntary Schools, [225] 1818

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Sandon, Right Hon. Viscount—*cont.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, [223] 975 ;—Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, [225] 787
Department of Science and Art, 2R. [226] 602
Education Code (Scotland)—Gaelic Language, [223] 224
  Pupil Teachers, [223] 224
Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1520
Education Department (England) — Miscellaneous Questions
  Bristol School Board, [225] 1735
  Elementary School Teachers — Pensions, [225] 1000
  Elementary Schools—Payment of Grants, [225] 1734
  Field Dalling School Board, [225] 1135
  Inefficient Private Schools, [223] 1113
  Kibworth Endowed School, [225] 294
  Normal School Teachers, [225] 1141
  Revised Code, 1875, [223] 28, 225, 228
  Teachers, Superannuation Allowances to, [225] 1517
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1108
Education (Scotland) Act, Res. [224] 914
Education (Scotland) Act, 1872 — Loans for School Buildings, [222] 840
Educational System—Compulsory Attendance, [222] 942
Elementary Education Act — Miscellaneous Questions
  Gravesend, School Accommodation at, [226] 557
  Loans to School Boards, [222] 993
  London School Board, [224] 1463
  Marks, Elizabeth, Case of, [224] 156
  National Schools, Middleton, [224] 1921
  Religious Instruction, [225] 820
  School Boards, [225] 1328
  Voluntary Schools, [223] 971
  Winchester, [224] 922, 923
Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance—Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 809
Elementary Education Act, 1871—Schools in the Fen Districts, [225] 649
Elementary Education Act, 1872 — Public Teachers on School Boards, [223] 1635
Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1602
Endowed Schools — Dulwich College, [225] 1247
  Felsted School—Head Master, Dismissal of, [226] 775
Endowed Schools Commissioners—Exeter Endowed Schools Scheme, [225] 788, 789, 790, 950
Importation of Cattle—Ill-treatment in Transit, [224] 160
Medical Act, 1858 — Efficiency of Medical Practitioners, [222] 1183
Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons), Comm. [224] 1560, 1937
Medical Education, Council of—Diplomas, [224] 471
Medical Education of Women, [226] 269, 270
Parliament—Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, [226] 348, 349

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Sandon, Right Hon. Viscount—*cont.*
Supply — Board of Education for Scotland, [225] 859
  Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, [224] 1766
  Public Education, England and Wales, [225] 851, 852
  Public Education, Scotland, [225] 858, 859
  Report, [224] 1879
  Science and Art Department, [225] 856

Sandwich, Earl of
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 21, [226] 548

Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *July* 26 [Bill 268]
Read 2° * *July* 29
Committee * ; Report *July* 30
Committee * (*on re-comm.*) ; Report *August* 2
Considered *; read 3° *August* 3
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *August* 5
Read 2ª * *August* 7 (No. 259)
Committee * ; Report *August* 9
Read 3ª *August* 11, [226] 850
Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 95]

Savings Banks, &c. Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
223] *c.* Considered in Committee *April* 28, 1793
Ordered ; read 1° * *April* 29 [Bill 146]
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 10, 436
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Fawcett*) ; Question put, and negatived
Main Question put, and agreed to ; Bill read 2°
. Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *May* 27, 943
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to pass a Bill which might cause the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Funds to be less securely invested than they now are, and which does not provide any adequate guarantee that the National Debt Commissioners, in whom these funds are vested, will not annually have to make up a considerable deficit by a Parliamentary grant" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.* ; after long debate, Motion withdrawn ; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to ; Committee
On Question, "That the Preamble be postponed ?" after short debate, Preamble postponed ; after further short debate, Committee —R.P.
. Committee ; Report *June* 7, 1469 [Bill 198]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 26

School Attendance in Towns Bill
(*Mr. Salt, Lord Francis Hervey, Mr. Hermon*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 102]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 21

Sclater-Booth, Right Hon. G. (President of the Local Government Board), *Hampshire, N.*

- Adulteration of Food Act, 1872—Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 155
  - Fusil Oil in Whiskey, [223] 1511
- Adulteration of Food and Drugs—See title Sale of Food and Drugs
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 116
- Canada, Dominion of — Emigration of Pauper Children, [222] 1390; [223] 782; [225] 3
  - Immigration and Colonization, [226] 373
- Canadian Parliament, The, [224] 1626
- Criminal Law—Samuel Dawson, Case of, [226] 372
- Foreign Animals, Importation of, [223] 969
- Highway Expenditure, [224] 581
- Highways—Legislation, [222] 160; [226] 560
- Local Authorities Loans, 2R. [224] 610
- Local Government—Gas and Water Works, [222] 1487
- Local Taxation—Collection of Rates, [222] 1880
- Metropolis—Poor Law Audit, [223] 1958
  - Wandsworth Common, [226] 616
- Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment, 2R. [222] 1956
- Metropolitan Water Supply, [222] 1348
- Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, [222] 1803
  - Public Business—Count-out, [225] 1766
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, [222] 1802
- Pollution of Rivers, [223] 466a; [226] 125
- Poor Law—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Lunatic Pauper, Removal of, [222] 1389
  - Metropolis — Shoreditch Workhouse, [225] 1907
  - Newport Pagnel Union—Hailey, Mr. Hammett, Dismissal of, [226] 45
- Poor Law Amendment, 2R. [225] 860
- Poor Rates (Metropolis)—St. John's, Hampstead, [224] 1128
- Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1791
- Public Health—Miscellaneous Questions
  - Hucknall Torkard, Polluted Wells at, [225] 1245
  - Midwifery Practice—Eliza Ingram, Case of, [222] 1284
  - Small Pox in Staffordshire, [225] 161

222] Public Health, Leave, 229

223] 145; 2R. 1255, 1259, 1444

224] Comm. 877, 879; *cl.* 16, 885; *cl.* 17, 886; *cl.* 20, *ib.*; *cl.* 23, 887; *cl.* 34, *ib.*; *cl.* 59, 888; *cl.* 60, *ib.*; *cl.* 62, 889; *cl.* 68, *ib.*, 890; *cl.* 89, *ib.*, 891; *cl.* 129, *ib.*, 892; *cl.* 168, 893, 894; *cl.* 211, 991; Consid. Amendt. 1359; *cl.* 50, 1360; *cl.* 69, 1361; *cl.* 89, *ib.*, 1362; *cl.* 112, Amendt. *ib.*, 1363; *cl.* 179, *ib.*; *cl.* 257, *ib.*; *cl.* 296, 1365

- Public Health Act—Folkestone, Sanitary Condition of, [223] 366
- Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 842
- Rating Act, 1874—Assessment of the Right of Sporting, [223] 1826, 1827
  - Ratings of Land for Game, [224] 921
- Rivers, Pollution of, [226] 125
- Rivers Pollution—Fish, Destruction of, in the Ribble, [225] 1814
- Rivers Pollution Commissioners, [224] 161

Sclater-Booth, Right Hon. G.—*cont.*

222] Sale of Food and Drugs, 2R. 593, 614, 615, 1183

223] Comm. *cl.* 3, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268; *cl.* 4, 1271, 1272; *cl.* 5, 1273

224] *cl.* 7, 196; *cl.* 8, 197; *cl.* 9, 198, 202, 205, 206, 207; *cl.* 13, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 18, 208; *cl.* 21, 510, 512, 595; *cl.* 24, 596, 598, 599; Amendt. *ib.*; 600; *cl.* 25, 601; *cl.* 28, 602; *cl.* 29, *ib.*, 603; Consid. *cl.* 5, 783; *cl.* 13, *ib.*

- Sanitary Acts — Impure Water (Metropolis), [222] 624
  - Unfit Houses, [222] 1184
- Sheerness—Sea Wall, [226] 861
- Supply, [225] 528
  - Exchequer and Audit Department, [225] 625
  - Local Government Board, [225] 627
- Turnpike Trusts—Repairing of Roads, [224] 1353
- Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 955
- Vaccination Acts—Skipton and Keighley, [223] 1961
- Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, [226] 776
- Valuation of Property (Metropolis), [225] 873, 919
- Valuation—Tithe Assessment, [223] 969
- Water Supply, [223] 974

Scotch and Irish Peerages

- Motion for a Joint Address (*The Earl Stanhope*) *July* 9, [225] 1210; after debate, Motion withdrawn
- Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that the power conferred on Her Majesty under the Act of Union for the creation of Irish Peers may not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure relating thereto that may be introduced (*The Earl Stanhope*); Motion agreed to
- *Report of the Select Committee*, 1874, Question, Observations, Earl Stanhope; Reply, The Earl of Rosebery; short debate thereon *June* 21, [225] 242

SCOTLAND

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- *Churches and Manses*, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 13, [223] 782
- *County and Burghs Constabulary*, Question, Observations, The Earl of Minto; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *Mar* 1, [222] 987
- *Courts of Law—Judges of the Supreme Courts—Salaries*, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 26, [223] 1633
- *Criminal Procedure—The Case of Christie* v. *Gelson*, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *August* 2, [226] 375

Education

- *Education Code—The Gaelic Language*, Question, Mr. Mackintosh; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 23, [223] 223
- *Education (Scotland) Act*, 1872—*Loans for School Buildings*, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Feb* 25, [222] 840; Question, Sir George Douglas; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 9, [223] 603

[cont.

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SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Endowed Schools and Hospitals—Report of the Royal Commission, Observations, Mr. Grant Duff; Reply, The Lord Advocate; debate thereon *July* 9, [225] 1267

Pupil Teachers, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Viscount Sandon *Mar* 23, [223] 224

University Education—Chairs of Teaching, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 8, [223] 460a

Parl. Papers—
Third Report, Evidence and Statistics . . . . . . [1123-I-II]
Education Board, First Report . . . . [1118]
School Boards, Returns . . 414
Report of Committee of Council, 1874-5 . . . . . [1266, 1266-1
Second Report . . . . [1276]
Minute of Proficiency . . [1276]
Code of Regulations, 1875 . [1172]
Minute thereon . . . . [1198]
Code as modified . . . . [1199]
Elementary Schools . . . [1218]
Standard of Proficiency—Factory Act . . . . . . [1274]

Established Church of Scotland, Question, The Earl of Minto; Answer, The Duke of Richmond *Mar* 1, [222] 988;—*The Teind System*, Question, Observations, The Earl of Minto; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *April* 16, [223] 1077

Fishery Board (Scotland), Report for 1874— *P.P.* [1263]

Game Laws — Gamekeepers, Question, Mr. Fortescue Harrison; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 10, [224] 1623

Judicial Statistics of Scotland, Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 30, [226] 218

Local Taxation—Police and Lunacy Grants, Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 22, [222] 625

Poor Law Officers—Superannuation, Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 16, [225] 1575

Public Health—Legislation, Question, Mr. W. Holms; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 29, [225] 710

Saint Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, Question, Mr. J. Cowan; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 22, [223] 1445

Sea Fisheries—Her Majesty's Ship "Jackal," Question, Mr. Yeaman; Answer, Mr. Hunt *August* 6, [226] 614; Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, Mr. A. F. Egerton *August* 11, 869

Sheriff Courts, Questions, Mr. Trevelyan, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 27, [224] 925

Stray Dogs—Sheep Worrying, Question, Mr. Baillie-Hamilton; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 10, [224] 393

The Ordnance Survey, Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Mar* 18, [223] 19

Turnpike Trusts and Tolls, Question, Mr. James Barclay; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Feb* 25, [222] 843

Tweed Fisheries Acts—Report of the Special Commissioners, Question, Mr. Trevelyan; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 15, [223] 973 *P.P.* [1117]

Scotland — Education [Parliamentary Grants]

Considered in Committee *April* 23, [223] 161

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the sixty-seventh section of "The Education (Scotland) Act, 1872," by authorising Grants to be made by Parliament in aid of Schools and Teachers Residences in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, in the same manner as Grants may be made under the said section to Schools in the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, Orkney, and Shetland; Resolution agreed to

Scotland—Education (Scotland) Act

Moved, "That it is expedient that the provisions of the Scotch Education Act relating to the transference of Denominational and Subscription Schools to School Boards be assimilated to those of the English Education Act, in order that such transference may be facilitated, and the burden on the ratepayers thereby relieved; and that an effectual audit of the annual accounts of School Boards in Scotland be by law provided" (*Sir William Stirling-Maxwell*) *May* 25, [224] 894; after debate, Question put, and negatived

[See *Miscellaneous Questions*]

SCOTT, Lord H. J. M. D., *Hampshire, S.*

Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 43, [226] 135

Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1949

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 476

Navy—Naval Cadets, College for, [223] 647

Dockyards, &c. [226] 501

Navy Estimates—Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines, [226] 485

New Forest—Deer Removal Act (1851), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1950

SCOTT, Mr. M. D., *Sussex, E.*

Criminal Law—Luke Hills, Case of, Motion for an Address, [223] 110

SCOURFIELD, Mr. J. H., *Pembrokeshire, S.*

Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1757

Bristol Channel—Harbour of Refuge, Res. [223] 1157

Burials, 2R. [223] 1397

Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 8, [225] 1743

Criminal Law — Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 754

Elementary Education Act (1870)—Compulsory Attendance — Marks, Mrs., Case of, Res. [225] 812

Elementary Education (Compulsory Attendance), 2R. [224] 1584

Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 84

Supply—Law Charges, England, [225] 1018

Turkey—Consular Tribunals, [226] 218

Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 953

Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1058; [224] 351

Sea Fisheries Act, 1868—*Poole Harbour Fishery*
Question, Mr. Dodds; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *July* 9, [225] 1244

Sea Fisheries Bill
(*Sir Charles Adderley, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 19 [Bill 128]
Read 2°* *April* 26
Committee*; Report *April* 29
Read 3°* *May* 3
l. Read 1ª* (*The Lord Dunmore*) *May* 4
Read 2ª* *May* 10 (No. 86)
Committee*; Report *May* 11
Read 3ª* *May* 13
Royal Assent *May* 28 [38 *Vict.* c. 15]

Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Collins, Mr. Butt, Sir Joseph M'Kenna*)
c. Ordered* *June* 24
Read 1°* *June* 25 [Bill 221]
2R. *August* 9

Seal Fishery—Close Time—International Agreement
Question, Mr. W. E. Price; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 5, [222] 1286
Correspondence . . . . *P.P.* 73

Seal Fishery (Greenland) Bill
(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Adderley*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *April* 12 [Bill 117]
Read 2°* *April* 19
Committee*; Report *April* 26
Read 3°* *April* 29
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Dunmore*) *April* 30 (No. 80)
Read 2ª* *May* 11
Committee; Report, after short debate *May* 28, [224] 1002
Read 3ª* *May* 31
Royal Assent *June* 14 [38 *Vict.* c. 18]

Security of the Person Bill—
See title
Offences against the Person Act Amendment Bill

SEELY, Mr. C., *Lincoln City*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *add. cl.* [226] 201, 206

SELBORNE, Lord
Agricultural Holdings (England), Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 759
Artizans Dwellings, 3R. [225] 83
Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 12, [224] 1219
General School of Law, 1R. [224] 8; 2R. 999; Comm. 1893
Inns of Court, 1R. [224] 4
Land Titles and Transfer, 2R. [222] 744; Comm. 1044; Report, Amendt. 1776, 1793, 1798
Marriage Laws, [223] 9
Parliaments, Clerk of the, Res. [222] 1594

SELBORNE, Lord—*cont.*
Patents for Inventions, 2R. [222] 932; Comm. *cl.* 48, 1601
Pollution of Rivers, 2R. [224] 553, 555; Comm. [225] 433; *cl.* 3, 773, 776; *cl.* 4, 780
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 1R. [222] 150, 153; 2R. 739; Report, Bill withdrawn, 1372, 1375, 1376
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 1R. [223] 590, 594; 2R. 1095; Comm. 1498; *cl.* 4, 1504; *cl.* 16, 1505; Report, 1797; Commons Amendts. Consid. [226] 761

Select Vestries
l. Bill, *pro formâ*, read 1ª *Feb* 5

SELWIN-IBBETSON, Sir H. J. (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Essex, W.*
Allotments Extension, 2R. [225] 1456
Building Societies Act (1874) Amendment, 2R. [222] 909
Clerkenwell House of Detention, Address for Copy of Rule 75, [223] 1362
Criminal Law—Miscellaneous Questions
  Convicts, Treatment of—Portland Prison, [225] 1060
  Cost of Prosecutions, [224] 580
  Unconvicted Prisoners, [223] 112
Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871—Picketing, [224] 583
Law and Justice—Stipendiary Magistrates, [223] 1688
Licensing Acts, 1872, 1874—Peterborough Magistrates, [223] 230
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 479
Metropolitan Police Cells, [225] 1953, 1954
Mines Regulation Act, 1872—Saltwell's Colliery, Accident at, [224] 920
Monastic and Conventual Institutions—Returns, [226] 378
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1447
Parliament—Lords Spiritual—Right of Bishops to sit in Parliament, [224] 722
  Public Business—Count Out, [225] 2
Parliamentary Electors — Annual Returns, [223] 1821
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 66, 67
Police Magistrates (Salaries), Res. [222] 910
Police (Metropolis)—Sick or Drunken Persons, [224] 1066
Queen v. Castro—Contempt of Court, [224] 585
Registrar of Married Women's Acknowledgments, [224] 580, 581
Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties—aftewards Remission of Penalties, 2R. [226] 544, 598; 3R. 693, 698, 699
Royal Court, Jersey, [223] 1635
Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [225] 1030
Tichborne Case—Arthur Orton, [226] 683
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 444

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of
Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [224] *453; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1342
Chimney Sweepers Act—George Brewster, Case of, [222] 391

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

Shaftesbury, Earl of—*cont.*
- Chimney Sweepers, 2R. [224] 437
- Ecclesiastical Fees Re-distribution, 2R. [225] 543
- Eton College—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, [225] 228, 229
- Fiji Islands, Reported Epidemic in the, [224] 1617
- Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [222] 728
- India—Factories in, [226] 209
- Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), 2R. [226] 168
- Reformatories—Motion for a Return, [226] 725

Shaw, Mr. W., *Cork Co.*
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, [222] 1024
- Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1490; Amendt. 1498, 1502

Sheil, Mr. E., *Athlone*
- National Schools (Ireland)—Schoolmasters, [222] 161

Sheridan, Mr. H. B., *Dudley*
- Coal Mines Regulation Act—Gornel Wood Accident, [225] 1735
- Mines Regulation Act, 1872—Saltwell's Colliery, Accident at, [224] 919
- Railway Trains—Passengers and Guards, Communication between, [226] 853

Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Anderson, Colonel Mure, Mr. M'Lagan*)
- *c.* Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 21]
- Bill withdrawn, after short debate *April* 8, [223] 1754

Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
- *c.* Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *April* 22, [223] 1490; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 135]
- Bill withdrawn * *July* 23

Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Raikes, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross*)
- *c.* Ordered; read 1° * *July* 27 [Bill 273]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *August* 6, [226] 679
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "it is not expedient to proceed with this measure until this House has had the opportunity of fully considering the changes which it would be desirable to make on the whole judicial establishment in Scotland" (*Sir George Balfour*) *v.*; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 61, N. 19; M. 42
- Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
- Committee; Report, after short debate *August* 7, 718
- Considered; read 3°, after short debate *August* 9, 784

[*cont.*

Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill—cont.
- *l.* Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *August* 9
- Read 2ª * *August* 10 (No. 281)
- Committee *; Report *August* 11
- Read 3ª * *August* 12
- Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 81]

Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Salaries
- Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July* 26, [226] 81
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Ramsay*) *v.*; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 57, N. 29; M. 28
- Main Question proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Stacpoole*); Question put, and negatived
- Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Matter considered in Committee; a Resolution agreed to, and reported

Sherlock, Mr. Serjeant D., *King's Co.*
- Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 522
- Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 12, [225] 177
- National Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 329
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, [222] 1032; 3R. [224] 478
- Police Magistrates (Salaries), 2R. [222] 1040
- Supply—Consular Establishments Abroad, &c., [226] 533
- Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Consid. [226] 626

Sherriff, Mr. A. C., *Worcester City*
- Army—Diphtheria at Woolwich, [222] 1694
- Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 377
- Criminal Law—Robert Gordon, Case of, [226] 856

Shipowners Liability Bill
(*Captain Pim, Mr. Twells*)
- *c.* Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 15 [Bill 97]
- 2R. [Dropped]

Shrewsbury, Earl of
- Army—First Commissions in the, Res. [225] 1883
- Birmingham (Corporation) Water, 2R. [224] 1777

Shute, Major-General C. C., *Brighton*
- Army (Recruits), [224] 685
- Army—British Troops in India, Res. [224] 648
- Army Estimates—Divine Service, [223] 324
  - Land Forces, [222] 1449
  - Military Education, [223] 351
  - Warlike Stores, [223] 345
  - Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 326
- Contempt of Court, [224] 1747
- India—Cavalry Service in, [225] 1810
- Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 345
- Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 668; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1826
- Supply—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Household of, [225] 934

Sidebottom, Mr. T. H., *Staleybridge*
Army (Recruits), [224] 670

Simon, Mr. Serjeant J., *Dewsbury*
Church Services—Burial Service, Refusal of, [223] 1283
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1348, 1351; *add. cl.* 1583; Consid. *cl.* 4, 1740; *cl.* 8, 1742
Corrupt Practices at Elections, Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1526
Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1334, 1337; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1339
France — Declaration of Paris (1856), Res. [223] 836
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 909
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [222] 466, 469
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 172; *cl.* 12, 177, 179, 261; Amendt. 262, 266; *cl.* 20, 283
Parliament—Queen v. Castro—Petitions, [223] 1281
Parliamentary Elections (Trial of Petitions), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 755, 772
Rangoon, West of China—Reports, [223] 1449
Spain—Jenken, Mr. H. D., Case of, [222] 1052
Sloop "Lark," Seizure of, [222] 1806
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1656; Comm. *cl.* 2, [225] 973; *cl.* 4, 981; *add. cl.* 1392; Consid. *cl.* 4, [226] 639, 641; Schedule 1, 647, 649

Sinclair, Sir J. G. T., *Caithness-shire*
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), 2R. [223] 2002

Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway Bill
l. Order of the Day for the House to be put into Committee, read *May* 28, [224] 993; after short debate, House in Committee
Read 3^{a}, after short debate *June* 3, 1339; Protest thereon

Smith, Mr. A., *Hertfordshire*
Public Health, Comm. [224] 877

Smith, Mr. T. E., *Tynemouth, &c.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 184, 185
India—Bengal Famine, [222] 1176
Marine Insurance, Motion for an Address, [222] 1756
Mercantile Marine—Unseaworthy Ships, Detaining of, [226] 49
Merchant Shipping Act—Overloaded Ships, [225] 1808, 1809
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, 2R.
223] 513
225] Comm. Amendt. 100; *cl.* 4, 130; *cl.* 9, 168, 169, 171; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 178, 264, 266, 270; *cl.* 17, 278; *cl.* 20, 281; Motion for reporting Progress, 286, 1325, 1858
Parliament—Public Business, [225] 1822
Political Offenders, Imprisonment of, [225] 1203

[*cont.*

Smith, Mr. T. E.—*cont.*
Post Office—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Contract, [222] 988
Registration of Trade Marks, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [225] 1555
Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [226] 411; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 413

Smith, Mr. W. H. (Secretary to the Treasury), *Westminster*
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 914
Army and Navy Accounts, Audit of, [225] 249
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 803; Comm. [223] 395, 396, 397, 398
Civil Service—Postmaster General, Appointments by the, [225] 1482
Civil Service Estimates, [226] 773
Civil Service Inquiry Commission—Out-door Officers of Customs, [226] 557
Consolidated Fund, 3R. [222] 1928
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [224] 935; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 936
Customs and Inland Revenue—Bonded Warehouses, [226] 373
Dean Forest and Hundred of St. Briavel's, [224] 1812
Dover Pier and Harbour (Expenses), Report, [224] 1517
Education (Scotland) (Sutherland and Caithness), Comm. [224] 1936
Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1039; Amendt. *ib.*
Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 872
"Hansard's Debates," [223] 298
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Ardglass, Harbour of, [226] 858
Customs—Out-door Officers, [224] 396
Deeds, Registry of, [225] 649
Dundrum Asylum, [225] 438
Irish Church Act, 1869—National Monuments, Preservation of, [225] 949
Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, [225] 1304
Irish National Manuscripts, Fac-Similes of, [223] 1208
Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, [223] 1955
Libraries, Free, [222] 1697
Metropolis — St. James's Park, Lighting of, [226] 858
Tower of London, [222] 1603
Metropolis—Thames Embankment and New Opera House, Res. [225] 1939
Metropolitan Board of Works—Liabilities, Annual Statement of, [222] 1182
Navy Estimates—Education in Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 506
New Forest, [226] 556
New Forest—Deer Removal Act (1851), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1951
Parliament—Adjournment of the House, [226] 843, 844, 868
Public Business, [224] 154, 397, 990, 1689; Amendt. [226] 94, 99
Patriotic Fund—Audit of Accounts, [222] 310
Post Office—Irish Mails—Delay at Limerick Junction, [224] 1008
Post Office Clerks — Increment of Salaries, [224] 581
Post Office (Superannuation and Gratuities), Withdrawal, [226] 602

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SMITH, Mr. W. H.—*cont.*
Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 53, [226] 538
Registrar of Married Women's Acknowledgments, [224] 581
Registry of Deeds Office (Ireland), 2R. [222] 717
Revenue, The—Returns, [223] 1827
Revised Statutes, [223] 23
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 970; Preamble, 990
Statutes, Cheap Edition of the, [222] 841
Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment, 3R. [222] 1532
Superannuation Act, 1859—Pensions, &c. [223] 1215
Supply—Board of Education and Public Health, Scotland, [225] 930
British Embassy Houses, &c. [222] 1361
Common Law Courts, [225] 1023
Constabulary Force, Ireland, [225] 1315
County Courts, [225] 1024
Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses of, [225] 1022
Criminal Proceedings, Scotland, [225] 1313
Exchequer and Audit Department, [225] 624, 625, 626
Fishery Board, Scotland, [225] 926
Friendly Societies, Registrars of, [225] 626
Home Office, [224] 1765
Law Charges, [222] 1363
Law Charges, England, [225] 1022
Learned Societies (Great Britain and Ireland), [226] 288
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland, [225] 921
Rates on Government Property, [224] 771, 772
Repair of Public Buildings, [224] 762
Royal Palaces, [224] 757
Science and Art Department, [225] 856
Secret Services, [225] 921
Stationery, &c. [222] 1361, 1362; [225] 743, 744
Treasury, [224] 1764, 1765
Votes on Account, [225] 623
Works and Public Buildings, [225] 745
Tichborne Prosecution, Motion for Returns of Proceedings and Expenditure, [223] 1361; [226] 520, 559
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 363

SMOLLETT, Mr. P. B., *Cambridge*
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. Amendt. [226] 811
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 447, 451

SMYTH, Mr. P. J., *Westmeath Co.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [223] 62; *cl.* 16, 1239
Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [222] 1957
Mitchel John—Tipperary New Writ, [222] 751; —Trial, Motion for Papers, 980
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 197; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1852; *cl.* 5, [224] 30, 181
Science and Art Department (Dublin), Res. [225] 1411

SMYTH, Mr. R., *Londonderry Co.*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 750
Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act, 1870, [223] 468a
Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [224] 625
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [223] 1464; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1971
Post Office Clerks—Increment of Salaries, [224] 581
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 94, 113, 140, 152, 1358

Society of Jesus
Motion for a Select Committee (*Mr. Whalley*) *July* 6, [225] 1058 [House counted out]
Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 8, 1141
Motion for a Select Committee (*Mr. Whalley*) *July* 13, 1422; [The Motion, not being seconded, was not proposed]

SOLICITOR GENERAL, The (Sir J. HOLKER), *Preston*
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 13, [223] 759; Schedule, 1244
Burials, 2R. [223] 1385
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1348
County Courts, 2R. [224] 1515
Employers and Workmen, Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1336
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 31, [224] 1413
House Occupiers Disqualification Removal, Leave, [224] 530
Infanticide, 2R. [224] 537; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1773
Master of the Rolls—May v. O'Neill, Case of, [226] 446
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm *cl.* 9, [225] 172; *cl.* 12, 177, 268, 270, 271 272, 273; *cl.* 17, 277, 278; *cl.* 19, 280; *cl.* 20, 282
Mitchel John—Tipperary Election, Res. [222] 510
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. [223] 406
Remission of Penalties, 3R. [226] 698, 700
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 24, [224] 597, 600
Stroud Writ, Res. [222] 178; Motion for New Writ, 296
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [224] 1834, 1835; Comm. *cl.* 2, [225] 973; *cl.* 16, 989; *cl.* 20, 1386; *cl.* 21, 1388; Consid. Schedule 1, [226] 647
Unseaworthy Ships, Consid. *cl.* 4, [226] 587

SOMERSET, Duke of
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 931; Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1424, 1426, 1427; Report, *cl.* 6, [224] 384
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [224] 1341; *cl.* 12, 1346
Church Patronage, 3R. [224] 1453
Criminal Law—Convict Prison at Gibraltar, [222] 549
Navy—Naval Cadets—New Naval College, [225] 536
Promotion and Retirement, [225] 866

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Somerset, Duke of—*cont.*
Naval Ordnance—Breech-Loaders and Muzzle-Loaders, Motion for Returns, [223] 1864, 1884
Patents for Inventions, 1R. [222] 266; 2R. 931; Comm. *cl.* 6, 1596
Pollution of Rivers, 2R. [224] 555; Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [225] 772
Public Health, [225] 84; 2R. 642; Comm. *cl.* 124, Amendt. 996
Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [224] 248
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 9, Amendt. [224] 1897
Unseaworthy Ships, 2R. [226] 750

Somerset, Lord H. R. C. (Comptroller of the Household), *Monmouthshire*
Parliament—Queen's Speech—Her Majesty's Answer to the Address, [222] 271

Spain
Carthagena Claims, Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 9, [223] 604
Case of Mr. H. D. Jenken, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 2, [222] 1052
Recognition of the Government of Marshal Serrano and King Alfonso, Question, Mr. O'Clery; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Feb* 15, [222] 312; Question, Observations, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Earl of Derby *Mar* 8, 1382
Correspondence . . . . *P.P.* [1235]
Reported Recall of Mr. Layard, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 23, [223] 222
Seizure of the Sloop "Lark," Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 15, [222] 1806
The Civil War, Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 22, [223] 1444;—*Alleged Atrocities*, Notice of Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane *April* 19, 1208; —*Bombardment of Spanish Villages*, Question, Mr. O'Clery; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 30, [226] 221

Spain—The Civil War—Recognition of Belligerent Rights
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that, having regard to the extent and prolongation of the Civil War in Spain and the interests connected with this Country therein involved, the belligerent rights of that portion of the Spanish population who maintain in their provinces the claims of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain be recognised by Her Majesty's Government" (*Mr. O'Clery*) *May* 4, [224] 42; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Speaker, The (Right Hon. H. B. W. Brand), *Cambridgeshire*
Amendments—If words proposed by way of Amendment be added to the original Question, no Amendment can be proposed except in the form of an addition to those words

[*cont.*

Speaker, The—*cont.*
A Member who has already spoken, being desirous of proposing an Amendment, must place that Amendment in some other Member's hands.—*Education in Rural Districts*, [222] 1120
Amendments—On Motion, "That the Committee do consist of 21 Members"—an Amendment moved to insert "22." An hon. Member proposed "23" for the purpose of adding a particular Member. Mr. Speaker said, that until the first Amendment had been disposed of, the hon. Member could not move his Amendment.—*Banks of Issue—Select Committee*, [223] 869
Amendment on Amendment—An hon. Member having moved an Amendment (which had not yet been proposed to the Committee) Sir Charles Dilke said he would amend that Amendment by proposing to add to it certain words. Mr. Speaker said the House must first dispose of one Amendment; after that the words could be added, [226] 360
Amendments—Order—A Motion and an Amendment being before the House, the Motion cannot be withdrawn unless the Amendment be withdrawn also.—*Loans to Foreign States Committee*, [223] 1149

Counts-out—The Count-out on June 8—Mr. Newdegate said, he desired to ask the Speaker, who it was that called his attention to the fact that there were not 40 Members present at seven minutes past nine o'clock last evening? Mr. Speaker said, that the Question was one of a very unusual character. He presumed that the matter was no secret; on the contrary, it was well known that the hon. Member who called attention to the fact that 40 Members were not present was the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Kirk), [224] 1562

Debate—Personal Explanation—The House is specially indulgent in a matter of personal explanation. An hon. Member entering into a personal explanation of words attributed to him by another hon. Member is perfectly in order, [222] 1187
Debate—Limit of Personal Explanation, [223] 367; [226] 525, 567
Debate—Limitation of Explanation—"If the hon. Member desires to make an explanation, the House will no doubt hear him; but he is not entitled to make a second speech on the Question before the House."—*Privilege—The Queen* v. *Castro*, [223] 1009, 1559
Debate—Time for Explanation—A Member being in possession of the House, another Member who is desirous of making an explanation may do so, with the consent of the House, as soon as the former Member has concluded his speech, [226] 357
Debate—Explanation—Speaking a second time —An hon. Member who has already spoken in moving that a Bill be read the second time is not entitled to make a second speech:—he may, however, explain to the House the course he proposes to take.—*Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill*, [223] 1764

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Debate—Latitude of Observations—On Question, That the House do resolve itself into Committee of Supply, an hon. Member is in Order, in speaking on that Question, in referring to our foreign relations, colonial affairs, &c., [222] 971

Debate—Premature discussion of a subject—Mr. Speaker: In reference to the Motion of the hon. Member for Swansea, which stands next upon the Paper, I have to state for the information of the House, that by the Rules of the House it is irregular to propose any Motion which anticipates discussion of a matter already appointed for consideration by the House.—*Parliament—Strangers (Presence at Debates)*, [224] 915

Debate—Premature discussion of a subject. *East India Revenue Accounts.* Committee moved; an Amendment thereon. Mr. A. M'Arthur, after addressing some observations to the Motion, was about to refer to matters of detail with regard to the establishment of an Indian Museum. Sir George Bowyer rose to Order. Mr. Speaker: Although I cannot say that the hon. Member for Leicester is out of Order in his remarks, I submit that the more convenient course would be to discuss the Amendment immediately before the House, and to reserve for the Committee the consideration in detail of the Financial Statement, [226] 796

Debate—Premature discussion of Clauses and Amendments—Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." An hon. Member is at liberty to discuss the main provisions of the Bill, but not to proceed in detail through the clauses—nor to discuss Amendments—until the Bill is in Committee, [223] 35; [224] 1297; [225] 684, 1683

Debate — Relevancy of Observations — Mr. Speaker cautions an hon. Member that he was approaching the limits of propriety which confine hon. Members, in speaking, to that which is relevant to the subject in hand.—*Privilege—Dr. Kenealy*, [222] 1199

Debate—Relevancy of Observations—"Under cover of a Motion for the Adjournment of the House the hon. Member is attempting to discuss a matter which is not regularly before the House."—*State and Progress of Pubic Business*, [225] 1664

Debate—Irrelevancy, [225] 1200, 1423, 1746, 1747

Debate—Repetition—I have to suggest to the hon. Member that he is drawing too much on the indulgence of the House in repeating observations which he has made more than once.—*The Queen* v. *Castro*, [224] 178; [226] 525

Debate — Unparliamentary Language—"If I caught the language of the hon. and gallant Member correctly, he said of the hon. Member for Stoke, that he went about the country telling palpable lies. I must remind the hon. and gallant Member that such remarks are unparliamentary."—*The Queen* v. *Castro*, [223] 1015

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—A Member saying that "he did not know whether the hon. and learned Member was so acting on his own opinion, or at the suggestion of others, but he certainly thought it was not honourable for him to sit silent under the circumstances"—Mr. Speaker, interposing, said the right hon. Gentleman had no right to question the honour of any Member of the House, [222] 329

Debate — Unparliamentary Language — Mr. Plimsoll: I am determined to unmask the villains who send to death and destruction—(Loud cries of "Order.")—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member makes use of the word "villains." I trust he did not use it with reference to any Member of this House. Mr. Plimsoll: I did, Sir; and I do not mean to withdraw it. And the hon. Member continuing to refuse to retract the expression, Mr. Speaker submitted his conduct to the judgment of the House.—*Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill*, [225] 1824

Debate — Irregularity of Language — An hon. Member having said, "was it not palpably untrue, deliberately false, on the part of the Lord Chief Justice—" was called to Order. Mr. Speaker said, that the language of the hon. Member, though strong, was not out of Order, not being applied to any Member of the House; he hoped, however, that he would restrain his language.—*The Queen* v. *Castro*, [223] 1577; [224] 1068, 1069; [226] 339

Order—It is one of the Rules of the House that every hon. Member should address himself to the Chair.—*Privilege—The Queen* v. *Castro*, [223] 1002, 1458

Order—A Member is not in Order in reading his speech, [223] 178

Order—Notice of Motion—"When an hon. Member has given Notice of his intention to bring before the House a Motion, the House expects that before that Motion is offered and submitted to the House from the Chair, the terms of that Motion shall, within a reasonable time, be in its possession."—*The Queen v. Castro*, [223] 1219

Order—Notice of Motion—An hon. Member, at the end of debate, after Motion for Papers put and agreed to, proposed to move for additional Papers relating to the same subject: Mr. Speaker reminded the hon. Member that in accordance with ordinary practice he should give notice of his Motion for a future day.—*John Mitchel*, [222] 421-2

Order — Business of the House—"With the permission of the House a Motion relating to the Business of the House can be made now [without Notice]. If it is the pleasure of the House that the Motion should be put at once, I will at once put it."

But this must be by the "general assent"—that is, the "universal assent"—of the House; if there had been a single dissentient voice Mr. Speaker would have submitted to the House that such a Question could not be put.—*Government Orders of the Day*, [226] 94, 127

[*cont.*

Speaker, The—*cont.*

Order—Postponement of Motions—The hon. Member for Hull having notified his intention to postpone the second reading of the *Intoxicating Liquors (Sundays) Bill*, which stood on the Order Book for the 2nd June, to the 30th June; Mr. Fielden thereon moved that the Order for the Second Reading be discharged. Mr. Speaker pointed out to the House the extreme inconvenience and obstruction to Business that would ensue if Motions of this kind were to be opposed, [224] 1236

Order—It is the duty of an hon. Member who has brought a matter before the House to conclude with some Motion, which may be discussed by the House itself.—*Privilege— The Queen* v. *Castro*, [222] 325

Order—When no debate may be had—*Increase of the Episcopate Bill*—Mr. Beresford Hope, in moving that the Order for the House to go into Committee on this Bill be discharged, was proceeding to offer observations on the subject. Mr. Speaker said, that no discussion on the merits of the Bill would be in Order on the present occasion, [226] 859

Order—Irregular discussion of a dropped Order It would be out of Order, on the Motion "That the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday next" to discuss the merits of a Motion which, standing on the Orders of a previous day, had not then come on, [224] 593

Order—Adjournment of the Debate—It is not competent for an hon. Member who has seconded the Motion for the rejection of a Bill to move the adjournment of the debate. —*Metropolis Gas Companies Bill*, [224] 625

Order—Adjournment of the House—An hon. Member who has addressed the House on the Question before the House cannot move the Adjournment of the House.—*Increase of the Episcopate Bill*, [224] 1083

Order—Consideration of Lords Amendments to Public Bills—Mr. Speaker states the practice of the House with respect to the consideration of Lords Amendments to Public Bills, and reads to the House the Standing Order in relation thereto, [225] 650

Order—Allusion to proceedings in the House of Lords — Lord Eslington said, that the matter had been made the subject of explanation in "another place." Mr. Speaker said, that any such reference was irregular. — *Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill*, [224] 406

A statement in the House of Lords is not a proper subject of debate in this House.— [225] 512

Order—Lords Amendments.—*Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill*—Lords Amendments *considered*. It was pointed out that the words "of service or of hiring" in Clause 5 had been altered to "of service and of hiring;" whereas there was no trace of such an Amendment having been moved in the other House. Mr. Assheton Cross explained that the words had been altered by the officers in the other House from no political motive, but under the idea that the alteration was necessary for the intention and sense of the clause. Mr. Speaker said, he believed that the alteration in the presented Bill had been accidental; and this House could only deal with the Bill as it came from the House of Lords, [226] 710

Order — Reference to proceedings in Committees—It is not competent for an hon. Member to refer to matters which have arisen in Committee before the Committee has reported to the House

It is irregular to refer in debate to what has taken place before the Committee;—or into the merits of the inquiry before the Committee.—*Committee on Foreign Loans*, [223] 789, 793, 1134

Opposed Business—It is not necessary, in order to stop the progress of a Bill at the hours prescribed in the Standing Orders in that behalf, that an hon. Member should rise in his place and oppose it: If there be any opposition to the progress of a Bill brought on at those hours, the measure could not, according to the Standing Orders, be proceeded with

And an hon. Member objecting to proceeding with a Bill under the circumstances stated would not, according to the practice of the House, be held to have spoken, [224] 1616

Opposed Business—As there was opposition, the Bill must, by the Standing Orders of the House, be upon the Paper for the Evening Sitting. — *National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill*, [225] 180

Petitions—An hon. Member is not in Order in presenting a Petition during a debate on the Second Reading of a Bill.—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill*, [224] 123

Petitions—Limit of Observations in presenting —Mr. Whalley having presented a Petition from Mr. G. Skipworth, proceeded to make a statement. Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member was at liberty to state generally the prayer and substance of the Petition, but beyond that he was not entitled to go. If he wished to have the Petition read by the Clerk at the Table, he could have it so read. *The Tichborne Trial—Contempt of Court*, [223] 878

Petitions—Relating to Public Money—Petition for refunding any sum relating to the public service, or any debts due to the Crown, or for the remission of duties payable by any person cannot be received unless it be first recommended by the Crown.—*Petition of G. Skipworth*, [223] 879

Privilege — The Public Petitions Committee having presented a special Report in reference to a Petition from Prittlewell, referring to the recent trial of *The Queen* v. *Castro*— After long debate, Mr. Speaker said, it was for the House, and not for him, to judge and determine whether the Petition now under the consideration of the House should lie on the Table, and thus become one of the per-

[*cont.*

Speaker, The—*cont.*
manent records of the House: And Mr. Speaker added some remarks on parts of the Petition reflecting on himself, [223] 1017
Privilege—Reference to Proceedings in Committee—The matter the hon. Member (Mr. Charles Lewis) wishes to bring before the House is that *The Times* and *The Daily News* newspapers have published articles which he considers to constitute a breach of Privilege. The proper course would be that those articles should be read by the Clerk at the Table, and the hon. Member, in raising the Question of Privilege, should confine himself to the points raised in those articles. —*Committee on Foreign Loans*, [223] 789

Question — A Question involving a matter of argument cannot be put.—*The Papacy—O'Keeffe v. Cullen*, [225] 1141
Questions—Latitude of speaking in putting a Question—An hon. Member is at liberty to make any explanation which may be necessary for the clear understanding of his Question; but he must not enter upon any general discussion, [224] 473, 1467, 1715
Questions—Latitude in Answer—An hon. Member, in answering a Question, is out of Order in entering into matters of argument.—*Parliament — Arrangement of Public Business*, [223] 1513; [224] 168
Question — Answer—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put a Question, and received an Answer;—any debate on the Question would be out of Order.—*Privilege—Cardinal Manning*, [225] 1248
Question—Answer—The hon. Member having already put his Question, and received a full Answer, it cannot be put again.—*The Jesuits*, [225] 792, 952, 1142
Questions — Alteration of Questions — Mr. Speaker states why certain parts of a Question, of which Notice had been given by the hon. Baronet the Member for East Devon (Sir Lawrence Palk), had been struck out by his authority.—*Committee on Foreign Loans*, [223] 607

Supply—The House having affirmed the Motion, "That the House do go into Committee of Supply," an hon. Member may call attention to a subject, but cannot make a Motion, [222] 1727; [223] 1932; [224] 652
Supply—On Question, "That the House do resolve itself into Committee of Supply," an hon. Member is in Order, in speaking to that Question, in referring to our foreign relations, colonial affairs, &c. [222] 971

Parliament — Amendment of a Return—Mr. Speaker calls attention to an error in the Return for the Kirkcaldy District of Burghs; and it was thereon *ordered* that the Deputy Clerk of the Crown do attend the House forthwith, with the Return, and amend the same, [223] 1508
Parliament—Rules and Orders as to the introduction of new Members. Mr. Edward Vaughan Kenealy, who had been returned to

[*cont.*

Speaker, The—*cont.*
this House for the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, came to the Table to be sworn, without being introduced by two Members, according to custom: Mr. Speaker declares the invariable practice of the House, and calls attention to the Resolution of 23rd February, 1688 in reference to this practice, [222] 486
Parliament—Strangers ordered to withdraw, [223] 1693; [224] 88

The Serjeant-at-Arms—Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that he had received a letter from Lord Charles J. F. Russell, Serjeant-at-Arms of this House, requesting sanction to retire from that office, [223] 298, 472a

Spencer, Earl
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland), 2R. [226] 167
Peace Preservation Act—Patrick Casey, Case of, Explanation, [224] 210
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [224] 634

Spinks, Mr. Serjeant F. L., *Oldham*
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 28, [224] 1405
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 445
Parliament — Witnesses — Inspectors of Coal Mines, [225] 874
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act—John Langton, Case of, [223] 1208
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Consid. Schedule 1, [226] 650

Stacpoole, Captain W., *Ennis*
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
    North Tipperary Militia, [225] 1908
    Purchase System, [225] 1474
    Seconded Captains, &c. [224] 1354, 1810
Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 522
County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 760
European Assurance Society Arbitration, Consid. [225] 1238
European Assurance Society Arbitration Act—Reilly, Mr., Appointment of, [226] 51
Ireland—Constabulary, [222] 838
Ireland, Royal Residence in, Motion for an Address, [225] 553, 564, 571
Irish State Prisoners, [222] 1766
Metropolis—Dogs' Home, [225] 1484
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 993
Naval College for Cadets—"Britannia" Committee, Report of the, Res. [225] 892
Parliament—Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 395
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 93
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. Schedule 1, [223] 414, 415
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 262; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1854, 1855
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1795
Supply — Public Education, Scotland, [225] 857

Stanford, Mr. V. F. Benett- *Shaftesbury*
- Ordnance Survey—South Wilts and Dorsetshire, [225] 439

Stanhope, Earl
- Army—Competitive Examinations, [225] 1874, 1875
- Bishopric of Saint Albans, 2R. [224] 1883
- Canada Copyright, 2R. [225] 426
- Irish Peerage, Motion for a Joint Address, [225] 1210, 1232
- Scotch and Irish Peerages, Report of the Select Committee, [225] 242

Stanhope, Hon. E., *Lincolnshire, Mid*
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 17, [226] 105
- Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 901
- Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 57
- Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1082, 1094
- Elementary Education Act, 1871—Schools in the Fen Districts, [225] 649
- Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1250, 1251; Amendt. 1252; *cl.* 14, 1367; Amendt. 1377; Consid. *cl.* 12, [225] 308
- Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [222] 37
- Statutes, Cheap Edition of the, [222] 841

Stanhope, Mr. W. T. W. S., *Yorkshire, W.R.*
- Criminal Law—Unconvicted Prisoners, [223] 112
- Public Health, 2R. [223] 1262
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [223] 1263
- Supply—County Prisons, Great Britain, [225] 1028
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, [224] 347

Stanley of Alderley, Lord
- Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 965
- Cardinal Manning, [226] 611
- Church Patronage, 2R. [222] 831
- Education Act (1870)—Clause 74, [225] 1642
- Elementary Education Act—Holyhead, Board School at, [223] 1276
- Elementary Education Act, 1871—Elizabeth Marks, Case of, [224] 1393
- Friendly Societies, Commons Amendts. [226] 433
- Indian Immigration—Coolie Traffic, Motion for a Paper, [225] 1630, 1641
- Jamaica, Coolies in, Motion for a Return, [226] 440
- Natal—Kaffir Outbreak, Motion for an Address, [223] 710
- Offences against the Person, 2R. [224] 1518; Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [225] 84; *cl.* 4, Amendt. *ib.*; 3R. 547
- Pacific Islanders Protection, 2R. [222] 1859
- Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 29, [224] 1900
- Spain — Government, Recognition of, [222] 1384

Stanley, Hon. Captain F. A. (Financial Secretary for War) *Lancashire, N.*
- Army—Cavan Militia, [225] 996
- Army Estimates—Militia Pay, [224] 714
  - Miscellaneous Services, [223] 851
  - Yeomanry Cavalry, [223] 325
- Ashantee Expedition—Honours for Services, [223] 1509
- Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 18, [225] 1364; *cl.* 25, 1365; *cl.* 27, *ib.*
- Regimental Exchanges, 2R. [222] 682, Comm. *cl.* 2, 1847
- Supply — Army Purchase Commission, [226] 284
  - Civil Contingencies Fund, [222] 1367

Stansfeld, Right Hon. J., *Halifax*
- Artizans Dwellings, 2R. [222] 335; Comm. *cl.* 1, [223] 48; *cl.* 2, 51, 53, 54; *cl.* 5, 126, 127; *cl.* 13, 761; 3R. 1944
- Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal, 2R. [225] 408, 416
- Friendly Societies, 2R. [222] 883; Comm. *cl.* 10, Amendt. [224] 1247; *cl.* 14, 1369
- Medical Acts Amendment (College of Surgeons), Comm. [224] 1561, 1937
- Mutiny, Comm. [223] 69; *cl.* 107, Amendt. 135
- Parliament—Business of the House, [223] 1915
- Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1780
- Public Health, 2R. [223] 1259; Comm. [224] 883
- Public Works Loan Acts Amendment, 2R. [224] 847, 854
- Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1160
- Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [223] 453, 454, 455

Stanton, Mr. A. J., *Stroud*
- Stroud Writ, Motion for New Writ, [222] 299

Starkie, Mr. L. R., *York, W. R.*
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1848
- Post Office Savings Banks—Mr. C. W. Sikes, [224] 1354

Statute Law—Consolidation of the Statutes
- Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 12, To leave out from "That," and add "it is expedient that when any new Act is passed amending or incorporating any former Acts (other than General Clauses Acts) the new Act and the former Acts should be reprinted for the House so soon as may be, in such form as to show what parts of the said Acts respectively are in force" (*Mr. Rathbone*) *v.*, [222] 1698; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
  - Papers relating to . . . . *P.P.* 157
  - Return (Lord Cairns) . . . . . *l.* 56

Statute Law—Drafting and Revision of Acts of Parliament
- Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 19, To leave out from "That,' and add "a Select Committee be appointed, to be assisted by a

[*cont.*

Statute Law—Drafting and Revision of Acts of Parliament—cont.
legal officer, to whom all Public Bills passing through this House shall be referred after they have been read a second time, and again after they have been reported, with amendments, from a Committee of the whole House, and whose duty it shall be to report to the House upon each Bill as to its accuracy of language, consistency of provisions, and harmony with existing legislation" (*Mr. Forsyth*) *v.*, [222] 568; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Statute Law — Preparation of Acts of Parliament
Select Committee appointed, "to consider whether any and what means can be adopted to improve the manner and language of current Legislation; and to report their opinion thereon to the House" (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 4
And, on *Mar* 16, Committee nominated as follows:— Mr. Spencer Walpole (Chairman), Sir Thomas Acland, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Callender, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Gregory, Lord Francis Hervey, Mr. Jackson, Sir John Karslake, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr. Eustace Smith
Report of Select Comm. *P.P.* 280, 281

Statute Law Revision Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *July* 5 (No. 194)
Read 2ª *July* 26, [226] 7
Committee*; Report *July* 27
Read 3ª* *July* 29
c. Read 1°* *July* 30 [Bill 278]
Read 2ª* *August* 2
Committee*; Report *August* 3
Read 3°* *August* 4
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 66]

Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *June* 7 [Bill 199]
Read 2°* *June* 21
Bill withdrawn* *July* 22

Statutes—The Revised Edition
Cheap Editions of the Statutes, Question, Mr. Edward Stanhope; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Feb* 25, [222] 841; Question, Mr. Arthur Mills; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *Mar* 18, [223] 22

STEVENSON, Mr. J. C., *South Shields*
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 802
Durham Capitular Estates (Customary Tenants), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1504
Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1517

STEVENSON, Mr. J. C.—*cont.*
Elementary Education Act, 1872 — Public Teachers on School Boards, [223] 1634
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 168
Public Health, 2R. [223] 1262
Public Works Loans, Comm. Schedule 1, [226] 539; Consid. Amendt. 604

STEWART, Mr. M. J., *Wigton Bo.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 11, [226] 71; *cl.* 15, Amendt. 77
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 913
Arctic Expedition—Chaplains, Appointment of, [223] 1106
Church Rates Abolition (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1791
Commerce and Agriculture, Department of, Res. [224] 738
Hypothec (Scotland), 2R. [222] 1580
India and China—Opium Traffic, Res. [225] *571
Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1771
Merchant Seamen's Fund—Pensions to Seamen, [223] 783
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 1866
Opium, Papers on, [223] 1960
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, Motion for a Select Committee, [223] 98
Poor Removal, 2R. Amendt. [225] 1773
Post Office—Telegraphic Service (Scotland), [222] 1176
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), 2R. [223] 1761
Supply—Scottish Universities, Grants to, [226] 302
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1152

STORER, Mr. G., *Nottinghamshire, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, [225] 1762; Amendt. 1854; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1922, 1923; Amendt. 1924; *cl.* 14, [226] 75; *cl.* 43, 132; *cl.* 45, 192; *add. cl.* 200
Commerce and Agriculture, Department of, Res. [224] 729
Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1517
Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. [224] 1082
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Leave, [222] 1035
Taxation of Beer or Malt Abroad, [223] 783
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [222] 959
Wild Animals (Scotland), 2R. [222] 449

STRATHEDEN, Lord
Turkey—Servia and Roumania, Commercial Treaties with, [222] 305, 836

STRATHNAIRN, Lord
Army—Efficiency of the, [224] 1119
Army—Examinations, Address for a Paper, [224] 1349
Army—First Class Army Reserve, Res. [225] 1573
Army—First Commissions in the, Res. [225] 1877, 1890
Army (India)—Competitive Examinations, Motion for an Address, [225] 247

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Stroud Writ—See under *Parliamentary Elections Act*, 1868

STURT, Mr. H. G., *Dorsetshire*
Horses, Exportation of—Deterioration of the Breed, Res. Previous Question moved, [223] 1712

Sugar Convention, 1864—*Refined Sugar*
Question, Mr. Wait; Answer, Mr. Bourke *June* 14, [224] 1810; *July* 16, [225] 1577; Observations, Mr. Ritchie; Reply, Mr. Bourke; short debate thereon *July* 30, [226] 274
Bounty on Refined Sugar, Question, Observations, Lord Hampton; Reply, The Earl of Derby *July* 22, [225] 1801
Minutes of Conferences . . *P.P.* 1356
Correspondence 1357

SULLIVAN, Mr. A. M., *Louth Co.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 188
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 910
Army — Militia Recruiting Depôts, Dublin, [223] 466a
Brewers' Licence Duty, Res. [223] 386
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 13, [225] 1750
Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [222] 1960
County Boards (Ireland), 2R. [225] 765
Criminal Law—O'Brien, John, Sentence on, [226] 100
Diplomatic Reserve—German Ambassador and Roman Catholics, [224] 641
East India Home Government (Pensions), 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1855
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1122
India—Baroda, [224] 866;—Guikwar of—Proceedings before the Commission, [223] 717;
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Agrarian Murder in King's County, [223] 464a
American Riflemen, [223] 786, 787
Convict Service—Mountjoy Female Prison, [222] 216, 217
Dublin Police, [225] 252
Education Department — Education, [223] 82
Intoxicating Liquors Act, [223] 147;—Dublin Licensing Sessions, 466a
Irish Fisheries, Inspectors of, Report, [226] 176
Irish Manuscripts, Translation of, [222] 837; [225] 1575
Local Government Board — Mr. J. A. Browne, Case of, [225] 436, 437, 438
National Schools—Drill, [223] 146, 147
Oyster Beds on the Irish Coast, [222] 1484
Peace Preservation Act—Fire-arms, [223] 1822
Ireland—Imperial Taxation, Incidence of, Res. [222] 1718
Ireland—Mountjoy Female Prison, Motion for Papers, [222] 914

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SULLIVAN, Mr. A. M.—*cont.*
Ireland, Royal Residence in, Motion for an Address, [225] 564
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. [225] 1866
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 36, [225] 1726
Mitchel, John, Case of, [222] 417, 422;——Trial, Motion for Papers, 973, 979, 1275, 1800, 1801
Monastic and Conventual Institutions, [225] 220
Navy, Surgeons in the, [225] 291
Offences against the Person, Comm. *cl.* 4, [223] 1274
Palace of Westminster—Clock Tower Light, [225] 157
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Breach of Order (Plimsoll, Mr.), [225] 1826
Business of the House, [223] 219
Privilege—Strangers—Reports of Debates, &c. [223] 1451, 1512, 1513
Public Business, [226] 93, 94
Parliament—Debates, Publication of, and Exclusion of Strangers, Res. [224] 88, 89, 90, 91, 1155, 1180, 1181, 1358
Parliament — Privilege — Offensive Language referring to Irish Members, [222] 269, 270; Res. 313, 325, 333, 334
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers), Comm. Schedule 1, [223] 414
223] Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 206, 218,
. 219, 248, 249; Comm. 1489, 1654; *cl.* 2,
. 1670, 1671; *cl.* 3, 1681, 1832, 1847, 1856,
. 1857, 1859, 1862; Motion for reporting Pro-
. gress, 1863; Amendt. 1898, 1904; Amendt.
. 1907, 1908, 1909, 1914, 1970; *cl.* 4, 1989;
. *cl.* 5, 1994, 1990, 2000, 2001
224] 32; *add. cl.* 188; Consid. *cl.* 3, 420, 421
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [225] 64
Post Office—Dublin and London Mails, [222] 990
Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1265; Amendt. 1266, 1268; *cl.* 21, [224] 512
Science and Art Department (Dublin), Res. [225] 1396, 1411
Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland), Comm. [225] 287
Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 766
County Prisons and Reformatories (Ireland), [222] 1364
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. Ireland, [225] 1529
Fire Brigade, Amendt. [224] 771
Friendly Societies, Registrars of, [225] 626
Houses of Parliament, [224] 764
Local Government Board (Ireland), [222] 1362
Queen's University in Ireland, Amendt. [222] 1364
Rates on Government Property, [224] 771, 772
Science and Art Department, [224] 767; [225] 855
Stationery, &c. [222] 1362
Survey and Valuation of Ireland, [222] 1363
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, Motion for reporting Progress, [225] 1522
Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 628
Unseaworthy Ships, Leave, [226] 155

Summary Prosecutions Appeals (Scotland) Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Cross, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)
c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *April* 22, [223] 1490; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 136]
Read 2° * *May* 24
Committee *; Report *May* 31 [Bill 191]
Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *June* 21, [225] 287
Committee—R.P. *June* 22, 316
Committee; Report *June* 28, 704
Considered * *July* 1
Read 3° * *July* 2
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Steward*) *July* 5 (No. 191)
Read 2ª * *July* 26
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Read 3ª *August* 2, [226] 367
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 62]

Sunday Act, The—(21 *Geo. III. c.* 49)
Opening of Places of Amusement on Sunday, Question, Sir George Bowyer; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 24, [225] 439
224] *Terry v. Brighton Aquarium Company,* Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 4, 20; Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 24, 789; Questions, Sir George Bowyer; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 31, 1131; Question, Mr. Ashbury; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 14, 1813; Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *June* 15, 1919; Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *July* 22, [225] 1809

Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Considered in Committee *Feb* 12
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 64]
Read 2° * *Feb* 22
Committee *; Report *Feb* 26
Read 3° *Mar* 9, [222] 1532
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *Mar* 12
Read 2ª * *Mar* 16 (No. 37)
Committee *; Report *Mar* 17
Read 3ª * *Mar* 18
Royal Assent *Mar* 19 [38 *Vict.* c. 4]

Superannuation Act, 1859—*Pensions and Retiring Allowances*
Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *April* 19, [223] 1214

Supply
Army Estimates, Vote 24—*The Superannuation List,* Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, Mr. Stephen Cave *April* 9, [223] 606
Miscellaneous Estimates—*The Industrial Museum, Edinburgh,* Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 12, [222] 716
Supply Expenditure, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, [223] 1959

SUPPLY
222] Resolved, That this House will, upon Wedneday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty *Feb* 8
Considered in Committee *Mar* 5, 1349—NAVY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1874-5, AND EXCESS ESTIMATES, 1873-4—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—Resolutions reported *Mar* 8
Considered in Committee *Mar* 8, 1413—ARMY ESTIMATES—Departmental Statement of the Secretary of State for War in moving the Army Estimates—Resolutions reported *Mar* 9
Considered in Committee *Mar* 11, 1634—NAVY ESTIMATES—Departmental Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty in moving the Navy Estimates — Resolutions reported *Mar* 12
223] Considered in Committee *April* 5, 319—CIVIL SERVICES—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS £1,282,000—ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 4 to 26—Resolutions reported *April* 6
Considered in Committee *April* 9, 654—NAVY ESTIMATES — Votes 1 to 14 — Resolutions reported *April* 12
224] Considered in Committee *May* 20, 711—ARMY ESTIMATES—£685,300, Militia Pay—Resolution reported *May* 21
Considered in Committee *May* 21, 757—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Resolutions reported *May* 24
Considered in Committee *June* 11, 1764—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS
Resolutions reported *June* 14, 1879
First Six Resolutions agreed to
Seventh Resolution read a second time
Amendt. to leave out "£29,252," and insert "£27,252" (*Mr. Dillwyn*) *v.*; after short debate, Question put, "That '£29,252,' &c.;" A. 185, N. 18; M. 167; Resolution agreed to
Subsequent Resolutions agreed to
225] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 24, 527
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Meldon*); after short debate, Question put; A. 58, N. 118; M. 60
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Macgregor*); Motion withdrawn; Original Motion withdrawn
Considered in Committee *June* 25, 623—CIVIL SERVICE AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS £1,122,600 — £260,000 — VOTES ON ACCOUNT—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, 624 — Resolutions reported *June* 28
Considered in Committee *June* 29, 743—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—Votes 25 to 27 — Resolutions reported *June* 30
Considered in Committee *July* 1, 821—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—Votes 1 to 9—Resolutions reported *July* 2

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

225] Considered in Committee *July* 2, 920—Civil Service Estimates—Class II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments—Votes 28 to 42—Resolutions reported *July* 5

. Considered in Committee *July* 6, 1010—Civil Service Estimates — Class III.—Law and Justice — Votes 1 to 17 — Resolutions reported *July* 8

. Considered in Committee *July* 8, 1205—Navy Estimates—Vote 6—Committee—r.p.

. Considered in Committee *July* 9, 1313—Civil Service Estimates—Class III.—Law and Justice—Votes 18 to 35 — Resolutions reported *July* 12

. Considered in Committee *July* 15, 1509—Expenses of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Visit to India—Civil Service Estimates —Class III. — Law and Justice — Votes 22-32—Resolutions reported *July* 15, 1605—Res. 3 (Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges in Ireland); Debate adjourned

226] Debate resumed *July* 28, 162; Resolution agreed to

. Considered in Committee *July* 30, 283 — Army Purchase Commission—Civil Service Estimates—Class III. — Law and Justice — Class IV.— Education, Science, and Art —Resolutions reported *August* 2

. Considered in Committee *July* 31, 294—Civil Service Estimates—Class IV.—Education, Science, and Art — Resolutions reported *August* 2

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

226] Considered in Committee *August* 3, 477—Navy Estimates—Civil Service Estimates £145,088 Greenwich Hospital and School—Resolutions reported *August* 4—Committee r.p.

. Considered in Committee *August* 4, 526—Civil Service Estimates — Class IV. — Education, Science, and Art—Class V.—Colonial, Consular, and other Foreign Services—Class VI. — Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes—Class VII.—Miscellaneous, Special, and Temporary Objects —Revenue Departments, £830,896—Post Office, Packet, and Telegraph Services—Supplementary Estimates

Resolutions reported *August* 5

. The First Seven Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to, 561

The Eighth Resolution (£72,105 Colonial Local Revenue, &c.), being read a second time,

Amendt. to leave out "£72,105," and insert "£32,105" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That '£72,105' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 189, N. 10; M. 179; Resolution agreed to

Resolutions 9 to 28 agreed to

Resolution 29 (Supplementary—£5,000, Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens) read a second time, and, after short debate, agreed to

Subsequent Resolutions agreed to

SUMMARY.

Appropriation of Grants.

	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
Deficiencies, 1873-4		439,506	8	11
Supplementary, 1874-5		443,155	0	0
1875-6.				
Navy Services		10,825,194	0	0
Army Services		14,677,700	0	0
Army Purchase Commission ...		636,560	0	0
Civil Services—viz.:				
I. Public Works and Buildings	1,442,489			
II. Salaries, &c. Public Departments...	2,504,768			
III. Law and Justice	4,818,251			
IV. Education, Science, and Art ...	3,016,084			
V. Colonial and Consular Services ...	559,502			
VI. Superannuation, &c.	526,755			
VII. Miscellaneous	123,082			
		12,990,931	0	0
Revenue Departments, &c. ...		7,706,680	0	0
Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School		145,088	0	0
Total ...		£47,864,814	8	11

SUMMARY.

Ways and Means.

Grants out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1874 and 1875;						
Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 1				882,661	8	11
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1876; viz.						
Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 2	7,000,000	0	0			
Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 10	15,000,000	0	0			
Under this Act ...	24,982,153	0	0			
				46,982,153	0	0
Total ...				£47,864,814	8	11

DEFICIENCIES 1873-4.

Committee *Mar* 5—Report *Mar* 8

	Total of Vote £	s.	d.
Navy	240,299	1	5

After short debate, Vote agreed to [222] 1358

Civil Services, viz.,	£	s.	d.
Class I.			
Royal Palaces	1,665	16	2
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	3,423	11	9
County Court Buildings	498	15	2
Surveys of the United Kingdom ...	5,627	4	6
British Consulate Houses, Constantinople, &c.	2,866	17	5
Class II.			
House of Commons Offices ...	102	4	2
Colonial Office	901	5	2
Board of Trade	810	17	10
Civil Service Commission ...	123	14	6
Registrar of Friendly Societies ...	58	18	9
Exchequer and other Offices in Scotland	114	13	11
General Register Office, Ireland ...	777	5	11
Office of Public Works, Ireland ...	463	10	5
Class III.			
Land Registry Office	2	7	6
Metropolitan Police	8	6	7
Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies	20,110	16	1
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, England	205	5	0
Court of Probate, Ireland	1,099	16	9
County Prisons and Reformatories, Ireland	414	2	5
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ireland	3	9	2
Class IV.			
University of London	32	2	2
National Gallery of Ireland ...	36	11	4
Queen's University in Ireland ...	100	10	4
Class V.			
Diplomatic Services	6,940	13	10
Tonnage Bounties, &c., and Liberated African Department ...	1,074	1	0
Class VI.			
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland	45	11	11
Class VII.			
Temporary Commissions	2,482	3	8
Deep Sea Exploring Expedition ...	711	16	3
Total Civil Services Deficiencies	50,702	9	8

Revenue Departments, viz.

Post Office ...	£36,575 2 1					
Post Office Telegraph Service ...	£109,790 8 2					
		146,365	10	3		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

Committee *Mar* 11—Report *Mar* 12

	Total of Vote. £	s.	d.
Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	2,139	7	7
Total of Vote ...	£439,506	8	11

SUPPLEMENTARY 1874-5.

Committee *Mar* 5—Report *Mar* 8

Navy, viz.	£
Charges on Account of Arctic Expedition ... ... [222] 1349	98,620
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Steam Machinery, &c. Breaking up Ships	3,000
Miscellaneous Services	9,000
Ashantee Expedition:—	
Towards defraying the expense of the expedition into Ashantee ...	25,000
Civil Services, viz.:	
Class I.	
Furniture of Public Offices	2,000
Surveys of the United Kingdom ...	5,500
Wellington Monument [222] 1360	750
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
British Embassy Houses and Consular and Legation Buildings [222] 1361	4,000
After short debate Vote agreed to	
Marlborough House	3,000
Class II.	
Home Office and Subordinate Departments	600
Colonial Office	1,250
Charity Commission	3,108
Exchequer and Audit Department ...	1,100
Stationery Office and Printing ...	25,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [222] 1361	
Register Office, General, Scotland ...	962
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Offices ...	375
Local Government Board, Ireland	1,604
After short debate, Vote agreed to [222] 1362	
Public Record Office, Ireland ...	150
Public Works Office, Ireland ...	830
Register Office, General, Ireland ...	540
General Survey and Valuation of Ireland ... ... [222] 1363	15,887
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Class III.	
Law Charges ... [222] 1363	10,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
London Bankruptcy Court ...	1,540
Miscellaneous legal Charges, England	210
Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland ...	957
Registry of Deeds, Ireland ...	365
County prisons and reformatories, Ireland ... ... [222] 1364	1,547
After short debate, Vote agreed to	

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. Total of Vote. £

Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ireland 150
Miscellaneous Legal Charges, Ireland 750

CLASS IV.

National Portrait Gallery 296
Learned Societies 1,547
Public Education, Ireland 18,700
National Gallery, Ireland 100
Queen's University, Ireland
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £223, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Item of £120 for medals and prizes be omitted, &c." (*Mr. Sullivan*); after short debate, Amendt. negatived; Vote agreed to ... [222] 1364 223

CLASS V.

Diplomatic Services [222] 1364 2,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Colonies, grants in aid 3,186
Tonnage bounties
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £18,000, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Item of £12,000 for destruction of Dhows by H.M.S. "Thetis," be omitted, &c." (*Mr. Anderson*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... ... [222] 1365 18,000

CLASS VII.

Temporary Commissions 2,760
Miscellaneous Expenses [222] 1366 2,830
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Repayments to Civil Contingencies Fund
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,247, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Item of £500 for gratuity to Lieutenant Wood (despatches from Coomassie) be omitted, &c." (*Sir Charles Dilke*); after short debate, Amendt withdrawn; Vote agreed to [222] 1366 13,247
Ashantee Expedition (Gratuities, &c.) 33,992
Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company 4,859

Total Civil Services Supplementary 183,915

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office—Telegraph Service ... 123,620

Total of Vote ... £443,155

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1875-6.

COMMITTEE *Mar* 11—REPORT *Mar* 12

Departmental Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty (*Mr. Ward Hunt*) in moving the Navy Estimates

Supply—cont.

Moved, "That 60,000 Men and Boys be employed for the Sea and Coastguard Service for the year ending the 31st March, 1876, including 14,000 Royal Marines," [222] 1634; after long debate, Vote agreed to ... *Numbers.* 60,000

Total of Vote. £

(1.) Wages to Seamen and Marines... 2,636,162

COMMITTEE *April* 9—REPORT *April* 12
(2.) Victuals and Clothing for ditto... 1,106,581
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 654
(3.) Admiralty Office [223] 657 183,916
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(4.) Coast Guard Service, Royal Naval Reserve, &c. ... [223] 658 188,505
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(5.) Scientific Branch [223] 660 107,324
After short debate, Vote agreed to

COMMITTEE *July* 8
(6.) Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,322,069, be granted, &c."
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Samuda*); Motion agreed to; Committee—R.P. [225] 1205
Comm. August 3—After debate, Vote agreed to—*Report August* 4 ... 1,322,069 [226] 489

COMMITTEE *April* 9—REPORT *April* 12
(7.) Victualling Yards at Home and Abroad 75,548
(8.) Medical Establishments at Home and Abroad 64,644
(9.) Marine Divisions [223] 661 18,868
After short debate, Vote agreed to

COMMITTEE *Aug* 3—REPORT *Aug* 4
(10.) Naval Stores for the Building, Repair, and Outfit of the Fleet and Coast Guard, Steam Machinery and Ships built by Contract:
Section I. Naval Stores
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,261,000, be granted, &c."
After short debate, Vote agreed to ... 1,261,000 [226] 489
Section II. Steam Machinery and Ships built by Contract ... 902,608
After debate, Vote agreed to [226] 502
(11.) New Works, Buildings, Machinery, and Repairs
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £652,751, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £644,751, &c." (*Mr. Edwards*); after debate, Moved to report Progress (*Dr. Kenealy*), negatived; Motion agreed to; Vote, as amended, agreed to ... ... [226] 503 644,751

COMMITTEE *April* 9—REPORT *April* 12
(12.) Medicines and Medical Stores ... 73,330
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 661

Supply—cont.		Total of Vote. £
(13.) Martial Law and Law Charges ...		15,904
(14.) Miscellaneous Services ...		148,823
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 661		
Total for the Effective Service ...		8,758,033
(15.) Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines [223] 663		888,211
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
(16.) Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances:		
Section I. Military Pensions and Allowances		681,781
Section II. Civil Pensions and Allowances		284,529
Total for the Naval Service ...		10,612,554
For the Service of other Departments of Government.		
(17.) Army Department (Conveyance of Troops) ... [223] 663		172,090
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Total Navy Estimates ...		£10,784,644

Supplementary 1875-6.

Committee *July* 15—Report *July* 16

Charges consequent on the Voyage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India.

	£	
Vote No. 1.—Sub-head A.—Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines:		
For Wages of additional Officers and Men required to be employed ...		3,500
Vote No. 2.—Victuals and Clothing for Seamen and Marines:		
For Cost of Provisions, &c. of the above		1,200
Vote No. 6.—Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad:		
For Labour at Portsmouth Dockyard in preparing the Ships, repairing them on return, &c. ...		4,580
Vote No. 10, Section 1.—Naval Stores for Building and Repairing the Fleet, &c.	£	
Sub-head C.—Coals ...	13,700	
Other Stores	11,070	
		24,770
Vote No. 10, Section 2, Sub-head E.—Repairs of Ships at other than H.M. Dockyards		1,000
Vote No. 12.—Medicines and Medical Stores, &c.		200
Vote No. 14.—Miscellaneous Services:	£	
For Canal Dues, Pilotage, &c.	2,300	
For Cost of Supplies to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, for Extra Cost of Messing Officers, and for Special Allowances to Mess Servants, &c.	5,300	
		7,600
		42,850

[cont.

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
Committee *Aug* 3—Report *Aug* 4	
(1.) Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines	4,400
After short debate, Vote agreed to [226] 477	
(15.) Half Pay, Officers, Navy and Marines ... ... [226] 477	1,300
After debate, Vote agreed to	
Total Naval Services ...	£10,825,194

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1875-6.

Committee *Mar* 8—Report *Mar* 9

Departmental Statement of the Secretary of State for War (*Mr. Gathorne Hardy*) in moving the Army Estimates

Moved, "That a number of Land Forces not exceeding 129,281 be maintained for the Service, &c. from the 1st day of April 1875, to the 31st day of March 1876" [222] 1413

After long debate, Vote agreed to

Numbers.	*Numbers*
(A.) Total number of Men, exclusive of the Staff of Brigade Depôts to be formed from permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces	126,090
Staff of Brigade Depôts to be formed from Staff of Auxiliary Forces ...	3,191
Total number of Men upon the British Establishment ...	129,281

I. Regular Forces.	£
(1.) General Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges ...	4,543,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [222] 1469	
Committee *April* 5—Report *April* 6	
(2.) Divine Service [223] 322	51,100
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(3.) Administration of Military Law	26,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 324	
(4.) Medical Establishments and Services ... [223] 324	248,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
II. Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.	
Committee *May* 20—Report *May* 21	
(5.) Militia Pay and Allowances	685,300
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 711	
Committee *April* 5—Report *April* 6	
(6.) Yeomanry Cavalry [223] 325	78,900
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(7.) Volunteer Corps	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £437,200, be granted, &c."	

[cont.

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
Moved, "That the Item of £2,800 for payment of Clerks of Lieutenancy be omitted, &c." (*Mr. Gourley*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to [223] 327	437,200
(8.) Army Reserve Force (including Enrolled Pensioners) ...	121,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 332	

III.—COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE STORE ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

(9.) Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £368,700, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £363,950, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Gourley*); after short debate, A. 18, N. 62; M. 41; Vote agreed to [223] 334	368,700
(10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services ...	2,950,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 337	
(11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies	758,100
(12.) Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores ...	986,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 338	

IV.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

(13.) Superintending Establishment of, and Expenditure for, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad ... [223] 345	799,700
After debate, Vote agreed to	

V.—VARIOUS SERVICES.

(14.) Establishments for Military Education ... [223] 349	141,800
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(15.) Miscellaneous Services [223] 351	42,200
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(16.) Administration of the Army ...	210,900
After short debate, Vote agreed to [223] 351	
Total Effective Services	£12,450,000

VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

(17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.	35,300
(18.) Pay of General Officers ...	88,500
(19.) Full Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers and Half-pay	514,600
(20.) Widows' Pensions, &c. ...	146,900
(21.) Pensions for Wounds	16,400
(22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (In-Pensions)	34,300
(23.) Out-Pensions [223] 352	1,201,500
After short debate, Vote agreed to	

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote.
(24.) Superannuation Allowances ...	£167,500
(25.) Militia, Yeomanry, Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps	22,700
Total Non-Effective Services	£2,227,700
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	£14,677,700
Total Amount of Estimate, 1875-6	14,677,700
Deduct estimated Exchequer Extra Receipts	1,189,500
Net Charge for Army Services, 1875-76	£13,488,200

COMMITTEE *July* 30—REPORT *July* 31

£486,560 ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION	£636,560
After short debate, Vote agreed to [226] 283	

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1875-76.

*** The Votes marked † are "to complete sums" for the several Services named.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

COMMITTEE *May* 21—REPORT *May* 24	Total of Vote. £
GREAT BRITAIN:	
(1.) † £25,707, Royal Palaces ...	30,907
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 757	
(2.) † £92,467, Royal Parks	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £92,467, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £90,036, &c." (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, A. 15, N. 53; M. 38; Vote agreed to [224] 760	110,467
(3.) † £116,130, Public Buildings	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £116,130, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £115,630, &c." (*Mr. Cowan*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to [224] 761	139,130
(4.) † £13,400, Furniture of Public Offices	16,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 764	
(5.) † £25,646, Houses of Parliament	30,746
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 764	
(6.) † £19,160, New Home and Colonial Offices ... [224] 765	22,960
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(7.) † £12,376, Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland	14,776
(8.) † £11,809, National Gallery Enlargement	14,109
(9.) † £2,590, Burlington House ...	3,090
(10.) † £134,000, Post Office and Inland Revenue Buildings	160,000

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. — Total of Vote. £

(11.) † £8,038, British Museum Buildings ... [224] 766 — 9,538
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(12.) † £33,980, County Courts ... — 40,680
(13.) † £8,006, Science and Art Department ... [224] 767 — 9,606
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(14.) † £111,300, Surveys of the United Kingdom ... [224] 768 — 133,500
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(15.) † £6,649, Harbours of Refuge — 7,949
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 770
(16.) † £7,500, Metropolitan Fire Brigade ... [224] 770
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,500, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £501, &c." (*Mr. Sullivan*); Amendt. negatived; Vote agreed to — 10,000
(17.) † £195,091, Rates on Government Property ... [224] 771 — 233,991
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(18.) † £2,901, Wellington Monument — 3,401
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 773
(19.) † £66,700, Natural History Museum ... [224] 775 — 80,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(20.) † £5,580, Metropolitan Police Courts ... ... — 6,680
(21.) † £63,400, New Courts of Justice, &c. ... ... [224] 775 — 76,100
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(22.) † £450, Ramsgate Harbour ... — 550
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 776
(23.) † £8,400, New Palace at Westminster—Acquisition of Lands, &c. — 10,000

IRELAND:

(24.) † £147,711, Public Buildings ... — 177,211

ABROAD:

(25.) † £14,510, Lighthouses Abroad — 17,410
(26.) † £59,738, Embassy Houses and Consular Buildings ... ... — 71,638

Total ... £1,430,439

SUPPLEMENTARY 1875-6.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5

(2.) Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens ... [226] 574 — 5,000
Report Aug 5—Resolution 29, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted for Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens;" after short debate, Resolution agreed to
(5.) Houses of Parliament ... — 500
(12.) County Courts Buildings ... — 6,000
(24.) Marlborough House ... ... — 550

Total Civil Services, Class I. ... £1,442,489

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND: — Total of Vote. £

COMMITTEE *June* 11—REPORT *June* 14

(1.) † £36,646, House of Lords Offices — 43,946
(2.) † £41,651, House of Commons Offices ... ... [224] 1764 — 49,951
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(3.) † £47,516, Treasury and Subordinate Departments... [224] 1764 — 57,016
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(4.) † £73,272, Home Office and Subordinate Departments [224] 1765 — 87,872
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(5.) † £51,692, Foreign Office ... — 61,792
(6.) † £27,738, Colonial Office ... — 33,238
(7.) † £29,252, Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,252, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £27,252, &c." (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, A. 27, N. 165; M. 138; Vote agreed to [224] 1766 — 35,052
(8.) † £105,531, Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments ... — 126,631
After short debate, Vote agreed to [224] 1768
(9.) † £2,249, Privy Seal Office
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,249, be granted, &c.;" after debate, A. 124, N. 44; M. 80; Vote agreed to [224] 1772 — 2,749

REPORT *June* 14

First Six Resolutions agreed to
Seventh Resolution (£29,252, Privy Council); Moved to leave out "£29,252," and insert "£27,252" (*Mr. Dillwyn*) *v.*; after short debate, on Question, "That '£29,252' stand part, &c.;" A. 185, N. 18; M. 167; Resolution agreed to; subsequent Resolutions agreed to [224] 1879

COMMITTEE *June* 25—REPORT *June* 28

(10.) † £25,201, Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department) ... ... — 33,401
(11.) † £15,083, Civil Service Commission ... ... — 20,483
(12.) † £13,904, Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission ... ... — 18,504
(13.) † £6,500, Inclosure and Drainage Acts Expenses ... ... — 8,600
(14.) † £34,125, Exchequer and Audit Department ... [225] 624 — 45,325
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(15.) † £2,198, Friendly Societies, Registrars of ... [225] 626 — 2,998
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(16.) † £521,529, Local Government Board ... [225] 627 — 695,529
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(17.) † £11,304, Lunacy Commission — 15,004
(18.) † £40,550, Mint [225] 628 — 54,050
After short debate, Vote agreed to

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
(19.) † £12,780, National Debt Office	16,980
(20.) † £16,650, Patent Office ...	22,050
(21.) † £17,161, Paymaster General's Office	22,861
(22.) † £17,270, Public Record Office	22,970
(23.) † £3,799, Public Works Loan Commission	4,999
(24.) † £33,901, Register Office, General	45,101
Committee *June* 29—Report *June* 30	
(25.) † £360,993, Stationery Office and Printing ... [225] 743	480,993
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(26.) † £18,914, Woods, Forests, &c., Office of ... [225] 744	25,014
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(27.) † £33,490, Works and Public Buildings, Office of [225] 744	44,590
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Committee *July* 2—Report *July* 5	
(28.) † £18,000, Secret Service	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £18,000, be granted, &c."	
Amendt. at end of Question to add "provided that no part of this sum shall be applied to the increase of salaries" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... [225] 920	24,000
Scotland :	
(29.) † £4,852, Exchequer and other Offices	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,852, be granted, &c."	
Moved to omit Item £99 for Queen's Plate, Edinburgh (*Sir A. Lusk*); after short debate, A. 43, N. 154; M. 111; Vote agreed to [225] 921	6,352
(30.) † £9,567, Fishery Board ...	12,567
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 923	
(31.) † £4,460, Lunacy Commission ...	5,960
(32.) † £5,045, Register Office, General	6,645
(33.) † £60,235, Board of Supervision	80,135
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 930	
Ireland :	
(34.) † £5,360, Lord Lieutenant's Household ... [225] 932	6,960
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(35.) † £20,165, Chief Secretary's Office	26,765
(36.) † £265, Boundary Survey ...	415
(37.) † £1,621, Charitable Donations and Bequests Office [225] 934	2,071
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(38.) † £82,355, Local Government Board	109,755
(39.) † £4,221, Public Record Office ...	5,571
Committee *July* 6—Report *July* 8	
(40.) † £20,961, Public Works Office	27,861
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1010	

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
Committee *July* 2—Report *July* 5	
(41.) † £14,331, Register Office, General	18,931
(42.) † £16,600, General Survey and Valuation	22,000
(43.) † £25,692, Pauper Lunatics ...	55,692
Total ...	£2,489,379
Supplementary 1875-6.	
Committee *Aug* 4—Report *Aug* 5	
(2.) House of Commons Offices ...	2,200
(38.) Local Government Board, Ireland	13,189
Total Civil Services, Class II. ...	£2,504,768

Class III.—Law and Justice.

Committee *July* 6—Report *July* 8	
England :	£
(1.) † £39,996, Law Charges ...	53,396
(2.) † £135,079, Criminal Prosecutions	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £135,079, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £131,205, &c." (*Mr. Gorst*); after short debate, A. 39, N. 266; M. 227; Vote agreed to [225] 1012	180,079
(3.) † £129,879, Court of Chancery	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £129,879, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £129,379, &c." (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*); after short debate, A. 120, N. 177; M. 57; Vote agreed to [225] 1022	173,079
(4.) † £46,526, Common Law Courts	61,926
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1023	
(5.) † £38,635, Court of Bankruptcy	51,535
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1024	
(6.) † £299,758, County Courts ...	399,658
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1024	
(7.) † £69,186, Probate and Divorce Courts	91,686
(8.) † £9,242, Admiralty Court Registry	12,242
(9.) † £4,048, Land Registry Office	5,398
(10.) † £10,574, Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	14,074
(11.) † £240,395, Metropolitan Police	410,395
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1025	
(12.) † £732,598, County and Borough Police, Great Britain [225] 1026	734,098
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(13.) † £335,227, Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies	446,227
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1027	
(14.) † £75,990, County Prisons, Great Britain ... [225] 1027	101,490
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(15.) † £154,527, Reformatories and Industrial Schools, Great Britain	229,527

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. — Total of Vote.

£

(16.) † £22,758, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum [225] 1029 — 30,258
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(17.) † £14,090, Miscellaneous Legal Charges ... ... — 18,690

COMMITTEE *July* 9—REPORT *July* 12

SCOTLAND:

(18.) † £51,305, Criminal Proceedings
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £51,305, be granted, &c."
Moved, to report Progress (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [225] 1313 — 68,405
(19.) † £44,396, Courts of Law and Justice ... ... — 58,996
(20.) † £23,916, Register House Departments ... ... — 31,816
(21.) † £1,847, Prisons and Judicial Statistics ... ... — 24,621

COMMITTEE *July* 15—REPORT *July* 16

IRELAND:

(22.) † £58,653, Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £58,653, be granted, &c.;" A. 216, N. 18; M. 198 [225] 1526
Report July 16—Third Resolution £58,653 (Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions) read a second time; Moved to reduce the Vote by £100 (*Captain Nolan*); Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Ronayne*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned; Debate resumed *July* 30; Question put, and agreed to; Resolution agreed to [226] 162 — 78,153

COMMITTEE *July* 9—REPORT *July* 12

(23.) † £32,851 Court of Chancery — 43,651
(24.) † £20,740, Common Law Courts — 27,440
(25.) † £7,085, Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency ... ... — 9,335
(26.) † £9,481, Landed Estates Court — 12,481
After short debate, Vote agreed to [225] 1314
(27.) † £8,773, Probate Court ... — 11,623
(28.) † £1,255, Admiralty Court Registry ... ... — 1,705
(29.) † £13,891, Registry of Deeds ... — 18,391
(30.) † £2,403, Registry of Judgments — 3,153
(31.) † £101,368, Dublin Metropolitan Police ... ... — 135,118
(32.) † £745,037, Constabulary
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £745,037, be granted, &c.;" Committee—R.P.

Committee July 30—Vote again proposed; Moved to report Progress; after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [226] 284 — 1,073,037
(33.) † £30,800, Government Prisons — 41,000
(34.) † £67,721, County Prisons and Reformatories ... ... — 90,221

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. — Total of Vote.

£

(35.) † £4,081, Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ... ... — 5,581

COMMITTEE *July* 30—REPORT *July* 31

(36.) £52,366, Miscellaneous Legal Charges ... ... — 69,766

Total Civil Services, Class III. ... — £4,818,251

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

COMMITTEE *July* 1—REPORT *July* 2

GREAT BRITAIN: — £

(1.) † £1,040,563, Public Education — 1,548,563
After debate, Vote agreed to [225] 821
(2.) † £213,552, Science and Art Department ... [225] 853 — 286,252
After debate, Vote agreed to

COMMITTEE *Aug* 3—REPORT *Aug* 4

(3.) † £82,276, British Museum ... — 107,471

COMMITTEE *July* 30—REPORT *July* 31

(4.) † £6,726, National Gallery ... — 6,346
After short debate, Vote agreed to [226] 287
(5.) † £1,506, National Portrait Gallery ... ... — 1,956
(6.) † £9,550, Learned Societies, &c.
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £9,550, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Item £10,000 for the Meteorological Committee of Royal Society be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. M'Lagan*); after short debate, A. 43, N. 56; M. 13; Vote agreed to ... ... [226] 287 — 12,550
(7.) † £7,668, University of London
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,668, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (*Mr. Meldon*); Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [226] 289 — 10,063

COMMITTEE *July* 1—REPORT *July* 2

SCOTLAND:

(8.) † £238,410, Public Education
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £238,410, be granted, &c.;"
After debate, Moved to report Progress (*Dr. Cameron*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... [225] 856 — 356,410
(9.) † £4,997, Board of Education
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,997, be granted, &c."
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. M'Lagan*); Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [225] 859 — 6,497

COMMITTEE *July* 31—REPORT *Aug* 2

(10.) † £13,950, Universities, &c., in Scotland
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,950, be granted, &c."

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,750, &c." (*Dr. Cameron*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; original Motion withdrawn	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,750, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,630, &c." (*Sir Charles Dilke*); after short debate, A. 12, N. 111; M. 99; Vote agreed to [226] 294	18,450
(11.) † £1,500, National Gallery, Scotland	2,100

IRELAND:

(12.) † £488,668, National Education	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £488,668, be granted, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Meldon*); Motion withdrawn	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £486,318, &c." (*Mr. Meldon*); Amendt. withdrawn	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £458,554, &c." (*Mr. Ward*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... [226] 313	454,368

COMMITTEE *Aug* 3—REPORT *Aug* 4

(13.) † £505, Commissioners of Education (Endowed Schools)	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £505, be granted, &c."	
Moved, to report Progress (*Mr. Meldon*); after short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 88; M. 65	
Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (*Mr. Parnell*); Motion withdrawn; Committee—R.P.; *Comm. Aug* 4; Vote agreed to ... [226] 502	655

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5

(14.) † £1,739, National Gallery ...	2,339
(15.) † £1,150, Royal Irish Academy	2,000
(16.) † £3,648, Queen's University	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,648, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,387, &c." (*Mr. Errington*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [226] 526	4,273
(17.) † £4,926, Queen's Colleges ...	4,176
Total ...	£2,824,274

SUPPLEMENTARY 1875-6

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5

(3.) British Museum	1,705
(4.) National Gallery, England ...	1,880
(7a.) Sub-Wealden Exploration (Re-vote)	1,000
(12.) Public Education, Ireland ...	185,000
(16.) Queen's University, Ireland ..	425
(17.) Queen's Colleges, Ireland ...	1,800
Total Civil Services, Class IV. ...	£3,016,084

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

CLASS V.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5	Total of Vote.
(1.) † £144,742, Diplomatic Services	£198,742
(2.) † £186,139, Consular Services	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £186,139, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £182,574, &c." (*Mr. J. Holms*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [226] 530	248,039
(3.) † £72,105, Colonies, Grants-in-Aid	42,705
(4.) † £2,435, Orange River Territory and St. Helena	3,335
(5.) † £3,082, Slave Trade, Commissions for Suppression of ...	3,982
(6.) † £9,173, Tonnage Bounties, &c.	12,173
(7.) † £4,176, Emigration	5,526
(8.) † £3,800, Treasury Chest ...	5,000
Total ...	£519,502

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1875-6

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5

(3.) Aid of Local Revenue, Fiji Islands	40,000
Report Aug 5—Res. 1 to 7 agreed to; Res. 8 (Colonies, Grants in aid) read 2°; Amendt. to leave out "£72,105" and insert "£32,105" (*Sir W. Lawson*); on Question, "That '72,105' stand part, &c.;" A. 189, N. 10; M. 179; Res. agreed to; Res. 9 to 23 agreed to [226] 561	
Total Civil Services, Class V....	£559,502

CLASS VI. — SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5	£
(1.) † £325,359, Superannuation and Retired Allowances	430,359
(2.) † £27,600, Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c.	36,700
(3.) † £23,500, Relief of Distressed British Seamen	31,000
(4.) † £14,071, Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland	18,671
(5.) † £3,637, Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c., Great Britain ...	4,837
(6.) † £3,988, Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c. Ireland ...	5,188
Total Civil Services, Class VI. ...	£526,755

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, SPECIAL, AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5	
(1.) † £28,722, Temporary Commissions	18,822
(2.) † £2,520, Deep Sea Exploring Expedition	3,420
(3.) † £917, Arctic Expedition ...	1,217
(4.) † £3,373, Miscellaneous Expenses	5,873
Total ...	£29,332

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote.
SUPPLEMENTARY 1875-6.	£
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5	
(1.) Temporary Commissions ...	16,000
(5.) Paris International Maritime Exhibition	2,000
(6.) Entertainment of the Sultan of Zanzibar	7,500
(7.) Repayment of Warrington and Stockport Railway Deposit ...	8,250
COMMITTEE *July* 15—REPORT *July* 16	
(8.) H.R.H. The Prince of Wales—Visit to India	60,000
Total Civil Services, Class VII....	£123,082

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1875-76.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5	
Vote I. † £830,896, For the Salaries and Expenses of the Customs Department	996,896
Vote II. † £1,415,172, For the Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department	1,697,172

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote.
Vote III. † £2,530,210, For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and of Government Annuities and Insurances, and of the Collection of the Post Office Revenue	£ 3,036,210
Vote IV. † £652,688, For the Post Office Packet Service	878,688
Vote V. † £735,714, For the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service	1,097,714
After short debate, Vote agreed to [226] 535	
Total Revenue Departments ...	£7,706,680

COMMITTEE *Aug* 3—REPORT *Aug* 4	
GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL.	
Advances during the year ending 31st March 1876 for defraying the expenses of Greenwich Hospital and School ... [226] 504	£ 145,088
After short debate, Vote agreed to	

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Observations, The Lord Chancellor *Feb* 5, 222] 35
. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *Feb* 8, 147 (No. 10)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 23, 737
. *The Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords*, Notice of Amendments, Lord Redesdale, Lord Penzance *Mar* 1, 985
. Committee, after short debate *Mar* 4, 1174
. *The Court of Ultimate Appeal*, Notice of Motion, Mr. Spencer Walpole *Mar* 5, 1284; Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, Mr. Spencer Walpole *Mar* 11, 1603
. Report *Mar* 8, 1371; after short debate, Order discharged; Bill withdrawn (No. 29)

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª, after debate *April* 9, 223] 574 (No. 48)
. Read 2ª, after debate *April* 16, 1081
. Committee *April* 23, 1494
. Report *April* 29, 1797 (No. 66)
Read 3ª* *May* 7
c. Read 1º* (*Mr. Attorney General*) *May* 10
224] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2º" *June* 10, 1631
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Watkin Williams*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' [*cont.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) *Amendment* (*No.* 2) *Bill*—cont.
&c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Assheton Cross*); debate adjourned
224] Debate resumed *June* 14, 1815; after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2º [Bill 162]
225] Question, Mr. Lopes; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 21, 257
. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July* 5, 953; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
. Committee—R.P. *July* 13, 1381
226] Committee—R.P. *August* 4, 543
. Committee; Report *August* 5, 602
. Considered *August* 6, 625; after debate, Bill re-comm.; Committee; Report; Considered; read 3º
l. Returned from Commons *August* 7 (No. 270)
. Commons Amendts. considered *August* 9, 761; after short debate, several Amendts. agreed to, with Amendts.; and some disagreed to; and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendts.: The Committee to meet forthwith: Report from Committee of the reason prepared by them; read, and agreed to; and a Message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with the reason
c. Lords Amendts. to Commons Amendts. considered *August* 9
Resolved, "That this House doth agree to the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Amendts. [*cont.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) *Amendment* (*No.* 2) *Bill*—cont.
made by this House; and do not insist on the Amendts. to which the Lords have disagreed
l. Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77]

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) *Amendment* [*Salaries*], *&c.*
Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to *June* 24, [225] 529
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July* 16, 1591; after debate, Motion agreed to; a Resolution considered in Committee, and reported

Survey (Great Britain) Acts Continuance Bill (*Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 20 [Bill 181]
Read 2° * *May* 24
Committee *; Report *May* 31
Read 3° * *June* 1
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 3 (No. 128)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *June* 25
Read 3ª * *June* 28
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 32]

SWANSTON, Mr. A., *Bandon*
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 1502
Supply—Consular Establishments Abroad, &c. [226] 533

TALBOT, Mr. J. G., *Kent, W.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [225] 1852
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 5, [223] 126
Canadian Parliament, The, [224] 1625
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 4, [225] 1740
Consular Chaplains, Res. [225] 1267
Criminal Law—Violent Assaults, Sentence for, [226] 172
Education Department—New Code, 1875, Motion for an Address, [222] 1515
Education Department—Normal School Teachers, [225] 1141
Education in Rural Districts, Res. [222] 1072, 1121
Metropolis—St. James's Park, Lighting of, [226] 858
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Select Committee, [224] 1952
Parliament—Public Business, [226] 93
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 68, [224] 889
Public Worship Facilities, Comm. [222] 1529; Amendt. 1531
Supply—Law Charges, England, [225] 1020

TAYLOR, Mr. D., *Coleraine*
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. [222] 1648

TAYLOR, Mr. P. A., *Leicester Bo.*
Army—Reduction of the Land Forces, Res. [222] 1409
Criminal Law—Staleybridge, Sentence on a Child at, [222] 1046
Law and Justice—Worthing Magistrates, [224] 288
Master and Servant Act—John Corry, Case of, [223] 17
Luke Hills, Case of, [222] 1485, 1610, 1611
Master and Servant Act, Motion for an Address, [223] 102, 110; 464a
Metropolis—Good Friday, Musical Performances on—Lord Chamberlain's Licences, [224] 468, 469
Mutiny, 2R. [222] 1593; Comm. Amendt. [223] 68; *cl.* 107, Amendt. 133; Amendt. 135
Navy—Crime and Punishment, Report on, [223] 1509
Navy (Return of Crime and Punishment), Res. [225] 1411, 1417
Offences against the Person Act Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [224] 1853
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Business of the House—Count-out, [225] 1767
Privilege—Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 984
Sittings of the House, [222] 1888
Restriction on Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties, 2R. [226] 599
Sanitary Acts—Impure Water, Metropolis, [222] 624
Sunday Act—Brighton Aquarium, &c. [225] 1809
Supply—Report—Governors, Salaries and Allowances of, &c., [226] 573
Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1156

Teinds (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Minto*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 26 (No. 67)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *May* 10, [224] 371

TEMPLE, Right Hon. W. F. COWPER-, *Hants, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 45, [226] 195
Epping Forest, Comm. [222] 1039
Medical Education of Women, [226] 267
National Gallery, [223] 621
New Forest—Deer Removal Act (1851), Motion for a Select Committee, [222] 1951
Office of Works—Surveyor, Payment of, [225] 911
Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women), 2R. [222] 1123, 1169

Tenants Compensation Bill
(*Sir Thomas Acland, Lord George Cavendish, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Colonel Kingscote*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 29 [Bill 149]
2R. [Dropped]

TENNANT, Mr. R., *Leeds*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 44, Amendt. [226] 137; Amendt. 138; Amendt. 139
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1348
Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 670; Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1332
Factory Acts Consolidation, [222] 485
Municipal Elections (Cumulative Vote), 2R. [225] 1439
Rivers, Pollution of, [226] 125

The Tichborne Case
The Queen v. Castro
Petition of Thomas Biddulph and Others, Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Mr. Assheton Cross *April* 16, [223] 1160
The Lord Chief Justice of England, Observations, Mr. Bulwer; Reply, Mr. Whalley *April* 19, [223] 1228
The Trial at Bar, Question, Dr. Kenealy; Answer, Mr. Disraeli; debate thereon *April* 19, [223] 1216
Petitions, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Dr. Kenealy; Personal Explanation, Mr. W. E. Forster *April* 20, [223] 1281
Notice of Motion, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Dr. Kenealy *April* 20, [223] 1287
Orders of the Day postponed (*Mr. Disraeli*) *April* 23, [223] 1513
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission, to consist of Members of both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the matters complained of with respect to the Government Prosecution of The Queen *v.* Castro, and to the conduct of the Trial at Bar and incidents connected therewith, and certain incidents of the said trial which have occurred subsequent thereto" (*Dr. Kenealy*); after long debate, Question put; A. 1, N. 433; M. 432
Personal Explanation, Lord Coleridge; Observations, Lord Cairns *April* 26, [223] 1614; Personal Explanation, Sir Robert Peel, 1638; Personal Explanation, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Sir Robert Peel *May* 6, [224] 175

Tichborne Trial, The
Commitments for Contempt of Court, Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 23, [223] 231
Contempt of Court—Mr. Skipworth—Irregular Petition, Petition presented (*Mr. Whalley*) *April* 14, [223] 877; the Petition, being irregular, was not received
Address for Returns of Proceedings and Expenditure (*Mr. Whalley*) *April* 20, [223] 1360; after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Asshe-
226]ton Cross *July* 30, 222; Question, Dr. Kenealy; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 3, 445; Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 4, 524; Questions, Dr. Kenealy; Answers, Mr. Assheton Cross *August* 5, 554; Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith, 558

THYNNE, Lord H. F., *Wiltshire, S.*
Elementary Education Act — London School Board, [224] 1463

TILLETT, Mr. J. H., *Norwich*
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Res. [223] 1058

Tonnage Admeasurement Bill
(*Captain Pim, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 16 [Bill 98]
2R. [Dropped]

TORR, Mr. J., *Liverpool*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 11, [226] 72
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt. [223] 1238
Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment, 2R. [222] 806
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 12, [225] 265
Poor Removal, 2R. [225] 1783

TORRENS, Mr. W. T. M., *Finsbury*
Army (Recruits), [224] 703
Army Organization — Recruits, Res. [223] 1223
Army—Military Officers, Removal of, Motion for an Address, [224] 1426, 1428
Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 742
Cape of Good Hope, [223] 722
County Courts — Imprisonment for Debt — William Smallbones, Case of, [226] 293
Metropolitan Poor Act—Hampstead Fever and Small Pox Hospital, Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [224] 1944
Parliament — Privilege (Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee), [223] 794

Towns Rating (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Butt, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Ronayne*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 139]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 12, [224] 539
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Vance*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *May* 13, 627
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Captain Nolan*); after short debate, A. 52, N. 127; M. 75
Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Henry Havelock*); after further short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question again proposed; Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn* *July* 21

Tracy, Hon. C. R. D. Hanbury-, *Montgomery, &c.*
Arctic Expedition—Chaplain, Appointment of a, [223] 469a, 784
Army — Ordnance — Heavy Muzzle-Loading Guns, [226] 560
Navy—Navigating Officers, [223] 20
Navy — Promotion and Retirement, Res. Amendt. [224] 1277
Navy Estimates—Scientific Departments, [223] 660
Ordnance Select Committee, Res. [225] 317

Trade Marks—Legislation
Question, Dr. Cameron ; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *Mar* 22, [223] 139
Trade Marks, Germany . . *P.P.* [1207]

Traffic Regulation (Dublin) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered ; read 1º* *July* 7 [Bill 244]
Read 2º* *July* 12
Committee* ; Report *July* 26
Considered* *July* 27
Read 3º* *July* 28
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord President*) *July* 29 (No. 239)
Read 2ª *August* 3, [226] 433
Committee* ; Report *August* 5
Read 3ª* *August* 6
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxcv]

Training Schools and Ships Bill
(*Captain Pim, Mr. Coope*)
c. Ordered ; read 1º* *Mar* 9 [Bill 89]
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *April* 6, [223] 399

Tramways Orders Confirmation Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Dunmore*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª* *April* 26 (No. 69)
Read 2ª* *May* 3
Committee* *June* 11
Report* *June* 17
Read 3ª* *June* 18
c. Read 1º* (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) *June* 24
Read 2º* *June* 25 [Bill 220]
Committee*—R.P. *July* 5
Committee* ; Report *July* 8
Considered* *July* 12
Read 3º* *July* 13
l. Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. clxvii]

Treaties of Vienna (1815) *and Paris* (1856)—*Great Britain, Austria, and France*—see title *Foreign Affairs*

Tremayne, Mr. J., *Cornwall, E.*
Elementary Education Act—Loans to School Boards, [222] 993
Fisheries—Destruction of Sea Fish by Torpedoes, [224] 1403

Trevelyan, Mr. G. O., *Hawick, &c.*
Criminal Law—Galashiels, Fatal Occurrence near—Prosecution of a Constable, [226] 378
Household Franchise (Counties), 2R. [225] 1094, 1120
Parliament—Chairman of Ways and Means, [223] 1637
Regimental Exchanges, Leave, [222] 123 ; 2R. Amendt. 640, 697 ; Comm. 1244 ; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1827 ; Amendt. 1889
Sheriff Courts (Scotland), [224] 925
Tweed Fisheries Act—Report of the Special Commissioners, [223] 973

Trevor, Lord A. Hill-, *Downshire*
Fishery Harbours and Stations (Ireland)—Ardglass, [224] 1234

Tribunals of Commerce Bill
(*Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Ripley*)
c. Ordered ; read 1º* *Feb* 9 [Bill 42]
2R. [Dropped]

Triennial Parliaments Bill
c. Motion for Leave (*Dr. Kenealy*) *June* 15, [224] 1955 [House counted out]
Motion for Leave (*Dr. Kenealy*) *June* 17, [225] 138 ; after debate, Question put ; A. 11, N. 68 ; M. 57

Turkey
Commercial Treaties with Servia and Roumania, Question, Observations, Lord Stratheden ; Reply, The Earl of Derby *Feb* 15, [222] 305 ; *Feb* 25, 836 ; Question, Lord Carlingford ; Answer, The Earl of Derby *Mar* 9, 1482 *P.P.* [1242]
Consular Tribunals, Question, Mr. Scourfield ; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 30, [226] 218 *P.P.* [1368]
Moldau-Wallachia and Servia, Question, Mr. Ashley ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 23, [223] 223
Roumania—The Outrage on Mr. and Mrs. Dodsham, Question, Mr. Pease ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Mar* 18, [223] 24
Treatment of Christian Converts, Question, Mr. Baxter ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 22, [225] 1811 *Parl. P.* [1281]
Turkey and Eastern European Powers, Question, Observations, Lord Campbell ; Reply, The Earl of Derby *Mar* 18, [223] 11

Turkey—Ottoman Porte, &c.
Moved to resolve, That this House concurs with Her Majesty's Government as to the illegality of the demand addressed to the Ottoman Porte by the Three Powers, Austria, the German Empire, and Russia, in their identic note of 20th October 1874 (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *July* 26, [226] 10 ; after debate, Previous Question put ; resolved in the negative
Then it was moved to resolve, That this House regrets that no effectual measures seem to have been taken to prevent or to retard the definitive conclusion of a treaty between Austro-Hungary and the Danubian Principalities (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) ; Motion withdrawn

Turkey, State of—Treaty of Paris, 1856
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 18, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of any Correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Sublime Porte relating to the non-fulfilment of the provisions of the Khathy Humaiöun by the Government of the Sultan between 1856 and the present time; and, of Circular Memorandum of Fuad Pasha, dated July 1867, to the representatives of the Porte at the different Courts of Europe on the progress of the fulfilment of the engagement of the Khathy Hamaiöun" (*Mr. Reginald Yorke*) *v.*, [225] 181; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put, and agreed to

Turnpike Acts Continuance
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Seventh Schedule of 'The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874'" *Feb* 23
Committee nominated as follows:—Lord George Cavendish (Chairman), Mr. Beach, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Clare Read, Lord Henry Thynne, and Mr. Welby
Instruction to the Committee that they have power to inquire and report to the House under what conditions, with reference to the rate of interest, expenses of management, maintenance of road, payment of debt, and term of years, or other special arrangements the Acts of the Trusts mentioned should be continued (*Mr. Sclater-Booth*)
Report of Select Comm. *May* 18 *P.P.* 208

Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c. Bill
(*Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Sclater-Booth*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 21 [Bill 216]
Read 2° * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 13
Considered * *July* 19
Read 3° * *July* 22
l. Read 1ᵃ * (*Earl of Jersey*) *July* 23 (No. 222)
Read 2ᵃ * *July* 29
Committee * *August* 3
Report *August* 5, [226] 550
Read 3ᵃ * *August* 6
Royal Assent *August* 11 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. cxciv]

Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bill
(*Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Clare Read*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 21 [Bill 183]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Committee *; Report *May* 31
Read 3° * *June* 1
l. Read 1ᵃ * (*The Earl of Jersey*) *June* 3
Read 2ᵃ * *June* 11 (No. 129)
Committee * *June* 17
Report * *June* 18
Read 3ᵃ * *June* 21
Royal Assent *June* 29 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 35]

Turnpike Trusts
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 26, To leave out from "That," and add "it is expedient that legislation should take place, without further delay, dealing in a comprehensive manner with the future maintenance of roads" (*Sir George Jenkinson*) *v.*, [222] 944; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

United Parishes (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Dalrymple, Colonel Alexander, Mr. M'Lagan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9 [Bill 201]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 27

United States
Philadelphia International Exhibition, Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 4, [222] 1180
Treaty of Washington—Canadian Lobsters—British Columbia, Question, Sir Arthur Monck; Answer, Mr. Bourke *April* 9, [223] 605

Universities (Scotland) (Degrees to Women) Bill
(*Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Orr Ewing, Dr. Cameron*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 6]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 3, [222] 1123
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Maitland*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 151, N. 194; M. 43
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off
Division List, A. and N. 1169

Unseaworthy Ships Bill
(*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
226] *c.* Motion for Leave (*Sir Charles Adderley*) *July* 28, 145; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 274]
Read 2°, after long debate *July* 30, 225
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *August* 2, 379
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the overloading of merchant ships cannot be effectually restrained unless owners and captains are prohibited from loading their ships beyond a load-line limit of safety which has either been sanctioned by the Government, or submitted to the Government for record" (*Mr. E. J. Reed*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered *August* 5, 575 [Bill 281]
Read 3°, after short debate *August* 6, 617
l. Read 1ᵃ (*Lord President*), after short debate *August* 6, 614 (No. 265)
Read 2ᵃ, after short debate *August* 9, 741
Committee; Report *August* 10, 848
Read 3ᵃ *August* 11, 848
c. *Deck Cargoes*, Question, Mr. E. J. Reed; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *August* 11, 851
l. Royal Assent *August* 13 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 88]

Uruguay—Atrocities in Monte Video
  Question, Captain Pim ; Answer, Mr. Bourke *Feb* 26, [222] 943

Vaccination Acts—Skipton and Keighley
  Question, Mr. Beckett-Denison ; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *May* 3, [223] 1961

Valuation Bill—Tithe Assessment
  Question, Sir Edward Watkin ; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 15, [223] 969

VANCE, Mr. J., *Armagh City*
  Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [224] 514
  Elementary Education Provisional Orders Confirmation (Caister, &c.), 3R. [223] 296
  Infanticide, 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [226] 339
  Ireland—Blackwater Bridge, [223] 1820
    Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, [223] 1955
  Ireland, Royal Residence in, Motion for an Address, [225] 563
  Municipal Corporations (Ireland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [223] 295
  Offences against the Person, [225] 952 ; Lords Amendts. Consid. [226] 867
  Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [223] 1668 ; *cl.* 3, 1843, 1851, 1852 ; *cl.* 5, [224] 34
  Science and Art Department (Dublin), Res. [225] 1410
  Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. Amendt. [224] 540

VERNON, Lord
  Lichfield Capitular Estates, [226] 550

VILLIERS, Right Hon. C. P., *Wolverhampton*
  Sale of Food and Drugs, Comm. *cl.* 3, [223] 1265 ; *cl.* 5, 1273 ; *cl.* 9, [224] 201 ; *cl.* 24, 597

VIVIAN, Lord
  Increase of the Episcopate, Comm. *add. cl.* [222] 1479

VIVIAN, Mr. A. P., *Cornwall, W.*
  Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [223] 330
  Mercantile Marine—Lighthouses—Telegraphic Communication, [224] 1128
  Post Office Telegraphs—Lundy Island, Station on, [222] 1488

VIVIAN, Mr. H. Hussey, *Glamorganshire*
  Employers and Workmen, 2R. [225] 680

Vivisection—A Royal Commission
  Question, Mr. Lyon Playfair ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *May* 24, [224] 794 ; Question, Observations, Lord Henniker ; Reply, The Duke of Richmond *May* 28, 993
    Copy of Royal Commission . . *P.P. l.* 206

Vivisection Regulation Bill [H.L.]
  (*The Lord Henniker*)
l. Presented ; read 1ª* *May* 4 (No. 85)
  Order for 2R. discharged ; Bill withdrawn *August* 3, [226] 432

WADDY, Mr. S. D., *Barnstaple*
  Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1758 ; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1759
  Artizans Dwellings, Leave, [222] 112 ; 2R. 345
  Common Law Procedure Act (1852) Amendment, 2R. [222] 415
  Increase of the Episcopate, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [224] 1082
  Infanticide, Comm. *cl.* 2, [224] 1773
  Law and Justice—Circuits of the Judges, [224] 1922
  Medical Education, Council of — Diplomas, [224] 470
  Offences against the Person Act Amendment, 2R. [224] 1867
  Parliament — Privilege — Queen v. Castro—Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 1017, 1181
  Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [224] 486
  Supply—Treasury, The, [224] 1765
  Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 16, [225] 988 ; *cl.* 17, 991
  Tichborne Prosecution, Motion for Returns of Proceedings and Expenditure, [223] 1361

WAIT, Mr. W. K., *Gloucester*
  Arctic Expedition—Sub-Lieutenant Franklin, [222] 623
  Army—Adjutants of Militia, [223] 970
  Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 13, Motion for reporting Progress, [223] 762
  China—Margary, Mr., Massacre of, at Manwine, [222] 1878 ; [223] 1448
  Education Department—Bristol School Board, [225] 1735
  Law and Justice—Frome Magistrates, [224] 20
  Parliament—Sittings of the House, [222] 1888
  Sugar Convention, 1864—Refined Sugar, [224] 1810
  Sugar Duties—International Convention, [225] 1578

Wales—Administration of Justice
  Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 8, To leave out from " That," and add " a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in those portions of the Principality of Wales where the Welsh language prevails, and to consider the expediency of appointing official interpreters to attend the Courts there " (*Mr. Morgan Lloyd*) *v.*, [222] 1394 ; Question proposed, " That the words, &c. ;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Wales, South—The Lock-out in
  Question, Mr. Macdonald ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 22, [223] 138

Wales, The Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India
225] Notice, Mr. Disraeli *July* 5, 953 ; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Disraeli ; short debate thereon
. *July* 8, 1145 ; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ;
. Answer, Mr. Disraeli *July* 12, 1327
. Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 15, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient that any part of the expenses of the personal entertainment of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his proposed visit to India, should be charged on the revenues of India" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*, 1487 ; after debate, Question put, "That the words, &c. ;" A. 379, N. 67 ; M. 312
The Troop Ship "Serapis," Question, Admiral Egerton ; Answer, Mr. Hunt *June* 8, [224] 1521

WALPOLE, Right Hon. Spencer H., *Cambridge University*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. [226] 184
European Assurance Society Arbitration, Consid. [225] 1238
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 14, [224] 1376
Navy Estimates — Greenwich Hospital and School, [226] 505
Stroud Writ, Motion for New Writ, [222] 293
Supply—British Museum Buildings, [224] 767
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873), [222] 1284, 1604

WALSH, Hon. A., *Radnorshire*
Criminal Law—Jewel Robberies, [222] 1287
Education in Rural Districts, Res. Motion for Adjournment, [222] 1119
Enclosure of Lands, [225] 1943
Waste Lands, Inclosure of, [222] 1176

WALSINGHAM, Lord
Army, First Commissions in the, Res. [225] 1882

WALTER, Mr. J., *Berkshire*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 3, [225] 1755 ; *cl.* 5, 1845
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Comm. *cl.* 4, [225] 1350
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 17, Amendt. [224] 885, 886

WARD, Mr. M. F., *Galway*
Army, Medical Officers of the, Res. [225] 1627
Ireland — Intermediate Education — Model Schools, [226] 852, 853
Reformatories—Belfast Magistrates, [226] 771
Parliament—Adjournment of the House, [226] 869
Pharmacy, 2R. [225] 221
Supply — National Education, Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 334 ; Amendt. 337
Queen's University, Ireland, [226] 528, 529

Washington Treaty (Claims Distribution) Bill (*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Attorney General*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *June* 21 [Bill 218]
Read 2° * *July* 12
Committee * ; Report *July* 16
Considered * *July* 19
Read 3° * *July* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord President*) *July* 22
Read 2ª * *July* 23 (No. 216)
Committee * ; Report *July* 26
Read 3ª * *July* 27
Royal Assent *August* 2 [38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 52]

Waste Lands, Inclosure of—Legislation
Question, Mr. Walsh ; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 4, [222] 1176

Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. Errington*)
c. Ordered * *April* 9
Read 1° * *April* 27 [Bill 141]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 14, [225] 1459
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Joseph M'Kenna*) ; after short debate, Motion agreed to ; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate [Dropped]

WATERLOW, Sir S. H., *Maidstone*
Army—Artillery Ground, Finsbury Square, Res. [226] 470
222] Artizans Dwellings, Leave, 111 ; 2R. 340
223] Comm. 43 ; *cl.* 2, 63 ; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 120 ;
. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 125, 126 ; *cl.* 7, 733 ; Amendt.
. 737 ; Amendt. 738, 741, 751 ; *cl.* 8, 757 ;
. *add. cl.* 1241
Coal Mines—Gunpowder, Use of, [224] 1126
Friendly Societies, Comm. *cl.* 11, [224] 1251
Public Works Loan Commissioners—Loans for Labourers Dwellings, [223] 465a

Water Supply—Legislation
Question, Sir George Jenkinson ; Answer, Mr. Sclater-Booth *April* 15, [223] 974

WATKIN, Sir E. W., *Hythe*
Agricultural Machinery, Deaths by, [223] 144
Army—Military Prisoners—Gunner Charlton, Case of, [224] 865, 1125 ; [225] 1906
Compensation for Accidents to Workmen, Leave, [224] 916
Dover Pier and Harbour, 2R. [223] 361 ; Nomination of Committee, Amendt. 866
Endowed Schools Commissioners—Exeter Endowed School Scheme, [225] 788
Friendly Societies, Consid. *cl.* 28, [225] 311 ; Amendt. 314
Industrial Savings Banks, 2R. [225] 767
Ireland—Mitchelstown, Attempted Murder at, [223] 231
Magistracy—Appointment of Magistrates—Exeter, [224] 391
National Federation of Coal Miners, [224] 388
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 249, 256
Public Health Act—Folkestone, Sanitary Condition of, [223] 366, 368
Valuation—Tithe Assessment, [223] 969
Wreck Register — South Coast, Wrecks on, [223] 1690

Waveney, Lord
Agricultural Holdings (England), 2R. [223] 956; Comm. *cl.* 6, 1434
Army—Miscellaneous Questions
Competitive Examinations, [225] 1874
Efficiency of the, [224] 1124
India—Cavalry Reliefs, [226] 612
India—Hill Sanataria, [226] 612, 613
Militia Depôts and Stores, [224] 1233
Army—Aldershot Manœuvres, Motion for a Return, [225] 1368, 1372
Army—First Class Army Reserve, Res. [225] 1567
Artillery, Engineer, and Militia Officers, [225] 646, 647
Church Patronage, 3R. [224] 1457
Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [223] 772
Militia Laws Consolidation and Amendment, 2R. [226] 369; Comm. 546
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway—Preference Stock, Comm. [224] 996
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment, 2R. [222] 742; Report, Bill withdrawn, 1379
Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [223] 1105

WAYS AND MEANS

Miscellaneous Questions
Collection of the Income and Property Tax, Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 2, [222] 1048
Customs and Inland Revenue—Bonded Warehouses, Question, Lord Frederick Cavendish; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *August* 2, [226] 273
Inland Revenue Act—Grain for Cattle (Ireland), Question, Mr. Richard Power; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 1, [222] 991
Inland Revenue—Adulteration of Irish Whiskey, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 2, [222] 1048
Inland Revenue Office, Bristol, Question, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *Mar* 22, [223] 143
Inland Revenue, Receiver General of—Appointment of Sir Alfred Slade, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Disraeli *June* 21, [225] 254; Observations, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr Osborne Morgan; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 9, 1305
Inland Revenue—The Assessed Taxes, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 25, [225] 548
Inland Revenue—The Gun Licence, Question, Captain Nolan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 22, [223] 1450
Local Taxation—Police and Lunacy Grants (Scotland), Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 22, [222] 625
Poor Law (England and Scotland)—Grants in Aid—Medical Expenditure, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [223] 1210

[*cont.*

Ways and Means—*cont.*
Railway Passenger Duty, Question, Mr. Rodwell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 11, [224] 470
Stamp Duty on Appointments, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 29, [223] 1826
Taxation of Beer or Malt Abroad, Question, Mr. Storer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 13, [223] 783
The Revenue—Returns, Question, Sir William Harcourt; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *April* 29, [223] 1827
Wine Licences to Beerhouse Keepers, Question, Mr. Cawley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 27, [223] 1686

WAYS AND MEANS

Resolved, "That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty *Feb* 8

222] Considered in Committee (£880,522 1*s.* 4*d.*) Consolidated Fund; Resolution agreed to *Mar* 9, 1533; Reported *Mar* 10
. Considered in Committee (£2,139 7*s.* 7*d.*) Consolidated Fund—(£7,000,000) Consolidated Fund; Resolutions agreed to *Mar* 11, 1679
Bill ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 12

223] Considered in Committee *April* 15, 1018
Financial Statement of The Chancellor of the Exchequer on moving the First Resolution,
"That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now charged on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on *s. d.*
Tea . . . . . the lb. 0 6
After debate, Resolution agreed to; other Resolutions moved, and agreed to
. Resolutions reported, and agreed to *April* 16, 1191; Bill ordered (*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*)
. Considered in Committee *April* 16, 1191; (£15,000,000) Consolidated Fund
. Resolution reported, and agreed to *April* 19, 1274; Bill ordered (*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. William Henry Smith*); presented, and read 1°

224] Considered in Committee *May* 7, 290—The Financial Statement—Resolutions reported *May* 10
. *Inland Revenue—Stamp Duties—Notices to Quit,* Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 4, 1402

226] Considered in Committee *August* 4, 545; (£24,982,153) Consolidated Fund; Resolution reported, and agreed to *August* 5
[See titles *Consolidated Fund Bills*]

[*cont.*

Ways and Means—*cont.*

SUMMARY.

Ways and Means.

Grants out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1874 and 1875; Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 1				882,661	8	11
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1876; viz.						
Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 2	7,000,000	0	0			
Under Act 38 Vic. cap. 10	15,000,000	0	0			
Under this Act ...	24,982,153	0	0			
				46,982,153	0	0
Total ...				£47,864,814	8	11

Ways and Means—Brewers' Licence Duty
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Brewers' Licence Duty is unjust and unfair in its incidence and ought to be repealed" (*Mr. John Holms*) *April* 6, [223] 370
Previous Question moved (*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*); after short debate, Previous Question put; A. 83, N. 203; M. 120

Ways and Means—Income Tax Exemptions
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 11, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, incomes not exceeding £300 per annum should be exempted from the payment of Income Tax" (*Mr. Sandford*) *v.*, [222] 1615; after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 213, N. 77; M. 136

Ways and Means—Taxation—Local and Imperial Taxation
Moved, "That Local and Imperial Taxation, where their incidence is concurrent, should have a common basis of valuation and should be alike assessed upon the net rental or annual value of real property, and that Imperial Taxation, when levied upon industrial earnings, should be subject to such an abatement as may equitably adjust the burthen thrown upon intelligence and skill as compared with property" (*Mr. Hubbard*) *July* 20, [225] 1764 [House counted out]

Welby, Mr. W. E., *Lincolnshire, S.*
Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, [225] 1913; *cl.* 8, [226] 65

West Indies—Island of St. Vincent
Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. J. Lowther *June* 21, [225] 250

Westminster Abbey—Burials
Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answer, Mr. Assheton Cross *Mar* 2, [222] 1047

Whalley, Mr. G. H., *Peterborough*
Ancient Monuments, 2R. [223] 902
Army—Catholic Soldiers, Attendance of, at Mass, [225] 158
Army Promotion—Captains of the Line and Royal Marines, [223] 141
Australia and New Guinea — Immigration, [223] 459a
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Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Comm. [226] 687
Conspiracy, and Protection of Property, Consid. *cl.* 4, [225] 1741
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Corrupt Practices Act—Norwich Election, Address for a Royal Commission, [225] 92
Criminal Law—Convict Castro, The, [224] 473
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Irish State Prisoners, [222] 1766, 1767
Jesuits, The, [225] 1141, 1142
Judges and Juries, [223] 222, 461a
Land Titles and Transfer, Comm. [224] 1927
Navy—Training Ships—H.M.S. "Boscawen," [223] 81
Navy Estimates—Dockyards, &c. [226] 500
  Medicine and Medical Stores, [223] 661
Open Spaces (Metropolis), Leave, [222] 209; 2R. 2030
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  Norwich New Writ, [224] 1237, 1238, 1239, 1243, 1244
  Prittlewell Petition, Report, [223] 1012, 1160, 1165, 1183, 1223
  Privilege — Queen *v.* Castro—Lord Chief Justice of England, [223] 1230, 1231
  Public Business, [224] 397, 1467, 1468; —Count-out, [225] 1, 1663, 1664, 1766
  Rules and Orders, &c. [222] 487
  Whitsuntide Recess, [224] 589
Parliament—Bates, Mr., Motion for a Select Committee, [226] 362, 365
Parliament — Business of the House, Res. [222] 206, 1886
Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [223] 167, 169; Comm. 1473
Privilege — Cardinal Manning, [225] 1247, 1249
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  Arthur Orton, [226] 682, 683
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  Contempt of Court, [224] 162, 585, 1742, 1745, 1747, 1748, 1763, 1764
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Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [224] 153
Savings Banks, &c. Comm. [224] 981

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  Summer Manœuvres, [226] 177
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  National Education, Ireland, Commissioners of, [226] 338
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Wild Animals (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. James Barclay, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Fordyce*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 18]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 17, [222] 422

Wild Animals (*Scotland*) *Bill*—cont.
  Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Dundas*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now' &c.;" A. 66, N. 178; M. 112
  Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off

WILLIAMS, Mr. W., *Denbigh, &c.*
  Artizans Dwellings, Comm. *cl.* 7, [223] 750
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  Parliament — Privilege — Publication of Proceedings of Foreign Loans Committee, [223] 798, 807
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  Supply—Board of Trade, [224] 1771
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    Report, [224] 1879
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225] Comm. 959; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 969, 970; Amendt. 972, 973, 974; *cl.* 4, Amendt. *ib.*, 976, 980; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 987, 990; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 1382, 1385; *cl.* 20, 1387; *cl.* 21, Amendt. *ib.*, 1388
226] Consid. 632; Schedule 1, 650, 651
  Waste Lands (Ireland), 2R. [225] 1466

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  County Courts, [223] 298
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  Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 6, Amendt. [225] 1856
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  Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Leave, [222] 136; 2R. [223] 547; Comm. *cl.* 9, [225] 173; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 271; Amendt. 274, 1864
  Parliament—Public Business, [226] 95
  Unseaworthy Ships, Comm. *cl.* 1, [226] 408, 412; *add. cl.* 429

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  Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [222] 406; Comm. 1530
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  Royal Court, Jersey, [223] 1635
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Women's Disabilities Removal Bill
(*Mr. Forsyth, Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Russell Gurney*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 25]
  Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 7, [223] 418

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Women's Disabilities Removal Bill—cont.
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Chaplin*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 152, N. 187; M. 34
- Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months
  - Division List, A. & N. 455a

Works, Office of—Salary and Duties of the Surveyor
- Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Lord Henry Lennox *April* 16, [223] 1108; *April* 19, 1224; *May* 3, 1954

Wreck Register, The — Wrecks on the South Coast
- Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Sir Charles Adderley *April* 27, [223] 1690
  - Abstract, 1873-4 . . . . *P.P.* [1260]
  - Abstract, 1874-5 . . . . [1341]

WYNDHAM, Hon. P. S., *Cumberland, W.*
- Bankers Act Amendment, 2R. [222] 1990
- Regimental Exchanges, Comm. *cl.* 2, [222] 1903
- Towns Rating (Ireland), 2R. [224] 629
- Wales, Prince of—H.R.H.'s Visit to India, [225] 1153

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- Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [222] 614
- Agricultural Holdings (England), Comm. *cl.* 45, Amendt. [226] 190
- Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. [224] 618
- Navy Estimates — Arctic Expedition, [222] 1356

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  - Knightsbridge Barracks, [225] 295
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- Metropolis Gas Companies, 2R. Amendt. [224] 621, 626

Zanzibar, The Seyyid of—Treaty of 1873
- Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Bourke *July* 15, [225] 1484

ERRATA.

In Vol. [223], page 1132, line 27 from top, *for* "regulation" *read* "reputation."
In Vol. [225], page 1111, line 20 from bottom, *for* "position" *read* "possession."
In Vol. [225], page 1113, line 10 from top, *after* "and" *insert* "I."
In Vol. [225], page 1230, lines 23 and 24 from bottom, *for* "to look for guidance to such a shepherd?" *read* "not to err, when the shepherd himself went astray."

END OF VOLUME CCXXVI., AND FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1875.

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